







ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA 2016 ANNUAL REPORT



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II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trafficking and use of illicit drugs affects practically every aspect of our society. Under the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program was designed to reduce the availability of illicit drugs by disrupting or dismantling major drug-trafficking organizations. The HIDTA Program was also designed to enhance cooperation, coordination, information sharing and training among federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to target the drug problem from not only a state and local level, but also a national level. The question is how efficiently and effectively our public dollars are being spent on these two primary objectives of the program. The purpose of this report is to provide sufficient information for the reader to come to an objective conclusion as to the performance of Rocky Mountain HIDTA.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA completed its eighteenth full year of operation with an allotment of \$9,571,254 involving 33 initiatives in 4 different states. The initiatives include 9 federal, 14 state and 102 local agencies, with a commitment of 92 federal, 65 state and 355 local fulltime sworn personnel, 7 federal, 5 state, 41 local fulltime support personnel and 12 National Guard personnel. There are approximately 1,443 part-time highway patrol officers involved in the program. The total fulltime personnel involved in the RMHIDTA Program is 512. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board consists of 23 federal, state and local law enforcement leaders who play an active role in setting goals and direction for the program. Some of the more noteworthy accomplishments under the executive board's direction, guidance and encouragement, with the willing participation by the individual agencies and drug task forces, include:

National Awards:

- The ONDCP Analyst of the Year was awarded to Intelligence Analyst Amanda Bryer, Rocky Mountain HIDTA
- RMHIDTA received the "Moxie" Award from the Drug Free America Foundation

Enforcement Activities:

The following award recipients were recognized by Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 2016 for their outstanding achievements.

- Agent Jon Duquette, Eastern Montana HIDTA Drug Task Force, received the Outstanding Drug Enforcement Officer Award
- MSgt. Diane Smith, Wyoming National Guard/Counterdrug Support Program, received the Special Commendation Award
- Equipment and Inventory Coordinator Tiffanie Young, Wyoming Highway Patrol, received the Outstanding Support Personnel Award
- Captain Carroll Mays, Salt Lake City Police Department, received the Outstanding Task Force Commander Award
- Weld County Drug Task Force received the Outstanding Rural Task Force of the Year Award
- Salt Lake City Metro Narcotics Task Force received the Outstanding Task Force of the Year
- Analyst Amanda Bryer, Rocky Mountain HIDTA, received the Outstanding Intelligence Analyst of the Year Award

Following is a summary of Rocky Mountain HIDTA Investigation and Interdiction Initiative's drug-related arrests, drug seizures and drug-trafficking organizations:

- 4,915 felony drug arrests
- Removed drugs from the marketplace with a wholesale value of \$236.3 million for a return on investment (ROI) of \$23.81 for every dollar of Rocky Mountain HIDTA funds expended. This includes:
 - 266.68 pounds heroin
 - 485.77 pounds cocaine
 - 1.26 pounds crack cocaine
 - 18,512.83 pounds bulk marijuana
 - 7,900 marijuana edibles
 - 50,994 marijuana plants (22,987 outdoor, 28,007 indoor)
 - 493.30 pounds of hash/hash oil
 - 286.01 pounds "spice"
 - 931.36 pounds methamphetamine
 - 531.31 pounds methamphetamine "ice"
 - 286,375 dosage units hallucinogens
 - 64,832 dosage units pharmaceuticals
- Seized \$18.3 million in assets gained through illegal drug trafficking, for a return on investment (ROI) of \$1.85 for every dollar of Rocky Mountain HIDTA funds invested
- Seized 1,461 firearms

- Dismantled 7 clandestine methamphetamine labs
- Targeted 16 international drug-trafficking organizations while disrupting or dismantling 5
- Targeted 72 multi-state drug-trafficking organizations while disrupting or dismantling 36
- Targeted 81 local drug-trafficking organizations while disrupting or dismantling
 42.
- Investigated drug-trafficking organizations in which 10 were designated CPOT and 34 had OCDETF designation
- Drug task forces conducted 246 wire intercepts and 825 PEN registers during investigations of drug-trafficking organizations
- 765 cases or investigations involving Rocky Mountain HIDTA enforcement or interdiction were referred, coordinated with or information shared with areas outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region
- 977 highway drug loads were intercepted with 26 tied to DTOs (5 international 4 local and 17 multi-state)

Intelligence:

I. Staffing and Personnel Changes

- Outgoing DHE Analyst Bruce Conrad
 - o Lakewood PD Academy late December
- Outgoing Strategic Analyst Adam Shirey
 - o Deployed in April 2016
 - o Scheduled to return, but not to HIDTA, in 2017
- Outgoing Linguist/Analyst Cheyla Marrera-Sanchez
 - o Returned to full-time position with Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
- Incoming Counterdrug DHE Analyst Heath Taglione
 - o Started orders in November 2016
 - o Reported to HIDTA in November 2016
- Incoming Counterdrug Tactical Analyst Stephanie Coulthurst
 - o Started orders in November 2016
 - o Reported to HIDTA in November 2016
 - o Trained as backup DHE analyst
 - Assigned to Northern Colorado Drug Task Force and Weld County Drug Task force
- Incoming Counterdrug Strategic Analyst Alexis Madrigal
 - o Started orders in June 2016
 - o Reported to HIDTA June 2016
 - Originally assigned as a Linguist and Tactical Analyst transferred to Strategic Unit part-time in December 2016

- Update Analyst Kevin Wong
 - o Transferred from Strategic Unit to Tactical Unit for training
 - o Currently assigned to support Metro Gang Task Force
 - Update Senior Criminal Intelligence Analyst Frank Fredericks
 - Promoted to ISC Supervisor
- Update Strategic Analyst Chelsey Clark
 - o Promoted to Strategic Unit Supervisor

II. Training and Networking Overview (Hosted, Presented or Attended)

- <u>ISC Analytical Services Presentation</u> (Presented)
 - o To promote use of the ISC and our analytical resources during drug investigations
 - o Target audience: Basic Drug Investigations (BDI) schools in Denver and Utah
- <u>ISC Managers Meeting</u> (Attended)
 - Networking with other ISC Managers
 - o Orlando, FL
- RISSafe/RISSIntel Training for Denver PD Narcotics Officers (Presented)
 - Provided two training classes jointly with Rocky Mountain Information Network State Coordinator on the proper use of the RISS platforms for event deconfliction and subject deconfliction for officer safety
 - Target audience: Newly-assigned officers/detectives to the Denver PD Narcotics Unit
- <u>International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA)</u> <u>annual training conference, in New Orleans, LA (Attended)</u>
- Rocky Mountain IALEIA Chapter (four meetings per year)
 - Quarterly meetings for the membership, which included a training event for attendees
- <u>State Narcotics Officers Association Conferences (Attended)</u>
 - o Colorado Drug Investigators Association (CDIA)
 - o Montana Narcotics Officers Association (MNOA)
 - o Utah Narcotics Officers Association (UNOA)
- El Paso Intelligence Center data upload
 - Coordinated with all HIDTA task forces in all four states to facilitate the down loading of all seizure data from the previous two years
 - o Trained individuals at the task forces how to enter the data going forward
- Advance Analyst Training Arizona HIDTA (Attended)
 - o Two analyst from Rocky Mountain HIDTA attended the 40 hour training
- <u>Thomson/Reuters Training Event</u> RMHIDTA (Hosted)
 - Hosted CLEAR (Thomson/Reuters) public records database training for 45 students from the Rocky Mountain IALEIA chapter
- <u>Penlink Ltd</u> RMHIDTA (Hosted, Presented)
 - o Facilitated meeting with multiple units in Colorado and Wyoming
 - Trained seven Colorado Bureau of Investigation analysts on use of Penlink 8 for investigation
- <u>CIAC TLO (Terrorism Liaison Officer) Training</u> (Presented)

- o Services provided to law enforcement from the Investigative Support Center
- o Four separate locations throughout the state of Colorado
- <u>i2 Analyst Notebook Training</u> (Presented)
 - Tactical Analyst Bryer conducted training for the 572nd Delta Company, U.S.
 Army Unit, on how to utilize Analyst Notebook to develop organizational and link charts

III. Achievements and Projects

<u>Deconfliction (Update)</u>: During 2016 the Rocky Mountain HIDTA ISC continued to work closely with the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN) State Coordinators. Overall usage of RISSafe increased regionally by 31 percent. This percentage change is due to adding all agencies in all four states, instead of just counting the HIDTA-funded task forces. It is anticipated that usage rates will continue to climb based on continued advertisement and collaboration between the state coordinator for RMIN and the ISC.

Subject Deconfliction as RISSIntel by State for 2016

Source: RISS (run date 01/17/2017)

Usage collected for 2016 showed an increase of 83 percent. This increase can be attributed to the collection of all law enforcement entities entries, not just RMHIDTA-funded task forces. This change in collection was made to reflect the actual workload of the RMHIDTA Watch Center. This service is utilized by all law enforcement agencies in all four states.

- Publication The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact (Update): In 2013, the ISC released the original document entitled The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact. The purpose of the document was to give an unbiased summary of statistical data relating to the impact, both locally and nationally, when a state legalizes marijuana for medical or recreational purposes.
 - Response, since the 2013 release, has continued to be overwhelmingly positive.
 The continuous demand for updated information lead to the release of Volume II in 2014, Volume III in 2015, and most recently Volume IV in September 2016
 - O This publication has received press coverage from national and international media markets. In addition, it is routinely used by domestic (U.S.) and foreign governments assessing the implications of legalizing marijuana
 - o RMHIDTA is recognized as a national leader in providing information on this topic and has become the *de facto* resource for information requests and speaking engagements across the United States. In 2016, RMHIDTA gave 58 presentations nationally, one internationally and reached an estimated 10,544 people

- Research Analysis Services (RAS): In 2016, the ISC continued advertisement of this service to our HIDTA-funded task forces utilizing the Research Analysis Services (RAS) form. The response continues to be greeted with the hope of utilizing this service to reach out to task forces that lack the support of an analyst. An email address was developed and a link was established on the RMHIDTA website for any law enforcement agency to be able to use the service. Requests for service continue to be received from task forces and law enforcement entities in the western United States. RMHIDTA ISC continued to expand the scope of this service to law enforcement outside of the HIDTA-funded task forces. In 2016 the ISC received 392 individual requests with 543 subjects searched.
 - o Requests have been received from task forces from each of the four states with satisfied responses with the return product and quickness of the response
 - The ISC continues to seek out products and resources that will enhance the value of the services provided in support of investigations
- RMHIDTA ISC Training Matrix (Update): The project has been divided into two separate projects: Core Competencies and New Employee Orientation. The ISC developed a draft training matrix that can be used to train new members assigned to RMHIDTA or other analysts sent to the ISC for training; (e.g., National Guard CounterDrug analysts). The goal was to develop core competency skills and resources needed to be an effective analyst. These competencies are divided into specific modules. Similar to a field training program, the standardized format allows for skill development and mentorship with a demonstration of proficiency of core competency points.
 - o All RMHIDTA ISC-assigned analysts have been certified through demonstration of a system or program on which they have been trained
 - Requests for copies of the core competencies have been received from intelligence units in Montana and Arizona. The requests have been fulfilled by forwarding the requested product to them
- Systems Access New: There were no new systems introduced into the ISC during 2016.
- **Non-Drug Support by ISC Analysts:** There were no non-drug-related cases supported in 2016.
- IV. Domestic Highway Enforcement Program (Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network RMHPN)
 - **DHE Analyst Training:** In 2016 the DHE Analyst position was again changed with the departure of the analyst that had held the position for two years. The Colorado Counter Drug program provided two analysts to the RMHIDTA for the DHE analyst position, so that in the future if one leaves there is a backup to fill the

position seamlessly. Both analysts were trained in EPIC entries and bulletin building. The primary analyst is working on the following:

- O Assessment of processes that each state employs during routine traffic stops
- o Consistency in reporting from all four states
- o Re-energizing the program to make it more useful to each of the states
- o Developing training for troopers in each state
- Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network (Update): The RMHPN has agreed to meeting two times per year, with conference calls for other required meetings. This is an effort to save money on travel and lodging expenses; also to facilitate faster resolution to issues that may arise between meeting times.

Training:

- Overhaul of annual budget
- Clan lab curriculum reconstruction and formal audit
- Online training implementation via Instruq
- Continuous positive course critiques
- Facility improvements new training room tables
 - o Appendix D, page 48-49, lists Rocky Mountain HIDTA training courses

Conferences Attended/Supported:

- Utah Narcotics Officers Association (Mesquite, NV)
- Montana Narcotics Officers Association (Bozeman, MT)
- Colorado Drug Investigators Association (Colorado Springs, CO)
- Wyoming Marijuana Summit (Cody, WY)

Management and Coordination:

- Office/Financial Manager and Budget Officer completed 28 fiscal and equipment assessments of Rocky Mountain HIDTA initiatives
- Office/Financial Manager completed yearly fiscal training for fiduciary budget personnel in Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming
- HIDTA Director handled over 25 media requests regarding Colorado legalization of marijuana
- Supported 28 fiduciaries comprised of 93 individual budgets
- Processed and approved 4 requests for major DTO/wire-intercept funding
- Yearly operational assessment reports were completed for all 30 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Enforcement and Interdiction Initiatives
- HIDTA Director's office coordinated 58 formal drug abuse presentations both inside (13) and outside the RMHIDTA region (45) to over 10,544 attendees. The director gave 19 of the presentations
- Served as Financial Managers Group representative for Region III

- Assisted NHAC in updating curriculum for the Financial Management of HIDTA funds
- RMHIDTA remains in the top five, HIDTA-wide in, unspent funds
- Director continued as the National HIDTA Director president since first elected in 2005

Heroin Response Working Group:

At the beginning of 2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA organized and coordinated the activities of a newly-developed heroin working group consisting of law enforcement, treatment and prevention professionals. The primary agencies involved included Rocky Mountain HIDTA, Drug Enforcement Administration, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Department of Human Services and the Colorado Attorney General's office. The primary purpose of the group was to mitigate the impact of the emerging heroin abuse problem in Colorado. The project was to be implemented in three phases: Phase I assess the problem in Colorado, Phase II develop strategies that impact the problem and Phase III implement the strategies.

2016 involved Phase I which included: Collect and analyze data on trends related to heroin availability abuse in Colorado. Phase II: identify current practices in preventing, intervening with and mitigating the negative impact and treating opioid abuse, including heroin addiction. Phase III: enhance the connection between law enforcement and treatment providers. Phase IV: gain an understanding of heroin abuse in Colorado by surveying information from individuals who experienced heroin addiction. Phase V: implement regular exchange of information on the heroin problem between law enforcement, treatment and prevention.

Phase I was completed with two publications, "Heroin in Colorado: Preliminary Assessment" and "Directory of Opioids/Heroin Abuse Coalition and Programs." A major media event was conducted to release the two publications and to announce the activities of the Heroin Response Working Group. 2017 will be centered on Phases II and III which is to identify, select and implement strategies to impact the problem.

III. INTRODUCTION

The director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) designates regions with critical drug-trafficking problems adversely impacting the nation as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). The major federal, state and local law enforcement leaders in the designated areas form an executive board to assure compliance with the overall goal of the HIDTA Program. The executive board selects a director and additional staff that helps establish multi-agency collocated/commingled drug task forces, an intelligence support center, a training unit, and a fiscal component. The initial step in developing the regional HIDTAs is to complete a drug threat assessment and then develop a strategy to combat the threat. The fiscal component of HIDTA is used to implement the strategy and the results are reported in the annual report. This annual report reflects the activities of calendar year 2016.

There are twenty-eight individual HIDTAs spread throughout the nation who work together in a partnership to address this nation's drug problem. All HIDTAs must address the National HIDTA Program Mission Statement which is:

National HIDTA Program Mission Statement

The mission of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting federal, state, and local law enforcement entities participating in the HIDTA Program to dismantle and disrupt drug-trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug-trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA was designated in October 1996 and became operational July 1997. During the reporting period of this annual report (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016) ONDCP allocated \$9,571,254 for HIDTA operations, which includes Enforcement, Interdiction, Intelligence, Training and Management and Coordination. These funds go to state and local fiduciaries supporting federal, state and local task forces. Breakdown of the funding is approximately 77 percent going directly to support enforcement and interdiction efforts, with 10.6 percent funding for the Intelligence Support Center, 6 percent for Training and 6 percent for Management and Coordination.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA consists of four states with the following geographic areas of responsibility:

- Colorado the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas, Eagle, El Paso, Garfield, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo, and Weld
- Montana the counties of Cascade, Flathead, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, and Yellowstone
- Utah the counties of Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Washington and Weber
- **Wyoming** the counties of Albany, Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, Sweetwater, and Uinta

2016 HIDTA Designated Counties



Rocky Mountain HIDTA consists of 125 federal, state and local agencies and approximately 512 fulltime personnel and 1,443 part-time officers working together to achieve the vision established by the director and executive board. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Vision Statement is:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA Vision Statement

To stop any increase and actively reduce illegal drug use and trafficking.

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA has also established a mission statement so its initiatives have no doubt what the program is trying to achieve. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Mission Statement is as follows:

.._.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA Mission Statement

The mission of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA is to support the national drug control strategy of reducing illegal drug use. Specifically, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA's ultimate mission is to facilitate cooperation and coordination among federal, state and local drug enforcement efforts to enhance combating the drug-trafficking problem locally, regionally and nationally. This mission is accomplished through intelligence-driven joint multi-agency collocated drug task forces sharing information and working cooperatively with other drug enforcement initiatives, including interdiction. The aim is to:

- Reduce illegal drug availability by eliminating or disrupting drugtrafficking organizations.
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement organizations in their efforts within HIDTA.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA uses five subsystems to accomplish the vision and mission consisting of Management and Coordination, Training, Investigation, Interdiction and Intelligence. Management and Coordination, Intelligence and Training are singular initiatives, whereas in Investigation there are twenty-six initiatives and in Interdiction there are four. For more details on the strategy, please see the Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2017 Strategy Report.

National HIDTA Goals

Nationally, HIDTAs have adopted two specific goals to be achieved in addressing the drug threat. These two national goals apply to all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the nation. In developing a strategy to address the drug threat, the HIDTA Program must target its efforts around two goals. The two National HIDTA goals are:

..........

National HIDTA Goals

Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or

disrupting drug-trafficking and/or money-laundering

organizations; and

Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

IV. HIDTA THREAT ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY SUMMARY

As indicated earlier in this report, the first step is to identify the **threat** before developing a strategy to address the threat. Each HIDTA is required to prepare a threat assessment annually for those areas designated as HIDTAs. This section consists of a brief summary of the threat in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. For in-depth, detailed information please refer to the *2016 Threat Assessment*.

Executive Summary

Drug trafficking in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is primarily dominated by poly-drug-trafficking organizations (DTOs) linked to the cartels based in Mexico. The ultimate source of supply for meth, heroin and cocaine originates from Mexico and they are brought into the United States through the Southwest Border. The direct source of supply for most drugs is DTOs operating within the state or various states generally west of the Rocky Mountain region. The interstate highway system that runs through the four-state region is utilized to transport drugs. Often, large drug shipments are delivered to DTOs operating in Colorado and Utah to be transported to other states, generally in the Midwest. Currency obtained from drug transactions is often returned to Mexico along the same routes. The greatest drug threat in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is methamphetamine.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine remains the most prominent threat across the Rocky Mountain region. The majority of DTOs in all four states are involved in trafficking methamphetamine. Although production in the region has dropped,

methamphetamine produced in Mexico is still accessible and continues to flood markets in the region. Due to market saturation, prices remain extremely low, which has allowed for consistent and even increased use. According to those surveyed, individuals on methamphetamine are more likely to be involved in violent crimes. Therefore, methamphetamine continues to have the most significant negative impact to the region.

Projected Trends:

(b)(5)

Marijuana

For the region as a whole, marijuana is the second most significant threat. Marijuana, in all its various forms, is widely prevalent and accessible throughout all four states. The amount of time, energy, and resources spent on marijuana cases, investigations, and interdictions continues to be an increasing demand on law enforcement. Impacts to society are being seen through the increased use of marijuana, especially in Colorado with recreational legalization. Legalization laws have created the perfect environment for drug traffickers to conduct business and flourish under the guise of legitimacy. More weapons and violence are also being seen with sophisticated marijuana growing operations within the Rocky Mountain region.

Projected Trends:

(b)(5)

Heroin

There has been a significant increase in the number of DTOs trafficking heroin throughout the Rocky Mountain. The main heroin threat is predominantly seen in Colorado and Utah. Although heroin is less of a threat in Montana and Wyoming, there are noticeable increases occurring in both states. While regional levels of use and impact have not reached the epidemic status seen in the east coast, heroin is a significant threat due to increased accessibility and the potential for overdose. Fentanyl, which began to be seen in the region, has added to increased concerns for overdoses as well as dangers posed to law enforcement and first responders from accidental exposure by absorption through the skin or inhalation of airborne powder.

Projected Trends:

(b)(5)

Prescription Drugs

Overall, prescription drugs continued to be available across the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. Prevalence of prescription drugs is typically rated as high or moderately high throughout the region. However, prescription drugs are in the mid-

range in terms of causing the greatest level of negative impact in the region. Throughout the past five years there have not been any significant increases or decreases related to the use and availability of prescription drugs. Prescription drugs are primarily obtained locally through doctor and pharmacy shopping, prescription fraud, and theft. Prescription drug use is often seen as a gateway to heroin use since heroin is less expensive.

Projected Trends:

(b)(5)

Cocaine

Although use levels of cocaine have appeared to be on a slight downward trend over the past five years, the amount of cocaine seized has seen an increase. Prices for cocaine have remained fairly high across the region. However, it should be noted that production levels have increased while eradication efforts have dropped off significantly in Colombia, the largest producer and supplier of cocaine (DEA Cocaine briefing). While small quantities of cocaine are typically seen in the Rocky Mountain region for personal use, large loads of cocaine continue to transit the region to Canada and the East.

Projected Trends:

(b)(5) _______.

Club Drugs and Hallucinogens

In the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region, club drugs and hallucinogens are considered to be some of the least prevalent drugs seen in the region. Therefore, the negative impact to society in all four states from club drugs and hallucinogens is minimal. Arrests for club drugs and hallucinogens have been low for all over the past five years, and seizure amounts have been sporadic without a discernable trend noted for the region.

Projected Trends:

(b)(5)

Transportation

The most common method for transporting illicit drugs throughout the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is utilizing private vehicles on the major interstate highway systems. The highways are extensively used to transport drugs from Mexico, the Southwest Border, and the West Coast to the region and also into the Midwest and East Coast. Two heavily utilized interstate highways include Interstate-25 (north/south) and Interstate-70 (east/west). Both interstate highways intersect in Denver. Major routes through Wyoming are Interstate-25 (north), as well as Interstate-80 and Interstate-90 (east/west). Interstates-90/94 (east/west) connects Montana with some of America's largest destination cities. Interstate-15 originates at

the U.S. and Mexico border up to Canada thus connecting Los Angeles, California, Las Vegas, Nevada, Salt Lake City, Utah and western Montana. Interstate-15 and Interstates-70 and 80 run through Utah.

Illicit Finance

Overall, very few Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) are investigated throughout the Rocky Mountain region. However, money laundering is a part of nearly every DTO operation. Illicit drug proceeds are commonly used for acquiring property, vehicles, weapons, and general living expenses. Marijuana legalization in Colorado has fostered an environment for money laundering throughout the state as businesses attempt to manage their federally illicit funds. Most drug profits acquired in the region are sent directly to Mexican sources of supply in bulk cash. Often the cash is loaded into the same vehicle that was used to deliver drugs from Mexico. Drug proceeds are also sent to sources of supply through money remitters, such as wire transfers and money grams, often using several different transactions.

Methodology

The 2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Threat Assessment addresses the nature and extent of the current drug problem in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. The Threat Assessment was prepared by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategic Intelligence Unit. Information on the current drug threat and trends seen, as well as drug trafficking and money laundering organizations (DTOs/MLOs), was obtained through a variety of methods (quantitative and qualitative). Quantitative information was obtained through the Performance Management Process (PMP) database regarding arrests, seizures, and all specific DTO/MLO information. Societal impact quantitative data was collected, when available, through poison control center contact calls, treatment admissions, emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and overdose deaths from each state. Qualitative information was primarily obtained through an annual survey of Rocky Mountain initiative drug unit commanders, as well as follow-up questions based on survey responses. Various law enforcement reports and intelligence bulletins were also reviewed for data, trends and overall information.

Goal Achievement

Rocky Mountain HIDTA developed a strategy to address the drug problem based on threat, personnel resources, fiscal resources and past performance. In some cases, existing task forces modified their focus to meet the threat and, in other cases, task forces were developed to meet a threat that appears to go basically unchallenged. Rocky Mountain HIDTA's primary strategy is to foster sharing of information and resources through collocated interagency federal, state and local task forces willing and able to target the most posing threats. These task forces are developed, trained, equipped and guided by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Program. They are routinely monitored and evaluated fiscally and operationally to assure that they stay on track in trying to accomplish the national and regional missions. Rocky Mountain HIDTA uses zero-based budgeting, thus maintaining flexibility to make changes to address the threat as necessary. Programs have been discontinued and others created in

furtherance of the strategy. The emphasis on intelligence, information sharing, deconfliction and analytical support serves as the core or hub to the strategy as it branches out to the various regions of the four states. Training also plays an important role in assuring that officers have the knowledge and skills to address the threat as it currently exists and changes.

- The Enforcement Initiatives concentrate on identifying and targeting DTOs on a local, multi-state and international level. Rocky Mountain HIDTA also has an initiative that specializes in gang-related drug trafficking, which they target on a regional and national level, working closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
- The Investigative Support Center (ISC) assists the Interdiction and Enforcement Initiatives through case analysis and support. The ISC has an analyst assigned to the Interdiction Initiative. There are also analysts dedicated to offering in-depth case support and analysis for enforcement efforts. Additionally, Rocky Mountain HIDTA enforcement agencies are provided real-time tactical and subject deconfliction.
- The Training Initiative addresses the threat through courses targeting current trends and needs within the region. The Training Unit co-hosts numerous training courses a year in conjunction with narcotics officer associations in Colorado, Montana and Utah, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the National Guard Counterdrug Program and several private and public training partners.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA consists of 125 different federal, state and local agencies, 512 fulltime and 1,443 part-time personnel which are sworn officers. These agencies' officers and personnel are involved in 33 different initiatives. There are 26 Investigative Initiatives of which:

- 21 investigate all levels of drug trafficking, but focus on DTOs
- 3 exclusively target major DTOs
- 1 primarily targets drug fugitives
- 1 primarily targets drug-trafficking gangs

There are four Interdiction Initiatives (Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network) primarily working interstate criminal interdiction using the "all crimes, all threats, all hazards" model as supported by Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE). There is one Intelligence Initiative, one Training Initiative and one Management and Coordination Initiative. Seventy-seven percent of HIDTA funds support the Investigative and Interdiction Initiatives or are applied to operations, with 10.6 percent applied to Intelligence, 6 percent Training and 6 percent Management and Coordination.

 The success or failure to meet the 2016 strategic goal is recorded in sections V and VI of this report. Overall RMHIDTA was successful in achieving the goals set for 2016.

V. HIDTA ACCOMPLISHMENTS

• Investigative Support Center: See pages 3-7

• Training: See page 7

• Management and Coordination: See pages 7-8

• Investigative and Interdiction:

East Side Crip Gang: In the summer of 2015, Metro Gang Task Force initiated an investigation into a violent street gang operating in the Denver Metro area called the East Side Crip. Members of the gang were involved in distribution of powdered cocaine, crack cocaine and marijuana and suspected of committing violent crimes to include homicide, assaults and robberies.

As the investigation progressed, it became apparent that this organization was made up of several individual gang sets such as Trey Four and the Rolling 30 Crips. These different gang sets, which made up the East Side Crip organization, involved 1,800 gang members.

After one year investigation, 55 members were federally indicted and another 15 face criminal charges in state court.

Georgia Prison Leader of Utah DTO: Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force in Utah partnered with the Salt Lake City FBI Task force to investigate a drug trafficking organization. The initial phase of this investigation resulted in the seizure of 31 firearms, 28 pounds of methamphetamine and 8 arrests including 6 federal indictments. This investigation continued when task force officers learned that a leader of this DTO, involved in trafficking in methamphetamine, was operating out of federal prison in Georgia. This second phase of the investigation concluded with 7 federal indictments for money laundering, distribution and possession of methamphetamine. The federal prison also initiated an investigation into the illegal smuggling of cell phones into the facility.

Supreme Court Decision on Colorado State Patrol Marijuana Seizure: In January 2016, a Colorado State Patrol trooper stopped a vehicle on Interstate 76 east of Denver for a traffic violation. When the trooper approached the vehicle, it was obvious that the driver was extremely nervous and perspiring, even though the temperature was 40 degrees. The driver gave several other indicators of suspicious activity and his rental vehicle was four days overdue. The trooper had a K-9 conduct a sniff of the exterior of the vehicle and alerted on the trunk area. A probable cause

search of the vehicle revealed 12 pounds of marijuana and 1 pound of marijuana concentrate. The driver was arrested and charged.

In a suppression hearing, the trial judge determined that, since marijuana was legal in Colorado, that the K-9 alert could not be considered probable cause to search. Subsequently, the Colorado Supreme Court reversed the trial court's decision stating that the totality of the circumstances gave rise to probable cause and thus was a legal search.

California Dispensary Marijuana to Utah: The Washington County Task Force, in St. George, Utah, began an investigation into information that a husband and wife team were transporting marijuana from a dispensary in California and selling it in Utah. The investigation resulted in a search warrant for the residence where over 75 pounds of marijuana, a shotgun, a half-pound of marijuana wax, and 3 marijuana plants, as well as some methamphetamine, was seized. The subject had a license to operate a medical marijuana dispensary in California and had plans to move there to pursue their legal marijuana business. The husband and wife were charged in federal court for trafficking. The couple was also charged with child endangerment as marijuana was scattered throughout the house with a couple young children living in the residence.

Medical Marijuana or Drug Trafficking Organization? North Metro Task Force (Colorado) received several complaints about a marijuana growing operation in Adams County. During the initial inquiry, the individuals claimed that it was a medicinal grow for numerous persons covered under Colorado medical marijuana statutes. The investigators further looking into this operation discovered that the participants were from out of state and that many of the vehicles had Texas license plates. It was finally determined that this was a marijuana distribution operation using Colorado's medical marijuana statutes to grow but then to ship the marijuana out of state primarily to Texas.

As the investigation progressed, the task force worked with agencies in Colorado, Oregon, Texas, Hawaii, California, Washington and Georgia to complete the investigation, which resulted in 55 arrests and the seizure of 6,964 marijuana plants, 800 pounds of finished marijuana, 19 weapons, and 23 vehicles as well as approximately \$1 million in cash and other assets gained through this illegal operation.

California Ice to Denver: A Utah Highway Patrol officer stopped a vehicle on Interstate 70 for a traffic violation. Subsequent to the stop, the officer developed probable cause and seized 8 pounds of methamphetamine "ice" and arrested the driver. The "ice" was coming from El Centro, California en route to Denver, Colorado. The follow-up investigation resulted in the targeting of a significant drug trafficking organization.

<u>California Marijuana Supplying a Colorado Dispensary:</u> A Utah Highway Patrol officer stopped a vehicle on Interstate 70 for a traffic violation. The follow-up to the stop resulted in the arrest of two subjects and the seizure of 55 pounds of high-grade marijuana. The follow-up investigation revealed that the marijuana from southern

California was en route to Pueblo, Colorado. The registered owner of the vehicle and the passenger's sister-in-law operate a marijuana dispensary in Pueblo, Colorado.

Tri-Cities, Washington Gang Supplier to Montana: The Missouri River (Montana) Task Force initiated an investigation on information that members of the Sureños Gang from the Tri-Cities area of Washington were distributing methamphetamine in and around the Helena/Butte area of Montana. This operation not only involved drugs but also trading stolen weapons for methamphetamine. The investigation, through undercover purchases and search warrants, resulted in numerous stolen weapons being seized as well as over \$400,000 from one of the suspects. All the individuals involved in this gun/drug operation were armed and two were arrested for attempting to deliver 20 pounds of methamphetamine.

Guns and Drugs: The Western Colorado Drug Task Force, initiated an investigation into two traffickers selling methamphetamine and stolen firearms. As the investigation progressed, officers were able to identify the source of supply out of Phoenix, Arizona. An undercover operation resulted in the purchase of meth and also firearms. One of the firearms was an assault rifle that was used in the shooting of a juvenile in Grand Junction, Colorado. Besides arresting the primaries operating locally in the Grand Junction area, officers were able to build sufficient evidence to arrest the source in Phoenix.

<u>Cuban Major Trafficking Organization:</u> The Western Colorado Drug Task Force initiated an investigation into a group of Cuban Nationals who had moved into the Grand Junction area and set up marijuana grow operations in rental homes. As the investigation progressed, it was determined these individuals were linked with similar investigations in Larimer and El Paso Counties. Apparently the suspects were getting doctor recommendations to grow up to 99 plants and were actually packaging and shipping the marijuana to Florida and New Jersey. Western Colorado Drug Task Force, assisted by HSI, ATF and Delta County S.O., served five search warrants seizing marijuana plants, guns and cocaine and arresting the two major leaders of this group.

<u>Violence and Drugs:</u> The Northern Colorado Drug Task Force joined with North Metro Drug Task Force and FBI Safe Streets Task Force to initiate an investigation of a drug trafficking organization that was known for its violence. Some members of the DTO were identified as having ties to two major violent gangs and involved in the trafficking of methamphetamine and other drugs. One of the suspects fought with officers as they were attempting to arrest him and tried to run over a couple of officers, seriously injuring one. The police subsequently shot and killed the suspect. The investigation of this drug trafficking organization concluded with the arrest and indictment of 22 members along with the seizure of 4 pounds of methamphetamine, smaller quantities of heroin, cocaine and other drugs, 15 firearms and cash.

Canadian Ecstasy for California Meth: A Utah Highway Patrol officer stopped a vehicle on Interstate 15 for a traffic violation. Subsequent to the stop, officers developed sufficient probable cause to arrest the driver and two passengers and seize 236 pounds of methamphetamine "ice" as well as \$60,000. The follow-up

investigation, which was adopted by DEA, revealed that the suspects were transporting ecstasy from Canada to California in exchange for methamphetamine.

155 Pounds of Cocaine in Vehicle Hidden Trap: The Northwest Montana Task Force was on the lookout for a vehicle that contained cocaine hidden in a compartment within the vehicle. A task force agent observed the vehicle westbound in Libby, Montana, which was subsequently stopped for speeding. ABorder Patrol K-9 was utilized and 150 pounds of cocaine was seized that was hidden in a trap in the bed of the vehicle. The investigation revealed that the driver was meeting with other individuals who illegally crossed the Canadian border with 45 pounds of MDMA the previous night. This was another example of trading MDMA (ecstasy) from Canada for cocaine destined for California.

Brother is the Supplier: Russell County Drug Task Force (Montana) began an investigation into a local methamphetamine ring. Based on information, task force officers determined that the methamphetamine was coming from Nevada and Arizona. This drug trafficking organization had a number of distributors who would sell to mid to street-level distributors. The task force conducted an intensive undercover operation and made numerous purchases from members of the group. It was determined that the source in Nevada was the brother of the leader of the local DTO. The investigation concluded with the service of a search warrant where handguns, rifles, cash and methamphetamine were seized. The handguns and rifles were all stolen and suspected of being traded for drugs. Apparently the leader of the DTO used money from the drug sales to remodel his home, purchase a Corvette for his wife and restore a classic Corvette Stingray.

<u>Uinta County, Wyoming DTO:</u> The Wyoming Southwest Enforcement Team identified a drug trafficking organization that supplied Uinta County, Wyoming with methamphetamine and heroin. The investigation revealed that the drugs were coming from Salt Lake City, Utah. The task force, using a wide variety of investigative techniques, was able to conclude the investigation with the leader of the drug trafficking organization and ten members being charged with conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine. This investigation and the dismantlement of the DTO had significant impact in Uinta County.

Operation Golden Glass: Weld County Drug Task Force (Colorado) received information about the distribution of large quantities of methamphetamine and heroin. They were able to identify a drug trafficking organizations operating in the Greeley/Evans area. The investigation was joined by DEA and, as it progressed, they realized they were actually looking at two separate drug trafficking organization. The investigation progressed so far that they were able to get an undercover introduction directly to the Mexican source of supply operating inside Mexico. As a result of the investigation 30 members of the DTO were arrested and 21 pounds of methamphetamine, ³/₄ pounds of heroin, 9 weapons and over \$100,000 in cash was seized.

<u>Drug Dealing Doctor:</u> Wyoming Enforcement Teams, working with DEA from Wyoming and Salt Lake City and IRS, opened investigations into the prescribing

practices of an Arizona doctor who had recently moved to Wyoming. This doctor was prescribing large amounts of opiates and, in fact, with certain patients he would prescribe every two weeks alternating states between Wyoming and Arizona. It was revealed that the doctor was charging as much as \$750 for an "office visit" and required patients to sign a non-disclosure form. The financial aspect of the investigation revealed the doctor had deposited over one half million dollars in cash over a 15 month period. Also as part of the investigation, officers uncovered that the doctor would sometimes prescribe without ever seeing the patient. This investigation resulted in multiple search warrants being served in both Wyoming and Arizona. The doctor and his wife were federally indicted for conspiracy to distribute prescription narcotics. There are additional anticipated arrests of 15 to 20 individuals pending. Seizures from the doctor included over \$1 million in cash, numerous high-value sports cars, 49 firearms and 2 residences.

Montana to Utah Connection: The Eastern Montana HIDTA Task Force began an investigation into a drug trafficking organization distributing large quantities of methamphetamine throughout the Billings area. As the investigation progressed, task force members ended up working with Utah authorities on a multi-state drug trafficking organization. As a result of the investigation, the two leaders and seven members of the DTO were arrested as well as 9 pounds of methamphetamine and illegally-gained cash seized.

Meth from California Destined to Minnesota: A Wyoming Highway Patrol officer stopped a vehicle on Interstate 90 for a traffic violation. Subsequent to the stop, the officer developed probable cause and requested a K-9. The K-9 alerted to the presence of the controlled substance. The search revealed over 32 pounds of methamphetamine coming from Los Angeles and destined for Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Commercial Vehicle Transporting Methamphetamine: A Wyoming Highway Patrol officer conducted a safety check on a Freightliner tractor-trailer registered in Florida. The officer found several discrepancies in the driver from Florida's logbook, who admitted to falsifying the documents to conceal the hours being driven. A Wyoming Highway Patrol K-9 arrived on the scene and alerted to the presence of a controlled substance on the passenger side of the tractor-trailer. A search uncovered over 23 pounds of methamphetamine.

Former DTO Re-established: Utah County Major Crimes Task Force had previously arrested two leaders of a drug trafficking organization and seized 13 pounds of methamphetamine, heroin and cocaine from this group. Recently the task force discovered that this DTO had re-established its operation and varied their techniques to avoid detection. They began using multiple residences, vehicles and manufactured compartments to store and hide the narcotics in these vehicles. The primary leader and his two brothers managed the operation and were getting their drugs from California. It is estimated, through sources of information, that this DTO was distributing 20 pounds of drugs on a weekly basis. The task force and Unified P.D. conducted a takedown of the DTO, arresting eight members including two of the

leaders, seizing 3 pounds of heroin, 5 pounds of methamphetamine, and 4 vehicles with hidden compartments and cash.

VNI Chips Away at Mexican National DTO: Colorado Springs Metro Vice Narcotics and Intelligence Unit initiated an investigation into a Mexican National drugtrafficking organization after the arrest of two of their members and a seizure of heroin. In December of that year the task force arrested two more Mexican National members of the group and seized heroin and methamphetamine. Three months later, in March of 2016, another member of the organization was arrested while driving his vehicle which contained heroin in a concealed compartment. As the investigation developed, and in the summer of 2016, the case expanded into the Denver area. Task force agents were able to secure two search warrants for Denver addresses which resulted in the arrest of more Mexican Nationals and a seizure of heroin and methamphetamine. Only two weeks later a replacement "runner" was under surveillance, which subsequently lead to additional arrests and a seizure of methamphetamine. In September of 2016, officers were able to arrest another Mexican National member of the DTO who was in possession of heroin and cash. In the following month two more were arrested, which lead to the seizure of vehicles, heroin, methamphetamine and cash. This Mexican National drug-trafficking organization received so many "hits" from Colorado Springs VNI that they are severely disrupted.

VI. HIDTA PERFORMANCE MEASURES GOAL 1

In 2007, the National HIDTA Program modified its performance measurements to more accurately and clearly reflect the performance of each individual HIDTA as it related to the national goals. The National HIDTA Program has always had measurements and performance evaluators, although the new ones should provide a better barometer for the efficiency and effectiveness of the HIDTA Program. These measurements will allow scrutiny as to how the HIDTA strategy actually impacts the drug threat on a local, regional and national level. This section of the annual report will be a series of tables and charts to present these specific outputs and efficiency measures reflecting National HIDTA goals of disrupting/dismantling drug-trafficking organizations and increasing effectiveness and efficiency of drug law enforcement.

CORE TABLE 1:

Table 1: DTOs/MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA as	s a
Percent of Expected	

	2014	2015	2016
Expected	110	110	111
Actual			
International	7	6	5
Multi-State	31	29	36
Local	43	51	42
Actual Total	81	86	83
Actual Total as Percentage of Expected	74%	78%	75%

As of 4/19/2017

Table 1 reflects the number of drug-trafficking organizations that were identified and targeted by the various HIDTA Initiatives within the Rocky Mountain region. The table also reflects the number of those targeted that were disrupted or dismantled. Rocky Mountain HIDTA uses the national definition of a drug-trafficking organization which, simply put, is an organization consisting of at least one defined leader and five or more members operating in a clearly-defined hierarchy, whose principal activity is to generate income through a series of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation or distribution activities. Rocky Mountain HIDTA adds that these DTOs must be involved in distributing or manufacturing pound quantities of drugs on a monthly basis. A task force targets a DTO when they officially open a case and begin investigating the organization with the intent of disrupting and/or dismantling the DTO. In order for an initiative to be credited with *disrupting* a DTO, they must have impeded its normal and effective operation for at least sixty days, causing major changes which at least temporarily seriously disrupts its ability to operate. For an initiative to be credited with *dismantling* a drug-trafficking organization, they must essentially destroy the organization's leadership, financial base and supply network to the extent that the organization is incapable of operating or reconstituting itself.

It should be noted that to target a drug-trafficking organization, is a long-term proposition and very resource-intense. Seldom is a DTO disrupted or dismantled in less than six months and, depending on its size and scope, can take multiple years. Generally, DTO investigations involve coordinating with other jurisdictions requiring analytical case support and, depending upon the circumstances, may involve various sophisticated investigative techniques, including wire intercepts. There was a drop in major cases due to an inordinate amount of personnel rotations that began during 2014. For instance, during that year and 2015 60 percent of experienced drug unit commanders rotated out of the task forces and were replaced by new commanders. There was also an inordinate amount of transfers of experienced, big case drug investigators out of the task forces due to promotions or time limits placed on the assignment.

Although the exact numbers of experienced senior investigators being transferred out are unknown, both task force commanders and HIDTA analysts confirm that our task forces lost a significant number of seasoned investigators who were big case agents. We noted in the 2014 and 2015 annual reports that it would take time to get the drug unit commanders and new officers the experience necessary to successfully complete complex major investigations of drug-trafficking organizations. Although there were five more DTO's dismantled/disrupted in 2015, it still falls short of the 15 percent range. We believe this is a carry-over of the new commanders and officers as it usually takes at least eighteen months to two years to be a competent case agent. We expect in 2017 RMHIDTA will return to meeting preset expectations.

CORE TABLE 2:

Table 2: DTOs/MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA as a
Percent of all DTOs/MLOs Under Investigation

	2014	2015	2016
Identified	175	190	169
Under Investigation			
International	11	17	16
Multi-State	66	68	72
Local	98	105	81
Total	175	190	169
Disrupted or Dismantled			
International	7	6	5
Multi-State	31	29	36
Local	43	51	42
Total Disrupted or Dismantled		86	83
Disrupted or Dismantled as a Percentage of those Open			
International	64%	35%	31%
Multi-State	47%	43%	50%
Local	44%	49%	52%
Percentage based on the Total Disrupted or Dismantled vs. Total Under Investigation	46%	45%	49%

As of 4/19/2017

Table 2 categorizes the drug-trafficking organization by what is considered its scope or geographic tentacles. The scope with the greatest geographic impact is considered an *international drug-trafficking organization*. It regularly conducts illegal drug-trafficking or money-laundering activities in more than one country, or is based in one country and conducts or coordinates illegal activities in another.

The second category is *multi-state*, which is an organization that regularly carries out illegal drug-trafficking or money-laundering activities in more than one state.

The third category is *local*. This is an organization whose illegal drug-trafficking or money-laundering activities are generally, but not always, limited to the same metropolitan area or, in the case of non-metropolitan areas, is limited to an easily-defined region or small number of geographic proximity counties.

Within Rocky Mountain HIDTA there were 16 international cases under investigation and 5 disrupted and dismantled. Multi-state there were 72 cases under investigation with 36 being dismantled/disrupted and 81 local under investigation with 42 being dismantled/disrupted.

In 2016 58% of the DTOs targeted were either international or multi-state compared to 44% in 2015 and 2014. Close to 50% of the DTOs targeted were disrupted or dismantled.

CORE TABLE 3:

	Active Investigations	Violent	Disrupted or	Disrupted or Dismantled as
Туре	During Reporting Year	Organizations	Dismantled	a Percent of Investigated
рто	165	27	83	50%
CPOT	10	2	3	30%
RPOT	2	0	1	50%
OCDETF	31	7	12	39%
PTO	46	8	25	54%
MLO	4	0	0	0%
СРОТ	0	0	0	N/A
RPOT	0	0	0	N/A
OCDETF	3	0	0	0%
PTO	1	0	0	0%

As of 4/19/2017

Table 3 depicts all CPOT, RPOT, OCDETF and PTO cases initiated by Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 2016.

The National HIDTA Program defines drug-trafficking organizations by its operational scope. Two of these operational scopes include what is called priority targets. The first one is *Consolidated Priority Organizational Targets (CPOT)*. A CPOT is a drug-trafficking organization known to be linked to, or affiliated with, a major international drug-trafficking organization and/or money-laundering enterprise that is included on the Department of Justice's CPOT list. This CPOT list contains the control and command element of a major international drug-trafficking organization and/or money-laundering enterprise that significantly impacts the U.S. drug supply.

The second is *Regional Priority Organizational Target (RPOT)*. An RPOT is a drugtrafficking organization known to be linked to, or affiliated with, a major regional/national

drug-trafficking organization and/or money-laundering enterprise that is designated as an RPOT by the *Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)*Program Regional Coordinating Committee. With the advent of PTO designation there is less of a need to designate an investigation RPOT. That helps account for RMHIDTA only having 2 RPOTs and 47 PTOs. The **Priority Target Organizations (PTO)** is designated by the local DEA Special-Agent-in-Charge for DEA purposes. There are only two task forces managed by DEA; thus they are the only ones claiming PTO's.

The last category listed in the table is *OCDETF* cases. This is an investigation that has been accepted and designated by the OCDETF Program, which may also be considered a CPOT or RPOT. This aspect of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region, as it relates to operational scope, again is indicative of this region and its relationship to international, national and regional drug problems. These are good indications as to why this region has been declared a HIDTA region and its impact in relationship to the national drug enforcement strategy. This focus of Rocky Mountain HIDTA on the larger, more international, CPOTs and OCDETF designation has increased over the years directly related to the HIDTA Program and its emphasis on these priorities. This includes not only the emphasis but the training and encouragement to expand cases beyond just a local or even multi-state region.

CORE TABLE 4:

Table 4: Quantity and Wholesale Value of Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA for 2016

	Amount Seized				
Drug	Kilograms	D.U.	Liters	Wholesale Value	Percent
Cocaine/Crack	220.9460	0.0000	0.0000	\$7,508,090	3%
Heroin	120.9886	0.0000	0.0000	\$7,191,804	3%
Marijuana Plants - Indoor	12702.3200	0.0000	0.0000	\$83,535,302	35%
Marijuana Plants - Outdoor	10424.9430	0.0000	0.0000	\$43,273,938	18%
Marijuana/Cannabis	9205.6685	7900.0000	0.0000	\$68,161,231	29%
Methamphetamine/Ice	870.8527	0.0000	0.0000	\$22,406,684	9%
Natural Hallucinogens	0.0000	27329.0000	0.0000	\$118,535	0%
Other Drugs and Substances	6.7509	2453.0000	0.0000	\$19,376	0%
Prescription Drugs: CNS Depressant	0.0000	22438.0000	0.0000	\$153,555	0%
Prescription Drugs: Narcotics	2.7557	29141.0000	0.0000	\$689,697	0%
Prescription Drugs: Other	0.0000	12118.0000	0.0000	\$146,833	0%
Prescription Drugs: Stimulants	0.0000	1135.0000	0.0000	\$9,342	0%
Synthetic Hallucinogens	129.6639	259046.0000	0.0000	\$3,135,283	1%
Total	33,684.8893	361,560.0000	0.0000	\$236,349,672	100%

As of 4/19/2017

Table 4 reports drug seizures. Seizing drugs and removing availability from the marketplace is an important aspect of the overall drug strategy. This not only lessens the availability, which affects drug use, but increases the cost of doing business. Rocky Mountain HIDTA has in the past, and continues to have, significant impact on the drug trade through its drug seizures. This is true not only regionally, but a portion of the seizures destined for other locations in the United States. In the interest of conservative reporting and true depiction of economic impact, the HIDTA Program uses the wholesale value of the respective drugs as opposed to the retail value. In 2016 there was \$236,349,672 seized in wholesale value of drugs. This represents over \$123.9 million more in wholesale value of drugs seized than the \$112,448,087 seized in 2015. Table 4 lists the amount of the various drugs seized and the wholesale value of those drugs, based on the DEA-Denver Division report, since they cover the same four states. This report reflects prices for the various drugs in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA four-state region.

CORE TABLE 5:

Table 5: Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA Activities by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA				
	2014	2015	2016	
Drugs				
Expected	\$11.00	\$11.00	\$9.00	
Actual	\$8.08	\$11.51	\$23.81	
Actual as Percentage of Expected	73%	105%	265%	
Cash and Assets				
Expected	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.55	
Actual	\$1.48	\$1.43	\$1.85	
Actual as Percentage of Expected	84%	81%	119%	
Total ROI				
Expected	\$12.75	\$12.75	\$10.55	
Actual	\$9.56	\$12.93	\$25.66	
Actual as Percentage of Expected	75%	101%	243%	

Investigative Budget and Seizures

	2014	2015	2016
Investigative Budget	\$9,808,754	\$9,771,254	\$9,926,254
Wholesale Value of Drugs Seized	\$79,287,368	\$112,448,087	\$236,349,672
Assets Seized			
Cash Assets	\$10,889,916	\$11,159,310	\$13,409,808
Other Assets	\$3,590,407	\$2,770,068	\$4,929,946
Total Assets	\$14,480,323	\$13,929,378	\$18,339,754
Total Drugs and Assets Seized	\$93,767,691	\$126,377,465	\$254,689,426

As of 4/19/2017

Table 5 shows measurement of the program related to the return on investment of drugs removed from the marketplace. In this case, \$236.3 million worth of wholesale drugs were

removed from the market, with a return on investment of \$23.81 per HIDTA dollar expended. This chart only considers the HIDTA investment for the Rocky Mountain region, and acknowledges that other federal, state and local agencies also invest much to make the program successful. However, within Rocky Mountain HIDTA much of what has been accomplished would not have occurred if it weren't for the HIDTA Program.

Table 5 also relates to illegally-gained assets removed by law enforcement. In this case, \$18.3 million in cash and assets were seized in 2016, with a return on investment of \$1.85 per HIDTA dollar expended. This is \$4.4 million more in assets seized than in 2015. The vast majority of drug traffickers attempt to secure assets for fiscal reasons. When possible, the HIDTA Program seeks out the illegally-gained assets and, through prosecution and procedure efforts, acquires the forfeited assets. This directly attacks their primary motive, increases the cost of doing business, and oftentimes negates the ability to do business because of the upfront costs. Rocky Mountain HIDTA does fairly well in this category although there is room for growth and improvement. There are a number of Rocky Mountain HIDTA-initiated cases whose tentacles spread throughout the United States in which assets were seized but reported by the seizing jurisdiction and not Rocky Mountain HIDTA.

Table 5 relates to return on investment for both drugs and assets. Removing drugs reduces availability and increases the cost of doing business, as does the forfeiture of illegally-gained assets by these drug-trafficking organizations. Not only is this a significant aspect of drug enforcement but an important measurement as well. In Table 5, Rocky Mountain HIDTA combined the wholesale value of drugs seized plus the value of assets seized and compared them to the budget or investment. The purpose of this table is to show the combined return on investment for the taxpayers. Regarding Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 2016, which invested approximately \$9 million dollars to achieve the two goals as set forth by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the return on investment was \$25.66 for every dollar of HIDTA funds spent. Overall, Rocky Mountain HIDTA permanently removed approximately \$236.3 million in illicit drugs and \$18.3 million in drug profits from the marketplace. This table alone would compare more than favorably to even the best-run organizations in the private or public sector, and would demonstrate efficient and effective drug law enforcement. The ROI for both drugs seized and assets seized was quite a lot higher in 2016 than 2015 and 2014. There are two factors affecting the difference. In 2016 there were some significant drug and cash seizures by both some of the task forces and criminal interdiction programs. Additionally the task forces targeted a higher percentage of international and multi-state DTOs which traditionally handle a larger volume of drugs and cash.

CORE TABLE 6:

Table 6: Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA

	2014	2015	2016
Labs Dismantled			
Less than 2 Oz	18	7	7
2 - 8 Oz	1	0	0
9 - 31 Oz	1	0	0
32 - 159 Oz	0	0	0
10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	0
Over 20 Lbs	0	0	0
Total Labs Dismantled	20	7	7
Meth Cost Per Ounce	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,565
Estimated Lab Value	,	. ,	. ,
Less than 2 Oz	\$39,600	\$15,400	\$21,910
2 - 8 Oz	\$5,500	\$0	\$0
9 - 31 Oz	\$22,000	\$0	\$0
32 - 159 Oz	\$0	\$0	\$0
10 - 20 Lbs	\$0	\$0	\$0
Over 20 Lbs	\$0	\$0	\$0

As of 4/19/2017

Table 6 details the dismantlement and value of methamphetamine labs of cost per ounce. The labs are categorized by how much they would normally manufacture at one particular setting. Clandestine labs that manufacture ounces are generally referred to as 'mom and pop' operations; however, they can be just as dangerous as the 'super labs' that manufacture multipounds of methamphetamine at a time. The majority of the labs in the Rocky Mountain region are the lesser-producing labs. Table 6 considers the number of clandestine labs dismantled by their production rate, and then uses the ounce cost of methamphetamine to put a value on the labs that were dismantled. For instance, if a lab is making 2 ounces or less, and the cost of methamphetamine in the area is \$1,565 per ounce, then the value of that lab dismantled would be considered \$3,130. This does not take into consideration that this lab may be producing 2 ounces or less on a monthly basis. HIDTA tends to be conservative when giving its estimates so as not to be accused of distorting the problem or the value of the HIDTA Program.

It should be noted that since HIDTA was initiated in the Rocky Mountain region, clan lab seizures have been reduced dramatically and continue to decrease in each state due to the efforts of drug law enforcement, precursor chemical laws, and education of the public and industry. This again demonstrates the success of a coordinated, cooperative effort from a federal, state and local standpoint. In 2004, there were 365 labs seized, 2014 20 labs seized and in 2015 and 2016, 7 labs were seized. This reflects a highly-successful decrease in the amount of labs producing methamphetamine. Table 6 effectively demonstrates very conservatively the dollar value of production of raw material that was stopped prior to hitting the streets. But again, this is assuming that a lab would only produce that amount of methamphetamine once a year, which would be highly unlikely as the majority of labs have multiple productions. In addition to meth labs there has been an increase in BHO (butane hash oil) labs, with 23 being seized in our region in 2016.

VII. HIDTA PERFORMANCE MEASURES GOAL 2

CORE TABLE 7:

Table 7: Training Funded and Supported by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA (Training only) in 2016

Type of Training	Expected Students	Actual Students	Actual as Percent of Expected	Training Hours Provided
Enforcement	1,700	1,738	102%	38,104
Analytical	200	107	54%	301
Management	100	69	69%	510
Demand Reduction	0	0	N/A	0
Total	2,000	1,914	96%	38,915

Six Month Follow-Up Responses.

Type of Training	Surveys Sent	Surveys Received	Response Rate	Question 1 - Yes	Question 2 - Yes
Enforcement	1,278	684	54%	95%	90%
Analytical	81	51	63%	96%	91%
Management	88	51	58%	96%	94%
Demand Reduction	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1,447	786	54%	95%	90%

Survey Results from 07/01/2015 - 06/30/2016

As of 5/31/2017

- Question 1 -

Did the course improve your knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to perform your job?

· Question 2 -

Since the completion of this course, have you used the knowledge, skills, or abilities acquired in the training?

Table 7 illustrates overall training. Prior to the inception of HIDTA in the Rocky Mountain region, there was a major void in training. Understanding this need, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board initially set out, and continues, to make training a major priority for this particular HIDTA. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Training Program consists of a training manager and a training officer. This program develops its own training courses to meet regional needs and has continually been cited for its successful endeavors. In fact, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Training Program has been recognized as a best practice and continues to

be one of the premier training programs throughout HIDTA. Most of the training provided to the officers and criminal justice personnel are in courses developed and taught within the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. This includes a basic drug investigation school, a gang course, Spanish language training and clandestine lab training. Rocky Mountain HIDTA training courses have been approved by the Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) for all four states, and have looked at the considerable leadership and coordination role it plays for training in general, and even for non-HIDTA regions. (For specific courses see Appendix D.)

Table 7 lists the number of students actually trained and the training hours provided. Rocky Mountain HIDTA trained 1,914 personnel and had a total of 38,915 student hours.

CORE TABLE 8:

Table 8: Deconflictions Processed by the Rocky Me	ountain HIDTA		
	2014	2015	2016
Event Deconflictions			
Agencies Participating in Event Deconfliction	124	128	139
Event Deconflictions Processed	9,147	9,559	12,577
Case/Subject/Target Elements Processed	20,037	17,822	17,495
DTO/MLO Deconflictions			
DTOs/MLOs Deconflicted	99	113	90
Percent of DTOs/MLOs Deconflicted	100%	100%	98%

As of 4/19/2017

Table 8 deals with event and case deconfliction systems. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board mandates event and case deconfliction use by all Rocky Mountain HIDTA Initiatives. This is not optional and the use, and amount of use, is monitored on a regular basis. All initiatives use these deconfliction services. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board considers this not only critical to sharing information, making sure there is no duplicate effort on the same drug-trafficking organization, but also as an officer safety issue. Prior to Rocky Mountain HIDTA becoming operational in 1997, there was no deconfliction process within this region. In order to fulfill this need, Rocky Mountain HIDTA adopted the use of the SAFTNet system as the primary platform for event deconfliction. In 2007, RMHIDTA switched to RISSafe, which has proven to be highly effective in meeting the needs of event deconfliction of law enforcement agencies in the Rocky Mountain region. The concept of using RISSafe for event deconfliction is now considered a standard operating procedure throughout the region. Currently there are 30 HIDTA-funded initiatives using RISSafe as well as over 500 other law enforcement agencies that have access to the RISS Network.

Police departments, task forces and drug units are required to submit tactical operations into a system, giving the date and the approximate time and location. If something else is going on at the same location, or in the vicinity of that location, the two operating units are notified and they discuss the situation to avoid any kind of conflict. This is particularly important in officer safety of covert, undercover operations when plainclothes officers are utilized.

A brief summary of these two deconfliction platforms are addressed below:

- Event Deconfliction: Event deconfliction for the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is
 addressed by use of RISSafe. The practice of event deconfliction is widely recognized
 and accepted. It was determined that there needed to be a re-emphasis on the use of
 RISSafe by all RMHIDTA task forces to be in compliance and to increase officer
 safety and case integrity during investigations. In 2012, event deconfliction was
 mandated to all RMHIDTA-funded initiatives and most of the Denver Metro drug
 units use it as well.
 - Event deconfliction is the process of determining whether multiple law enforcement agencies are conducting an enforcement action (e.g., a raid, undercover operation, surveillance, or other high risk activity) in close proximity to one another during a specified time period. When certain elements are matched, it is referred to as a positive hit. The process includes notifying each agency of the conflict. An event in RISSafe is any tactical law enforcement activity or operation that requires a uniformed or plainclothes officer's personal appearance at a predetermined location for purposes such as the serving of a search warrant, an arrest warrant, or a protective order, warrant sweeps, surveillance, money pickups, stings, funeral details, parades, or dignitary protection activities
 - o In 2016 there were over 3000 more event deconflictions than in 2015. There were more agencies (11) using RISSafe and those using were putting more of the events in the sytem.RMHIDTA mandates use by HIDTA funded initiatives and encourages other to use.
- Subject/Open Case Deconfliction: There was no one, centralized platform to address this need across the four-state region. As such, there was no unified manner in which to deconflict targets of an investigation to prevent compromising existing investigations by other law enforcement groups. The direction of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board was to find that common platform for approval and adoption by the RMHIDTA-funded initiatives.
 - Case/subject/target deconfliction is the process of determining when multiple law enforcement agencies are investigating the same person, place or thing. Elements of an investigation are compared and the number of matches is reported as a positive hit to verify the deconfliction. The deconfliction process includes notifying each agency of the potential conflict. Target deconfliction occurs in the RISS National Criminal Intelligence Databases, known collectively as RISSIntel, whether RISSafe is used or not. RISSIntel is a separate 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 23-compliant database that allows simultaneous searching of separate, but connected, criminal intelligence databases nationwide

CORE TABLE 9:

Table 9: Cases Provided Analytical Support by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA											
	2014	2015	2016								
Analytical Case Support											
Expected to Provide	550	550	201								
Actual Provided	1,302	452	271								
Actual as Percent of Expected	237%	82%	135%								

As of 4/19/2017

Table 9 represents analytical support provided by the RMHIDTA Intelligence Support Center and refers to the impact outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. Analytical support refers to those services an analyst provides to support an investigation; i.e.,

Association/Link/Network Analysis, Commodity Flow Analysis, Crime-Pattern Analysis, Financial Analysis, Flow Analysis, Geo-Spatial Analysis, or Telephone Toll Analysis. The actual numbers of cases supported was 271 or 135 percent of the goal. The projected goal for cases provided analytical support was 201. Too often, pre-HIDTA, when a drug task force or unit developed leads or information concerning related drug activity in other areas of the nation, this data was not forwarded. With the emphasis on perceiving the drug problem from not only a local and regional level but a national level, this has changed immensely. Leads and information concerning investigations affecting other areas routinely are passed on and referred to the appropriate agencies. The percent of expected is attributed to greater emphasis on leads and better reporting by initiatives. In 2014 the ISC changed the definition to more closely align with the new definition under PMP. However the system for capturing case support was faulty and resulted in over reporting. Apparently the ISC reported each incident as case support rather than the numbers of cases supported. The abt Company audit completed in 2015 pointed out the inconsistency and inaccuracies in reporting. RMHIDTA initiated a new formal case support tracking system consistent with the PMP definition. The system was implemented in late 2015 and will be able to reflect an entire year in 2016. It is our belief we will have a totally accurate reflection of analytical support and it should be somewhere around 180 cases receiving analytical support by ISC analyst.

CORE TABLE 10:

	2014	2015	2016
Survey Statistics			
Cases Supported	1,302	452	271
Surveys Sent	23	15	27
Survey Responses	23	2	26
Percentage Useful	87%	100%	89%
How accurate was the Intelligence Analysis or Case Support			
Very Accurate	N/A	N/A	25
Mostly Accurate	N/A	N/A	0
Somewhat Accurate	N/A	N/A	1
Inaccurate	N/A	N/A	0
Overall, how accurate was the intelligence analysis	N/A	N/A	96%
How useful was the Intelligence Analysis or Case Suppo	rt		
Very Useful	87	2	16
Useful	0	0	8
Somewhat Useful	13	0	3
Not Useful	0	0	0
Overall, how useful was the intelligence analysis	87%	100%	89%

As of 4/19/2017

Table 10 represents the degree of accuracy of intelligence provided, how accurate the intelligence provided was and the overall usefulness of the analysis conducted by an analyst at the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Investigative Support Center. The overall level of satisfaction by case agents with analytical case support remained high in 2016. The degree of satisfaction is graded very highly in all three categories. A total of 27 case closed surveys were sent to users of the Investigative Support Center, 26 of which were returned completed. The accuracy of the analysis and/or case support was rated at 96 percent, with usefulness being rated at 89 percent.

Historically, this process was loosely defined as an analyst performing three separate and distinct activities in support of an investigation. Case support is now defined as when an analyst performs at least three separate and distinct activities <u>coupled</u> with analytical input in the furtherance of an investigation (e.g., telephone toll analysis, link association or association analysis). While this more restrictive definition, which requires analytical input from the analyst, might lead itself to under-reporting, it is more in keeping with the intent behind the core table requirement.

CORE TABLE 11:

Table 11: Law Enforcement Executives Assessment of Strategic Intelligence Products
Produced by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA (Investigative Support Center only)

	Strategic	Surveys	Surveys	Percentage
	Products	Sent	Responses	Useful
Survey Statistics	2	55	55	100%

Survey Results

	Percent of Reviewers Who								
The Strategic Intelligence Product	Agree	Disagree	Neither						
provided added value by helping to reduce or close known intelligence gaps or revealing previously unknown information	100%	0%	0%						
produced changes in investigative or intelligence priorities	100%	0%	0%						
enabled more informed decisions concerning investigative or intelligence initiatives and/or resource allocation	100%	0%	0%						
identified new information associated with pending matters or offered insigts into information that could change the working premise in a program, initative, or investigation	100%	0%	0%						
		Usefulness Rating egic Intelligence P							
	Very	Not	Somewhat						
Overall, how useful were these Strategic Intelligence Products	78%	0%	22%						

As of 5/3/2017

Table 11: The most significant strategic document that is being researched and produced on an ongoing basis is the publication of *The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado – The Impact.* First released in 2013, the demand for this data has increased each year, as has the scope of topics addressed by this publication. Due to the expanded need for research and data compilation, in

the spring of 2016 a third analyst was brought on as an addition to the Strategic Unit from the Colorado National Guard – CounterDrug Program. In January of 2016, a supplement titled *Adult and Youth Marijuana Use* was released due to the numerous requests for current data. Subsequently, the annual, completely-updated report was released in September of 2016. RMHIDTA received over 50 emails from across the country with positive comments concerning the marijuana reports.

The Strategic Unit is also responsible for the RMHIDTA annual threat assessment and strategic response. Other intelligence-sharing products or projects include:

• The DHE analyst produced 22 Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network bulletins provided to law enforcement nationwide. These bulletins were informative as opposed to strategical.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Calendar year 2016 marked the twelfth year that Rocky Mountain HIDTA has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the Performance Management Process (PMP). These performance measurements should give the reader an accurate and reliable basis on which to judge the performance of Rocky Mountain HIDTA. Each HIDTA is unique, and the four states that make up this HIDTA are no different. The Rocky Mountain region is not Los Angeles, New York, Miami or the Southwest Border. This HIDTA is made up of a combination of major metropolitan areas, smaller population centers, and even more rural jurisdictions. However, the graphs and tables clearly point to how the drug-trafficking problem in this country is inter-related, and that all regions must address this as a national problem.

The charts and statistics clearly point out the national level of the drug problem and the necessity for HIDTA programs throughout the country. The numbers do not include daily interaction among the HIDTAs, the sharing of best practices and facilitating a unity in the national drug problem. These tables and charts cannot account for the lack of duplicity or the more effective and efficient drug law enforcement that has developed because of the HIDTA Program. There are multi-agency collocated, commingled task forces that would not exist except for the HIDTA Program. Event deconfliction and subject/open case deconfliction were non-existent to the area before HIDTA. There was a major void in drug enforcement training in the four-state region prior to HIDTA. In fact, drug unit commanders in the various states did not have regular meetings; they do now because of HIDTA. It is doubtful the Drug Endangered Children Program would be such a national focus if it weren't for the HIDTA Program. The use of civilian analysts to assist with major investigations was a new concept in the Rocky Mountain region prior to HIDTA.

RMHIDTA published the fourth volume of *Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact*, which documents through data the results of Colorado legalizing marijuana. This publication has received national and international acclaim and is continually being cited by government leaders, media and prevention groups, etc. RMHIDTA staff gave 58 presentations on drug policy and marijuana to over 10,544 attendees at various conferences throughout the country, with one international presentation as well.

RMHIDTA continues to host and run the Rocky Mountain area chapter of the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts. Two of our analysts are on the board, one being the president and the other the treasurer. Two analysts and one IALEIA member attended the annual training conference in New Orleans, LA.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA completed its eighteenth full year of operation in 2016. As indicated above, there have been significant activities and accomplishments during the year. However, the program is still developing. The future includes continued growth, constant pursuit of stated goals and objectives, fine-tuning and putting additional systems in place for further effective and efficient operation and assessments. Other developments will include strengthening the existing initiatives and making necessary changes to meet the ever-moving threat. All of the above are based on a detailed threat assessment, a flexible strategy and the ability to modify initiatives to address the threat.

HIDTA has already had a significant impact but cannot take full credit for all drug enforcement activities from HIDTA-funded programs in the four state areas. Federal, and particularly state and local agencies, contributed much in resources, knowledge, skill, etc. Some of the task forces supported by HIDTA were pre-existing. They were, and continue to be, supported by the Byrne/JAG Fund as well as state and local resources. HIDTA's greatest success has been to bring federal, state and local law enforcement resources together working as partners to attack the drug problem. This cooperation and coordination includes law enforcement agency heads and drug unit commanders joining together to plan, strategize and attempt to be more efficient and effective. This is a critical and important outcome.

The HIDTA Training Program offers progressive and valuable training to officers in a multitude of disciplines related to narcotics enforcement. Officers receive training in how to recognize, properly handle, and dismantle clandestine laboratories, speak the Spanish language with an emphasis on officer safety, interview and interrogation, undercover operations, informant management and handling, wiretap investigations, and pharmaceutical diversion investigations. We also offer basic and advanced narcotic investigations schools. Together with the Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network, relevant and timely training is offered in order to increase the knowledge base and skill sets of the officers. The benefit of this partnership has resulted in reduced complaints, more effective enforcement actions, and enhanced quality of case filings for effective prosecutions.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA will continue to progress and develop into being even more effective and efficient. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board, director and staff, as well as all participants in HIDTA, are proud of the program and its accomplishments. The basic question is: "Has Rocky Mountain HIDTA been effective in targeting and dismantling/disrupting drug-trafficking organizations, thus reducing the availability of drugs in this region and the nation?" The other question is: "Has Rocky Mountain HIDTA played a significant role in making drug law enforcement more effective and efficient in the Rocky Mountain region?" The answer to both questions is "Yes". The program has been successful and will continue to be so in the future. The primary reason for the success of the program is that it is managed by the top federal, state and local leaders in the region

with flexibility to adapt to regional needs as it pursues national goals. This is an equal partnership with equal commitment and desire for success.

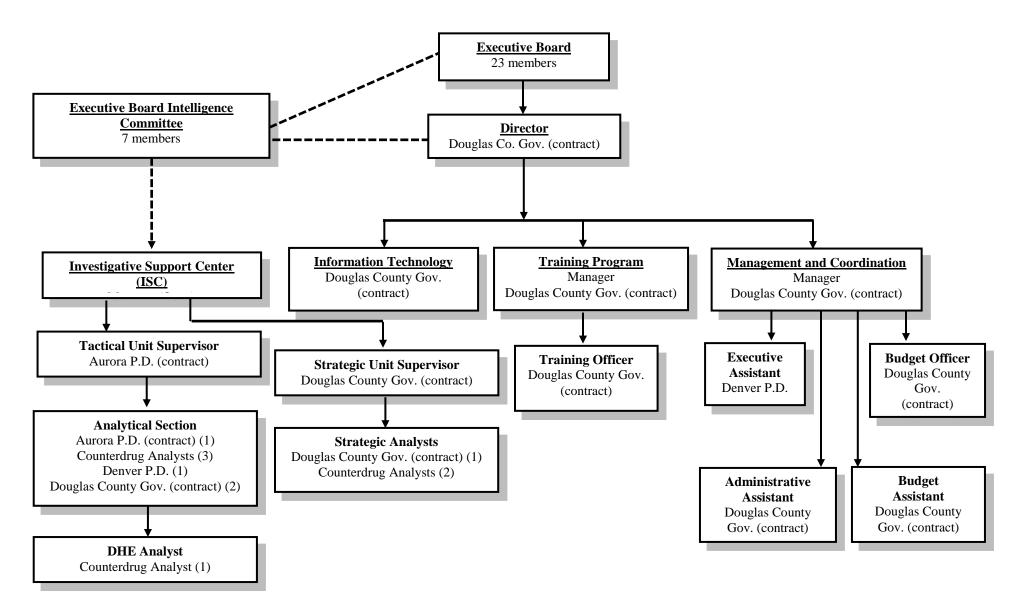
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XI. ENDNOTES

The information for this report came from:

- 2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Quarterly Reports required of all initiatives
- 2016 EPIC Clan Lab Seizure System (CLSS)
- 2016 HIDTA Drug-Trafficking Organization and Money-Laundering Organization Reports
- 2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Threat Assessment
- 2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy
- 2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Budget Initiatives
- 2016 Investigative Support Center Annual Report
- 2016 Training Annual Report Statistics
- Performance Management Process (PMP) Database

APPENDIX A: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Organization Chart - 2016



APPENDIX B: 2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board

Federal Agencies (10)	State Agencies (4)	Local Agencies (9)
Barbara Roach, SAC	Stan Hilkey, Director	Nicholas Metz, Chief
DEA (Denver Field Division)	Colorado Department of Public	Aurora Police Department
Intelligence Committee Chair	Safety	(Colorado)
Kenneth Croke, SAC	Keith Squires, Commissioner	Rich St. John, Chief
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,	Utah DPS	Billings Police Department
Firearms and Explosives (Denver)		(Montana)
		Board Chairman
Calvin Shivers, Acting SAC	Steve Woodson, Director	Pete Carey, Chief
FBI (Colorado and Wyoming)	Wyoming DCI	Colorado Springs Police Department
	Budget Committee Chair	(Colorado)
	WY State Subcommittee Chair	
E: P. 1 . CAC	D. I. I. A.I. S.	D. I William Clinic
Eric Barnhart, SAC	Bryan Lockerby, Administrator	Robert White, Chief
FBI (Utah, Idaho and Montana)	Montana DCI	Denver Police Department
	MT State Subcommittee Chair	(Colorado)
D III OATO		CO State Subcommittee Chair
Dave Thompson, SAIC		Tony Spurlock, Sheriff
Homeland Security Investigations		Douglas County Sheriff's Office
(HSI) (Colorado and Wyoming)		(Colorado)
Board Vice Chair		7
Steven A. Osborne, SAC		Matt Lewis, Sheriff
Internal Revenue Service/CID		Mesa County Sheriff's Office
(Colorado and Wyoming)		(Colorado)
Bob Troyer, Acting U.S. Attorney		Mike Blonigen, District Attorney
U.S. Attorney's Office (Colorado)		Natrona County DA's Office,
		(Wyoming)
Michael Cotter, U.S. Attorney		
U.S. Attorney's Office (Montana)		
John Huber, U.S. Attorney		Mike Brown, Chief
U.S. Attorney's Office (Utah)		Salt Lake City Police Department
		(Utah)
Christopher Crofts, U.S. Attorney		Jim Tracy, Sheriff
U.S. Attorney's Office (Wyoming)		Utah County Sheriff's Office
		UT State Subcommittee Chair

The executive board consists of ten federal and thirteen state/local representatives. In order to maintain voting balance, three federal representatives receive an extra vote: U.S. Attorneys-Montana, Utah and Wyoming.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2016 Overview

Rocky Mountain HIDTA founded in 1996 currently consists of 31 designated counties with 33 initiatives including 26 task forces with a total of 3 prosecutors. The 33 initiatives financial management is done by 28 fiduciaries.

APPENDIX C: 2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies

- 4th Judicial District Colorado
- Adams County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Adult Probation and Parole
- Albany (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- American Fork (Utah) Police Department
- Arapahoe County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Arvada (Colorado) Police Department
- Aurora (Colorado) Police Department
- Billings (Montana) Police Department
- Border Patrol
- Bountiful (Utah) Police Department
- Brighton (Colorado) Police Department
- Broomfield (Colorado) Police Department
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Campbell County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Carbondale (Colorado) Police Department
- Casper (Wyoming) Police Department
- Cascade County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Cheyenne (Wyoming) Police Department
- City of Orem (Utah)
- Clearfield (Utah) Police Department
- Colorado Bureau of Investigation
- Colorado Department of Corrections
- Colorado National Guard
- Colorado Springs (Colorado) Police Department
- Colorado State Patrol
- Colorado State University Police Department
- Commerce City (Colorado) Police Department
- Davis County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Denver District Attorney's Office
- Denver (Colorado) Police Department
- Douglas County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Durango (Colorado) Police Department
- El Paso County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Evans (Colorado) Police Department
- Evanston (Wyoming) Police Department
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Heights (Colorado) Police Department

2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies continued...

- Flathead County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Fort Collins (Colorado) Police Services
- Fountain (Colorado) Police Department
- Gallatin County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Garfield County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Gillette (Wyoming) Police Department
- Glenwood Springs (Colorado) Police Department
- Golden (Colorado) Police Department
- Grand Junction (Colorado) Police Department
- Great Falls (Montana) Police Department
- Greeley (Colorado) Police Department
- Green River (Wyoming) Police Department
- Helena (Montana) Police Department
- Homeland Security Investigations/ICE
- Hurricane (Utah) Police Department
- Ignacio (Colorado) Police Department
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- Internal Revenue Service
- Ivins (Utah) Police Department
- Jefferson County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Jefferson County (Colorado) District Attorney's Office
- Kalispell (Montana) Police Department
- Lakewood (Colorado) Police Department
- La Plata County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Laramie County (Wyoming) District Attorney's Office
- Laramie (Wyoming) Police Department
- Layton (Utah) Police Department
- Lehi (Utah) Police Department
- Lewis and Clark County (Montana) Attorney's Office
- Lewis and Clark County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Loveland (Colorado) Police Department
- Mesa County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Mills (Wyoming) Police Department
- Missoula (Montana) Police Department
- Missoula County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Montana Air National Guard
- Montana Department of Corrections
- Montana Division of Criminal Investigation

2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies continued...

- Montana Highway Patrol
- Murray City (Utah) Corporation
- Murray City (Utah) Police Department
- National Guard
- Natrona County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Northglenn (Colorado) Police Department
- Orem (Utah) Police Department
- Ogden (Utah) Police Department
- Pleasant Grove (Utah) Police Department
- Provo (Utah) Police Department
- Pueblo (Colorado) Police Department
- Rifle (Colorado) Police Department
- Riverdale City (Utah) Police Department
- Roy (Utah) Police Department
- St. George (Utah) Police Department
- Salt Lake City (Utah) Police Department
- Sandy (Utah) Police Department
- South Jordan (Utah) Police Department
- South Ogden City (Utah) Police Department
- Spanish Fork (Utah) Police Department
- Springville (Utah) Police Department
- Sweetwater County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Syracuse (Utah) Police Department
- Teller County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Teton (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Thornton (Colorado) Police Department
- Uinta County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Unified Police Department (Utah)
- United States Marshals Service
- Utah Attorney General's Office
- Utah County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Utah Department of Public Safety
- Utah Highway Patrol
- Vail (Colorado) Police Department
- Washington County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Weber (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Weld (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- West Valley City (Utah) Police Department
- Westminster (Colorado) Police Department
- Wheat Ridge (Colorado) Police Department

2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies Continued...

- Whitefish (Montana) Police Department
- Woodland Park (Colorado) Police Department
- Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation
- Wyoming 7th Judicial District Attorney's Office
- Wyoming Highway Patrol
- Yellowstone County (Montana) Sheriff's Office

Appendix D: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Training Courses 2016

Twenty-five different courses taught in Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. The courses taught include:

- Advanced Electronic Surveillance and Major Drug Investigations (16 hours)
- A Night with the Coroner (3 hours)
- AFMLS Financial Investigations Seminar (40 hours)
- Clandestine Laboratory Recertification (8 hours)
- Clandestine Laboratory Safety Certification (40 hours)
- CLEAR Training (4 hours)
- DEA/RMHIDTA Basic Drug Investigations (40 hours)
- Detecting Danger (8 hours)
- Detecting Deception (8 hours)
- Drug ID & Symptomology (16 hours)
- Electronic Surveillance and Major Drug Investigations (16 hours)
- Facebook for Law Enforcement (8 hours)
- Finance Training (8 hours)
- Gangs I (40 hours)
- Hash Oil Extraction Hazards (4 hours)
- Investigative Statement Analysis (24 hours)
- LEO Survival Spanish I (40 hours)
- LEO Survival Spanish II (40 hours)
- MCTC Advanced Vehicle Contraband and Concealment (16 hours)
- MCTC Highway Drug Investigations for Patrol (24 hours)
- MCTC Interview and Interrogation (40 hours)
- MCTC Tactical Narcotics Debriefing (16 hours)
- MCTC Video Surveillance Techniques for Law Enforcement (24 hours)
- MCTC Undercover Techniques for Law Enforcement (40 hours)
- Online Drug Unit Commanders Orientation (1.5 hours)

Additional Training:

Conferences Atended/Supported:

- Utah Narcotics Officers Association (Mesquite, NV)
- Montana Narcotics Officers Association (Bozeman, MT)
- Colorado Drug Investigators Association (Colorado Springs, CO)
- Wyoming Marijuana Summit (Cody, WY)

APPENDIX E: Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2016 Annual Report INVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES

			Seizures in Pounds Unless Noted															Clan Labs
Initiative	Arrests	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Marijuana Edibles	Marijuana Plants	Hash/Hash Oil	Spice	Meth	ICE	Hallucinogens D.U.	Pharmaceuticals D.U.	Assets Seized	Weapons	Meth	Meth Major	Other (BHO)
COLORADO																		
Colo. Springs Metro TF	322	4.39	1.50	.07	757.02	1,097	3,322	16.47	.07	.06	34.41	659	1950	217,620	176	0	0	6
Front Range TF	63	2.42	10.14	0	34.31	0	0	2.07	0	19.87	76.82	0	10	615,967	37	0	0	0
FLAG TF	537	.08	.12	.06	4.00	0	0	0	0	2.63	0	6	0	0	55	0	0	0
Metro Gang TF	69	.30	.16	.83	0	0	0	0	0	.44	1.06	756	0	13,692	33	0	0	0
North Metro TF	238	3.06	55.30	.12	1,253.09	470	11,942	90.06	0	30.91	0	165771	15205	1,774,113	148	2	0	5
Northern Colorado DTF	51	.88	.80	.01	20.49	8	52	.15	0	9.44	.12	617	272	139,207	37	1	0	1
Southern Colorado TF	51	16.82	22.39	0	3,596.69	0	27,540	82.99	0	0	58.94	21666	0	2,029,075	54	0	0	5
Southwest Colorado TF	70	8.41	3.99	0	562.64	52	53	2.84	.16	1.30	9.14	1282	79	75,975	23	0	0	0
TRIDENT	62	.24	.13	0	132.20	0	311	0	0	3.86	0	23	5469	144,275	4	0	0	0
Weld County DTF	152	2.22	1.30	0	85.65	441	977	.30	132.32	26.40	0	45	77	260,723	39	1	0	1
West Metro DTF	157	59.11	102.87	.002	392.25	29	2,911	35.24	0	18.24	0	4871	3556	2,616,510	46	0	0	2
Western CO DTF	181	.04	22.84	0	277.32	0	0	1.00	0	54.82	0	38	240	654,459	43	0	0	0
Subtotal:	1953	97.97	221.54	1.09	7115.66	2097	47108	231.12	132.55	167.97	180.49	195734	26858	8,541,616	695	4	0	20
MONTANA																		
Eastern Montana DTF	111	.99	1.01	0	305.55	0	0	.91	0	42.16	0	367	2342	367,575	84	0	0	0
Missoula County DTF	262	1.93	2.74	.02	607.66	2,849	1,764	84.94	0	0	12.15	353	1738	1,830,234	29	0	0	1
Missouri River DTF	141	.09	.04	0	512.62	0	1,686	.24	0	0	11.63	11	328	179,874	28	0	0	0
Northwest MT DTF	153	1.06	145.61	0	40.70	0	24	.002	0	27.99	0	61246	704	32,955	83	0	0	0
Russell Country DTF	35	.13	.03	0	4.55	1	31	.05	0	3.62	0	0	500	49,325	39	1	0	0
Subtotal:	702	4.20	149.43	.02	1471.08	2850	3505	861.42	0	73.77	23.78	61977	5612	2,459,963	263	1	0	1

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2016 Annual Report continued... INVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES

Initiative	Arrests	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Marijuana Edibles	Marijuana Plants	Hash/Hash Oil	Spice	Meth	ICE	Hallucinogens D.U.	Pharmaceuticals D.U.	Assets Seized	Weapons	Meth	Meth Major	Other (BHO)
UTAH																		
Davis Metro TF	112	10.38	4.28	.02	290.96	1,235	13	10.77	.05	57.66	0	824	11278	324,152	68	0	0	0
Salt Lake Metro TF	90	62.19	23.19	.10	92.02	485	154	1.33	35.05	300.99	41.51	40	22	985,889	9	1	0	0
UT County Major Crimes TF	216	31.86	11.25	0	505.87	44	44	0	115.86	155.92	0	12573	3960	342,409	61	0	0	1
Washington County TF	143	.35	.03	0	88.48	117	6	.76	.43	11.70	2.02	605	572	29,058	73	0	0	1
Weber/Morgan TF	229	1.09	.61	.008	305.28	265	105	0	1.60	20.57	0	12642	1495	99,551	89	0	0	0
Subtotal:	790	105.87	39.36	.13	1282.61	2146	322	12.86	152.99	546.84	43.53	26644	17327	1,781,059	300	1	0	2
WYOMING																		
Wyoming CEET	103	.03	0	.001	2.81	3	0	.35	0	0	3.64	0	161	1,782,816	21	0	0	0
Wyoming NEET	78	.12	.03	0	2.65	3	23	0	0	0	2.65	1501	71	30,799	23	0	0	0
Wyoming SEET	144	.004	.01	0	72.23	43	0	.002	0	0	4.09	6	85	106,912	34	1	0	0
Wyoming SWET	87	0	0	0	5.91	0	0	0	0	.32	1.68	0	1	129,726	16	0	0	0
Subtotal <u>:</u>	412	.15	.04	.001	83.60	49	23	.35	0	.32	12.06	1507	318	2,050,253	94	1	0	0
CO Criminal Interdiction	196	5.05	41.25	.02	331.14	14	0	1.00	0	34.73	0	241	9006	1,505,178	21	0	0	0
MT Criminal Interdiction	251	.11	.86	.002	1,272.71	53	0	3.13	.05	6.53	0	30	1518	161,728	36	0	0	0
UT Criminal Interdiction	369	53.23	32.91	0	5,108.04	236	35	94.67	0	0	271.43	0	3415	1,234,580	30	0	0	0
WY Criminal Interdiction	242	.10	.38	0	1,847.99	455	1	64.03	.42	101.20	.02	242	778	605,377	22	0	0	0
Subtotal:	1058	58.49	75.40	.02	8559.88	758	36	162.83	.47	142.46	271.45	513	14717	3,506,863	109	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL:	4915	266.68	485.77	1.26	18512.83	7900	50,994	493.30	286.01	931.36	531.31	286375	64832	18,339,754	1461	7	0	23

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2016 Annual Report continued... INVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES

	DTOs/MLOs/ Gang		Drug I	Loads				-		
Initiative	Targeted	Disrupted/ Dismantled	Intercept	Deliver	Refer Leads Outside State	Refer/Assist Inside State	Assist Agency Outside state	Wire Intercept	Pen Registers	Active OCDETF
<u>COLORADO</u>										
Colorado Springs TF	8	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Front Range TF	9	5	1	0	4	0	0	14	31	4
Fugitive TF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	28	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metro Gang TF	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	25	3
North Metro TF	6	4	70	9	12	4	0	27	41	1
Northern Colorado DTF	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	24	0
Southern Colorado TF	12	7	2	0	14	0	0	61	20	3
Southwest Colorado TF	13	5	4	0	13	0	0	1	3	1
TRIDENT	2	0	3	3	3	1	1	5	14	0
Weld County DTF	5	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	10	1
West Metro TF	7	2	14	0	9	0	0	29	38	0
Western Colorado DTF	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
Subtotal:	71	29	102	12	67	33	1	173	207	13
MONTANA										
Eastern Montana DTF	14	9	9	3	9	0	0	0	14	3
Missoula County DTF	5	3	7	1	6	2	4	0	0	0
Missouri River DTF	4	3	6	2	8	5	0	1	1	1
Northwest Mont DTF	3	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
Russell Country DTF	7	6	1	0	6	1	0	0	560	0
Subtotal:	33	22	26	6	34	8	4	1	581	4

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2016 Annual Report continued... INVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES

		s/MLOs/ Sangs	Drug I	∟oads						
Initiative	Targeted	Disrupted/ Dismantled	Intercept	Deliver	Referred Leads Outside State	Refer/Assist Inside State	Assist Agency Outside State	Wire Intercept	PEN Registers	Active OCDETF
<u>UTAH</u>										
Davis Metro TF	7	6	0	0	5	0	0	9	10	3
Salt Lake Metro TF	24	10	13	0	32	22	0	49	4	7
Utah Co Major Crimes TF	7	5	3	2	7	1	0	5	5	1
Washington County TF	3	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
Weber/Morgan TF	4	1	7	3	7	4	0	0	1	0
Subtotal:	45	23	26	5	56	27	0	63	20	12
WYOMING										
Wyoming CEET	5	3	3	0	8	4	0	5	3	1
Wyoming NEET	8	3	5	1	16	17	0	0	2	3
Wyoming SEET	5	1	1	0	23	76	0	3	11	1
Wyoming SWET	2	2	0	0	9	30	0	1	1	0
Subtotal:	20	9	9	1	56	127	0	9	17	5
TOTAL:	169	83	163	24	213	195	5	246	825	34
		II	NTERDIC	TION IN	NITIATIVES		1.			
	DTOs/MLOs/ Gangs Drug l			Loads						
Initiative	Targeted	Disrupted/ Dismantled	Intercept	Deliver	Referred Outside State	Referred for Follow-up Handoff	# of States Affected	Wire Intercept	PEN Registers	OCDETF
CO Criminal Interdiction	N/A	N/A	180	0	33	26	17	N/A	N/A	0
MT Criminal Interdiction	N/A	N/A	204	0	42	22	11	N/A	N/A	0
UT Criminal Interdiction	N/A	N/A	209	0	351	109	33	N/A	N/A	0
WY Criminal Interdiction	N/A	N/A	221	0	126	57	32	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL:	N/A	N/A	814	0	552	214	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
GRAND TOTAL:	169	83	977	24	765	N/A	N/A	246	825	34









ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA 2017 ANNUAL REPORT



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ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trafficking and use of illicit drugs affects practically every aspect of our society. Under the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program was designed to reduce the availability of illicit drugs by disrupting or dismantling major drug-trafficking organizations. The HIDTA Program was also designed to enhance cooperation, coordination, information sharing and training among federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to target the drug problem from not only a state and local level, but also a national level. The question is how efficiently and effectively our public dollars are being spent on these two primary objectives of the program. The purpose of this report is to provide sufficient information for the reader to come to an objective conclusion as to the performance of Rocky Mountain HIDTA.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA completed its nineteenth full year of operation with an allotment of \$9,801,254 involving 30 initiatives in 4 different states. The initiatives include 9 federal, 14 state and 106 local agencies; with a commitment of 93 federal, 83 state and 361 local fulltime sworn personnel; 7 federal, 5 state, 38 local fulltime support personnel and 15 National Guard personnel. There are approximately 1,443 part-time highway patrol officers involved in the program. The total fulltime personnel involved in the RMHIDTA Program is 513. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board consists of 23 federal, state and local law enforcement leaders who play an active role in setting goals and direction for the program. Some of the more noteworthy accomplishments under the executive board's direction, guidance and encouragement, with the willing participation by the individual agencies and drug task forces, include:

National Awards:

 Wyoming Central Enforcement Team and Salt Lake City Narcotics Task Force were awarded the ONDCP Outstanding Opioid Investigative Effort in 2017.

Enforcement Activities:

The following award recipients were recognized by Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 2017 for their outstanding achievements.

- Investigator **Kevin Rossi** with Aurora P.D., assigned to the Metro Gang Task Force, received the Outstanding Drug Enforcement Officer Award.
- Wyoming Central Enforcement Team, based in Casper Wyoming, received the Outstanding Rural Task Force of the Year Award.
- Southern Colorado Drug Task Force, based in Colorado Springs, received the Outstanding Task Force of the Year Award.
- National Guard Counter Intelligence Analyst Janine Noel assigned to Southern Colorado Drug Task Force, received the Outstanding Intelligence Analyst of the Year Award.
- Mesa County Sheriff's Deputy Mike Miller, assigned to Western Colorado Drug Task Force as their highway interdiction officer, received the Chairman's Award.
- Colorado State Patrol Trooper Shane Gosnell received the Outstanding Interdiction Award.
- 18th District DA-Arapahoe County Investigator, **JoeRyan Hartley**, received the Outstanding Rocky Mountain HIDTA Instructor Award.

The following is a summary of Rocky Mountain HIDTA Investigation and Interdiction Initiative's drug-related arrests, drug seizures and drug-trafficking organizations:

- 5,282 felony drug arrests
- Removed drugs from the marketplace with a wholesale value of \$217.8 million for a return on investment (ROI) of \$22.23 for every dollar of Rocky Mountain HIDTA funds expended. This includes:
 - 301.81 pounds heroin
 - 593.03 pounds cocaine
 - 61.84 pounds crack cocaine
 - 31,338.77 pounds bulk marijuana
 - 13,845 marijuana edibles
 - 44,235 marijuana plants (16,434 outdoor, 27,801 indoor)
 - 327.57 pounds of hash/hash oil
 - 32.86 pounds "spice"
 - 1,238.64 pounds methamphetamine
 - 1,237.42 pounds methamphetamine "ice"
 - 78,110 dosage units hallucinogens
 - 408,083 dosage units pharmaceuticals

- Seized \$25.4 million in assets gained through illegal drug trafficking, for a return on investment (ROI) of \$2.60 for every dollar of Rocky Mountain HIDTA funds invested.
- Seized 1,317 firearms
- Dismantled 7 clandestine methamphetamine labs and 14 Butane Hash Oil Labs
- Targeted 14 international drug-trafficking organizations while disrupting or dismantling 7
- Targeted 90 multi-state drug-trafficking organizations while disrupting or dismantling 40
- Targeted 71 local drug-trafficking organizations while disrupting or dismantling 40
- Investigated drug-trafficking organizations in which 11 were designated CPOT and 30 had OCDETF designation
- Drug task forces conducted 298 wire intercepts and 244 PEN registers during investigations of drug-trafficking organizations
- 1,052 cases or investigations involving Rocky Mountain HIDTA enforcement or interdiction were referred, coordinated with, or information shared with areas outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region
- 1,249 highway drug loads were intercepted with 35 tied to DTOs (8 local and 27 multi-state)

Intelligence:

I. Staffing and Personnel Changes

- Analyst Amanda Bryer with Colorado Counter Drug program returned to HIDTA from Washington DC assignment. She was assigned to West Metro Drug Task

 Force
- Analyst Cheyla Morrero-Sanchez returned to the Counter Drug program and returned to HIDTA
- Analyst Stephanie Coulthurst with Colorado Counter Drug program was deployed from September to the end of the year for cross training that she was required to complete

II. Events Hosted or Co-hosted by RMHIDTA

- Drug Unit Commanders Meetings
 - o Colorado Drug Investigators Association (CDIA)
 - o Montana Narcotics Officers Association (MNOA)
 - o Utah Narcotics Officers Association (UNOA)
- Intelligence Focus Group (Presented)
 - o Development of the Integration and Coordination plan for the region
- Intelligence Working Group
 - o Working group of HIDTA and major intel units throughout the region
- Training on writing an Impact of Marijuana Report
 - o Presented to analysts from other HIDTA's how to write a similar report to what is produced for their locations
- Counter Drug Senior Analysts meeting
 - O A call for the four states counter drug programs to support the attendance of a one day training for their analysts for networking purposes
- Rocky Mountain IALEIA Chapter meeting
 - O Quarterly meetings for the membership, which includes a training event for attendees
- Counter drug analyst meeting
- Heroin Response Work Group
- Drug Free Communities/HIDTA Montana Summit
- Heroin Impact Project
- Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network

III. Achievements and Projects

- <u>Deconfliction (Update)</u>: During 2017 the Rocky Mountain HIDTA ISC continued to work closely with the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN) State Coordinators. Overall usage of RISSafe regionally increased by less than one percent. It is anticipated that usage rates will continue to climb based on advertisement of the services and collaboration between the state coordinators for RMIN and the ISC.
- Subject Deconfliction (Update): Usage information for 2016 showed an increase of 83 percent, but this dramatic increase did not extend into 2017. Instead a slight drop in the utilization of RISSIntel for Subject Deconfliction. This drop in usage will be addressed with Drug Unit Commanders and the RMIN state coordinator in order to continue promoting the use of this program in the future.
- Research Analysis Services (RAS) (Update): The Rocky Mountain HIDTA ISC continued to expand the scope of this service offered to all law enforcement outside of the HIDTA-funded task forces. In 2016 the ISC received 392 individual requests for services under this program. In 2017 that number increased to 511 individual requests. Requests continue to be received from task forces from each of the four

states with high satisfaction of the return product and quickness of the response. Additionally, requests have been received from many other law enforcement entities outside of Rocky Mountain HIDTA. This service will continue to be advertised as we move forward.

- ISC Training Matrix (Update): The developed Core Competencies and New Employee Orientation was deployed and utilized by all HIDTA assigned analysts in 2016. Requests from Counterdrug programs in Utah, Wyoming, and Montana were received in 2017 and permission was obtained to bring those analysts to the ISC for a 4 day orientation. This training detailed what was available at the Investigative Support Center and how the assigned analysts work their cases. In total seven analysts, four from Montana, one from Wyoming, one Denver PD and one task force analyst, received the four day training.
- Rocky Mountain Integration and Coordination Plan: A working group was established early in 2017 to explore how to bring all intelligence components in the four state region together to work more cohesively. The working group partnered with PMISE and IIR and agreement was made to put in writing a plan of how the participating agencies would work together on a day to day basis and in an emergency situation. Several meetings were held to develop the report and a permanent working group. The plan was implemented at the end of the year.

IV. Domestic Highway Enforcement Program

• DHE Analyst (Update): The Colorado Counter Drug program provided two analysts to the Investigative Support Center for the management and operation of the DHE program. However, in early 2017 one analyst was able to assume the entirety of the DHE Analyst role. Therefore, the other became a technical analyst for a HIDTA task force. The DHE Analyst is working with the four state coordinators to bring the groups together for enforcement interdictions and team building among the four states. Additionally the analyst has worked with the National Interdiction Conference to bring training to many of the individuals assigned to the interdiction teams in all four states.

- Publication The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact (Update): In 2013, the ISC released the original document entitled The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact. The purpose of the document was to give an unbiased summary of statistical data relating to the impact, both locally and nationally, when a state legalizes marijuana for medical or recreational purposes.
 - O Response since the 2013 release has continued to be overwhelmingly positive. The continuous demand for updated information lead to the release of Volume II in August 2014, Volume III in September 2015, Volume IV in September 2016, and most recently Volume V in October 2017.
 - O This publication continues to receive press coverage from national and international media markets. In addition, it is routinely used by domestic (U.S.) and foreign governments assessing the implications of legalizing marijuana
 - o RMHIDTA is recognized as a national leader in providing information on this topic and has become the *de facto* resource for information requests and speaking engagements across the United States. In 2017, RMHIDTA gave 38 presentations nationally to 17 different states, reaching an estimated 4,815 people. The strategic unit also taught two Marijuana Impact Report writing classes to around 40 fellow HIDTA analysts and management.
- Heroin in Colorado: A Preliminary Review 2017: This report was compiled in order to determine the level of impact heroin has within the state of Colorado, and whether any response or action should be taken to diminish the impact. It was a collaborative effort among members of the Heroin Response Work Group, to include: RMHIDTA, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Office of Behavioral Health, and various treatment and recovery groups.
- Forging a Partnership. Law Enforcement and Treatment: The Heroin Response Work Group is comprised of several different professions, all of which have a slightly different attitude and method for helping combat the heroin problem in Colorado. In learning the challenges associated with such a diverse group, this document was created to show how despite the differences in language, attitude, and beliefs in the most effective ways to combat drug use, differences can be set aside in order to work for a common goal.
- <u>From Law Enforcement to Treatment:</u> The intended purpose is to briefly describe two programs (Police Assisted Addiction and Recovery Initiative or PAARI; and Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion or LEAD) that have successfully been used by law enforcement agencies to help facilitate heroin users receiving necessary treatment. Through the description and comparison of the programs, law enforcement leadership can determine whether either approach would be right for their community and, if so, steps and issues to consider when implementing one of the programs.

Training:

- Partnered with Salt Lake Metro and RMIN to conduct Open Source Investigative Techniques class in Utah for 220 students
- Developed new partnership with the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center and Western Regional Counterdrug Training Center
- Created new RMHIDTA logo
- Developed a new award to recognize the RMHIDTA instructors
- Facility improvements- new training room tables, chairs, paint and A/V equipment
- RMHIDTA facilitated 70 classes, trained 2,652 personnel for a total of 53,032 student hours
 - Appendix D, page 48-49, lists Rocky Mountain HIDTA training courses

Conferences Supported:

- Utah Narcotics Officers Association (Mesquite, NV)
- Montana Narcotics Officers Association (Bozeman, MT)
- Colorado Drug Investigators Association (Vail, CO)

Management and Coordination:

- Office/Financial Manager and Budget Officer completed 28 fiscal and equipment assessments of Rocky Mountain HIDTA initiatives
- Office/Financial Manager completed yearly fiscal training for fiduciary budget personnel in Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming
- HIDTA Director handled over 14 media requests regarding Colorado legalization of marijuana and/or heroin initiatives
- Supported 28 fiduciaries comprised of 93 individual budgets
- Processed and approved 5 requests for major DTO/wire-intercept funding
- Yearly operational assessment reports were completed for all 28 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Enforcement and Interdiction Initiatives
- HIDTA Director's office coordinated 38 formal marijuana impact presentations to 17 different states reaching and estimated 4,815 people. The director gave 15 of the presentations
- Served as Financial Managers Group representative for Region III
- In September Executive Assistant Mechelle Mattson retired
- In October Lori Feld was hired as her replacement
- RMHIDTA remains in the top five, HIDTA-wide, in unspent funds
- Director resigned as the National HIDTA Director president since first elected in 2005

Heroin Response Work Group:

The Heroin Response Work Group (HRWG) was created in 2016 by Rocky Mountain HIDTA (RMHIDTA) to address the growing concern over the significant increase in overdose deaths across the country. Although Colorado was not yet experiencing the level of impact seen in the East Coast, it was determined that the impact should be identified and addressed before it became a greater problem.

A unique group, unlike any other in the state, the HRWG consisted of law enforcement, treatment, recovery, health, and prevention professionals. The primary founding agencies were RMHIDTA, Drug Enforcement Agency, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Department of Human Services, and the Colorado Attorney General's Office. It was determined that the group would attack the issue in three phases: Phase I – assess the problem in Colorado; Phase II – develop strategies that impact the problem; and Phase III – implement the strategies.

In 2016, Phase I was addressed and it included five components:

- 1) Collect and analyze data on trends related to heroin availability abuse in Colorado
- 2) Identify current practices in preventing, intervening with, and mitigating the negative impact and treating opioid abuse, including heroin addiction
- 3) Enhance the connection between law enforcement and treatment providers
- 4) Gain an understanding of heroin abuse in Colorado by surveying information from individuals who experience heroin addiction
- 5) Implement regular exchange of information on the heroin problem between law enforcement, treatment, recovery, and prevention

Through the completion of these five components, Phase 1 resulted in two publications, "Heroin in Colorado: Preliminary assessment" and "Directory of Opioids/Heroin Abuse Coalition and Programs."

Early 2017 a major media event was conducted to release the two publications and to announce the activities of the HRWG. From there, the rest of the year was spent on developing meaningful strategies to implement (Phase II) by surveying the group for ideas. Once there was significant input, the strategies were then voted upon and the top two priorities chosen by the group were: expanding access of methadone in jails and a law enforcement driven heroin surge, which would include putting for-profit dealers in jail and also providing users a means of help. A general implementation for the heroin surge was created at the end of 2017 with the goal of initiating the project early 2018. Also, through learned experience of the challenges involved with multiple professions working together who do not see eye to eye on every issue, the "Forging a Partnership: Law Enforcement to Treatment" document was developed. It has been a helpful tool used even beyond Colorado to show how those with different beliefs can come together to work for a common goal. The primary focus of 2018 will be the full development and implementation of the heroin surge project (Phase III).

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III. INTRODUCTION

The director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) designates regions with critical drug-trafficking problems adversely impacting the nation as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). The major federal, state and local law enforcement leaders in the designated areas form an executive board to assure compliance with the overall goal of the HIDTA Program. The executive board selects a director and additional staff that helps establish multi-agency collocated/commingled drug task forces, an investigative support center, a training unit, and a fiscal component. The initial step in developing the regional HIDTAs is to complete a drug threat assessment and then develop a strategy to combat the threat. The fiscal component of HIDTA is used to implement the strategy and the results are reported in the annual report. This annual report reflects the activities of calendar year 2017. There are twenty-eight individual HIDTAs spread throughout the nation who work together in a partnership to address this nation's drug problem. All HIDTAs must address the National HIDTA Program Mission Statement which is:

National HIDTA Program Mission Statement

The mission of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting federal, state, and local law enforcement entities participating in the HIDTA Program to dismantle and disrupt drug-trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug-trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA was designated in October 1996 and became operational July 1997. During the reporting period of this annual report (January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017) ONDCP allocated \$9,801,254 for HIDTA operations, which includes Enforcement, Interdiction, Intelligence, Training and Management and Coordination. These funds go to state and local fiduciaries supporting federal, state and local task forces. Breakdown of the funding is approximately 78 percent going directly to support enforcement and interdiction efforts, with 11 percent funding for the Intelligence Support Center, 5 percent for Training and 6 percent for Management and Coordination.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA consists of four states with the following geographic areas of responsibility:

- Colorado the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas, Eagle, El Paso, Garfield, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo, and Weld
- **Montana** the counties of Cascade, Flathead, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, and Yellowstone
- Utah the counties of Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Washington and Weber
- Wyoming the counties of Albany, Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, Sweetwater, and Uinta

2017 HIDTA Designated Counties



Rocky Mountain HIDTA consists of 129 federal, state and local agencies and approximately 513 fulltime personnel and 1,443 part-time officers working together to achieve the vision established by the director and executive board. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Vision Statement is:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA Vision Statement

To stop any increase and actively reduce illegal drug use and trafficking.

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA has also established a mission statement so its initiatives have no doubt what the program is trying to achieve. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Mission Statement is as follows:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA Mission Statement

The mission of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA is to support the national drug control strategy of reducing illegal drug use. Specifically, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA's ultimate mission is to facilitate cooperation and coordination among federal, state and local drug enforcement efforts to enhance combating the drug-trafficking problem locally, regionally and nationally. This mission is accomplished through intelligence-driven joint multi-agency collocated drug task forces sharing information and working cooperatively with other drug enforcement initiatives, including interdiction. The aim is to:

- Reduce illegal drug availability by eliminating or disrupting drug-trafficking organizations.
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement organizations in their efforts within HIDTA.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA uses five subsystems to accomplish the vision and mission consisting of Management and Coordination, Training, Investigation, Interdiction and Intelligence. Management and Coordination, Intelligence and Training are singular initiatives, whereas there are 23 enforcement initiatives and in Interdiction and four interdiction initiatives. For more details on the strategy, please see the *Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2019 Strategy Report*.

National HIDTA Goals

Nationally, HIDTAs have adopted two specific goals to be achieved in addressing the drug threat. These two national goals apply to all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the nation. In developing a strategy to address the drug threat, the HIDTA Program must target its efforts around two goals. The two National HIDTA goals are:

National HIDTA Goals

Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting

drug-trafficking and/or money-laundering organizations; and

Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

IV. HIDTA THREAT ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY SUMMARY

As indicated earlier in this report, the first step is to identify the **threat** before developing a strategy to address the threat. Each HIDTA is required to prepare a threat assessment annually for those areas designated as HIDTAs. This section consists of a brief summary of the threat in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. For in-depth, detailed information please refer to the *2018 Threat Assessment*.

Executive Summary

Drug trafficking in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is primarily dominated by poly-drug-trafficking organizations (DTOs) linked to the cartels based in Mexico. The ultimate source of supply for meth, heroin and cocaine originates from Mexico and they are brought into the United States through the Southwest Border. The direct source of supply for most drugs is DTOs operating within the state or various states generally west of the Rocky Mountain region. The interstate highway system that runs through the four-state region is utilized to transport drugs. Often, large drug shipments are delivered to DTOs operating in Colorado and Utah to be transported to other states, generally in the Midwest. Currency obtained from drug transactions is often returned to Mexico along the same routes. The greatest drug threat in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is methamphetamine.

Drug Threat

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine remains the most prominent threat across the Rocky Mountain region. The majority of DTOs in all four states are involved in trafficking methamphetamine. Although production in the region has significantly decreased, methamphetamine produced in Mexico is still accessible and continues to flood markets in the region. Due to market saturation, prices remain extremely low, which has allowed for consistent and even increased use. According to those surveyed, individuals on methamphetamine are more likely to be involved in violent crimes. Therefore, methamphetamine continues to have the most significant negative impact to the region.

Heroin

Over the past five years, there has been a significant increase in the number of DTOs trafficking heroin throughout the Rocky Mountain region. The main heroin threat is predominantly seen in Colorado and Utah. Although heroin is less of a threat in Montana and Wyoming, there are noticeable increases occurring in both states. While regional levels of use and impact have not reached the epidemic status seen in the East Coast, heroin is a significant threat due to increased accessibility and the potential for overdose. Fentanyl, which began to be seen in the region in 2016, has added to increased concerns for overdoses as well as dangers posed to law enforcement and first responders from accidental exposure by absorption through the skin or inhalation of airborne powder.

Marijuana

Marijuana, in all its various forms, is widely prevalent and accessible throughout all four states. The amount of time, energy, and resources spent on marijuana cases, investigations, and interdictions continues to be an increasing demand on law enforcement. Although Colorado voters were told that recreational legalization would diminish the black market, in actuality, law enforcement in Colorado spends more time and resources on marijuana investigations post-recreational legalization than ever before. Impacts to society are being seen through the increased use of marijuana, especially in Colorado with recreational legalization. Legalization laws have created the perfect environment for drug traffickers to conduct business and flourish under the guise of legitimacy. More weapons and violence are also being seen with sophisticated marijuana growing operations within the Rocky Mountain region.

Prescription Drugs

Overall, prescription drugs continued to be available across the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. Prevalence of prescription drugs is typically rated as high or moderately high throughout the region. However, prescription drugs are in the mid-range in terms of causing the greatest level of negative impact in the region. Throughout the past five years there have not been any significant increases or decreases related to the use and availability of prescription drugs. Prescription drugs are primarily obtained locally through doctor and pharmacy shopping, prescription fraud, and theft. However, the purchase of fentanyl and

other prescription drugs via the dark web is an emerging trend now seen in the region. Prescription drug use is often seen as a gateway to heroin use since heroin is less expensive.

Cocaine

Although use levels of cocaine have appeared to be stable over the past five years, the amount of cocaine seized has seen an increase. Through 2017 prices for cocaine have remained fairly high and stable across the region. However, it should be noted that production levels have increased while eradication efforts have dropped off significantly in Colombia, the largest producer and supplier of cocaine. While small quantities of cocaine are typically seen in the Rocky Mountain region for personal use, large loads of cocaine continue to transit the region to Canada and the East.

Additional Drug Information

In the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region, club drugs and hallucinogens are considered to be some of the least prevalent drugs seen in the region. Therefore, the negative impact to society in all four states from club drugs and hallucinogens is minimal. Felony arrests for club drugs and hallucinogens have been low for all over the past five years, and seizure amounts have been sporadic without a discernable trend noted for the region.

Transportation

The entire Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is contained within a land-locked area. Although there has been evidence of some trafficking via planes, buses, and trains, the primary method of transportation both to and through the area is by utilizing the major interstate highway systems. The RMHIDTA region contains portions of several significant interstates as well as converging intersections where they meet. These intersections primarily occur around major cities like Denver and Salt Lake City, which are then used as further distribution points. The use of private vehicles or rental cars is still the most commonly seen method for transporting drugs.

I-15 begins at the California/Mexico border and runs north through Utah and Montana up to the Canada border. I-25 begins at the New Mexico/Mexico border and runs north through Colorado and Wyoming where it ends at I-90. Interstates 80 and 90 both begin on the west coast, cross through the RMHIDTA region, and continue over to the eastern portion of the United States. I-94 begins in Montana and runs through several large cities in the northern most states, while I-70 begins in Utah and runs all the way to the east coast.

Illicit Finance

Nearly every drug trafficking organization (DTO) investigated in the RMHIDTA region is involved in some form and level of money laundering activities. Illicit drug proceeds are commonly used for acquiring property, vehicles, weapons, and used for general living expenses. However, very few groups investigated are actually classified as money laundering organizations (MLOs). It is most commonly seen that drugs and their illicit proceeds

transverse to and through the region without significant layering and integration used for the proceeds. Most drug profits acquired in the RMHIDTA region are sent directly to Mexican sources of supply in bulk cash. Often the cash is loaded into the same vehicle that was used to deliver drugs from Mexico. Drug proceeds are also sent to sources of supply through money remitters, such as wire transfers and money grams, generally using several different transactions.

Methodology

The 2018 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Threat Assessment addresses the nature and extent of the current drug problem in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. The Threat Assessment was prepared by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategic Intelligence Unit. Information on the current drug threat and trends seen, as well as drug trafficking and money laundering organizations (DTOs/MLOs), was obtained through a variety of methods (quantitative and qualitative). Quantitative information was obtained through the Performance Management Process (PMP) database regarding arrests, seizures, and all specific DTO/MLO information. Societal impact quantitative data was collected, when available, through poison control center contact calls, treatment admissions, emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and overdose deaths from each state. Qualitative information was primarily obtained through an annual survey of Rocky Mountain initiative drug unit commanders, as well as follow-up questions based on survey responses. Various law enforcement reports and intelligence bulletins were also reviewed for data, trends and overall information.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA developed a strategy to address the drug problem based on threat, personnel resources, fiscal resources and past performance. In some cases, existing task forces modified their focus to meet the threat and, in other cases, task forces were developed to meet an emerging threat. Rocky Mountain HIDTA's primary strategy is to foster sharing of information and resources through collocated interagency federal, state and local task forces willing and able to target the most posing threats. These task forces are developed, trained, equipped and guided by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Program. They are routinely monitored and evaluated fiscally and operationally to assure that they stay on track in trying to accomplish the national and regional missions. Rocky Mountain HIDTA uses zero-based budgeting, thus maintaining flexibility to make changes to address the threat as necessary. Programs have been discontinued and others created in furtherance of the strategy. The emphasis on intelligence, information sharing, deconfliction and analytical support serves as the core of the strategy. Training also plays an important role in assuring that officers have the knowledge and skills to address the threat as it currently exists and changes.

- The Enforcement Initiatives concentrate on identifying and targeting DTOs on a local, multi-state and international level. Rocky Mountain HIDTA also has an initiative that specializes in gang-related drug trafficking, which they target on a regional and national level, working closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
- The Investigative Support Center (ISC) assists the Interdiction and Enforcement Initiatives through case analysis and support. The ISC has an analyst assigned to the Interdiction Initiative. There are also analysts dedicated to offering in-depth case support

and analysis for enforcement efforts. Additionally, Rocky Mountain HIDTA enforcement agencies are provided real-time tactical and subject deconfliction.

• The Training Initiative addresses the threat through courses targeting current trends and needs within the region. The Training Unit co-hosts numerous training courses a year in conjunction with narcotics officer associations in Colorado, Montana and Utah, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the National Guard Counterdrug Program and several private and public training partners.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA consists of 129 different federal, state and local agencies, 513 fulltime and 1,443 part-time personnel which are sworn officers. These agencies' officers and personnel are involved in 30 different initiatives. There are 23 Investigative Initiatives of which:

- 18 investigate all levels of drug trafficking, but focus on DTOs
- 3 exclusively target major DTOs
- 1 primarily targets drug fugitives
- 1 primarily targets drug-trafficking gangs

There are four Interdiction Initiatives (Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network) primarily working interstate criminal interdiction using the "all crimes, all threats, all hazards" model as supported by Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE). There is one Intelligence Initiative, one Training Initiative and one Management and Coordination Initiative. Seventy-eight percent of HIDTA funds support the Investigative and Interdiction Initiatives or are applied to operations, with 11 percent applied to Intelligence, 5 percent Training and 6 percent Management and Coordination.

V. HIDTA ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Investigative Support Center: See pages 3-6
- Training: See page 7
- Management and Coordination: See pages 7

• Investigative and Interdiction:

Operation Pony Express: Russell Country Drug Task Force identified an individual suspected of being a large scale drug trafficker. This federal parolee managed to escape detection due to members of his inner circle handling much of the drug trafficking activities. This case involved an extensive undercover operation, surveillance, tracking, pole cameras, telephone poles, etc. in the attempt to gather evidence on the federal parolee who was in charge of the operation.

Eventually agents intercepted communications where the parolee was distributing four pounds of meth to a buyer in a rural location in Montana. The buyer was arrested and methamphetamine seized which caused the parolee to become paranoid and move his supply of meth to a different location. He was subsequently arrested and officer seized 28.5 pounds of methamphetamine along with a ¼ million in cash and dozens of firearms.

California to Utah Meth Connection: Salt Lake Metro Narcotics Task Force initiated an investigation of a drug trafficking organization distributing large quantities of methamphetamine in the Salt Lake Valley area. Case deconfliction mechanisms revealed that the FBI was investigating a member of this drug trafficking organization. This individual was traveling from California to Utah with a suspected load of methamphetamine. The Utah Highway Patrol stopped the vehicle a little north of St. George, Utah and seized 37.5 pounds of meth. Salt Lake Metro, FBI and allied agencies concluded the investigation with the arrest of 12 drug trafficking organization members many of whom had gang ties and the seizure of 44 pounds of methamphetamine.

International Heroin Distribution Organizations: Salt Lake Metro Task Force began an investigation into a drug trafficking organization that was alleged to be selling large amounts of heroin. The primary suspect in this organization left Utah and began operating out of Mexico. As the investigation progressed one of the primary distributors in this organization was arrested with over 6 pounds of heroin and 2 pounds of cocaine. Documents seized at the arrest revealed that this organization was also involved in large scale money laundering. The investigation resulted in identifying a major money launderer out of Dallas, Texas.

Members of the organization were arrested and over 15 pounds of heroin, 44 pounds of methamphetamine and 2 pounds of cocaine were seized. Twenty-one members of the organization were arrested on federal indictments in Utah.

Multiple "Stash" Locations Lead to California Connection: Colorado Springs Metro Task Force began working a poly-drug trafficking organization based in Colorado Springs. The investigation led to the execution of a search warrant where officers seized over 23 pounds of methamphetamine and arrested 3 suspects. Further investigation revealed that the renter of that apartment had also rented an apartment related to an 8 pound seizure of meth in 2016. The investigation further detailed another address that was used as a "stash" location.

Colorado Springs Metro, using the deconfliction system, found that Homeland Security Investigations from San Diego was working the same organization. The two agencies combined resources and discovered that this was a multi-state organization which lead to the arrest of two other members of the group plus a seizure of 10 pounds of methamphetamine. Colorado Springs Metro subsequently turned the investigation over to one of their officers who was assigned to the Southern Colorado Drug Task Force which is managed by the DEA office in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

"Legal" Retail Marijuana Stores Not so Legal: Colorado Springs Metro Task Force began an investigation of some retail marijuana stores in Colorado Springs that were distributing marijuana using the "gifting" model. Apparently the shop would ask the customers to purchase cheap items like a lighter and then "gift" the customer a certain amount of marijuana along with the cheap item. The task force officers conducted an undercover investigation which resulted in 13 indictments including the business for numerous offenses including the Colorado Organized Crime Control Act.

Overdose Deaths Lead to Federal Indictment: Utah County Major Crimes Task Force along with Homeland Security Investigations and Detectives from Provo Police Department investigated an overdose heroin death in Provo. The investigation lead to identifying both the immediate source and subsequent source of the heroin that resulted in the overdose deaths. Both traffickers were federally indicted for distribution of narcotics leading to an overdose death. This was the first successful heroin death prosecution in the District of Utah.

Multi-State Drug Trafficking Organization Tied to Mexico: Utah County Major Crimes Task Force began an investigation of a poly-drug trafficking organization that was supplying multi-pound quantities of methamphetamine throughout Utah. As the investigation progressed it was discovered that this DTO was also supplying pound quantities of meth in Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and Ohio. The leader of this operation had direct ties to Mexico and the Sinaloa Cartel. An undercover operation utilizing an FBI undercover agent resulted in several controlled substance purchases in both Arizona and Utah. Seven pounds of methamphetamine was delivered to an undercover agent on two different occasions by three different subjects. Besides the major seizures agents were able to federally indict 5 of the subjects involved in this organization.

Get Your Car Fixed or Buy Meth: Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force working with Salt Lake Metro Task Force began an investigation into a methamphetamine drug trafficking organization operation out of an automobile shop in West Valley, Utah. The "employees" of this shop both worked on cars and sold methamphetamine. The investigation subsequently led to a seizure of 18 pounds of methamphetamine that was being delivered and 7 DTO members arrested. Several members of the group had significant ties to Michoacán Mexico.

Operation Rogue: North Metro Task Force began an investigation of a group selling methamphetamine throughout the Northern Denver area. This group has loose ties to an auto theft ring also known to have committed many violent crimes including robbery and a least one shooting. The investigation concluded with the arrest of 15 suspects, seizure of 8 pounds of methamphetamine, 25 guns, 6 cars and \$300,000 in cash.

An interesting side note was that a male not associated with the case warned the primary target after overhearing some traffic on the task force radio channel. He warned the suspect that she was being watched. The female suspect called the task force and asked whether she was being watched. She apparently was satisfied by their answer and continued her activity. She was subsequently arrested.

Drugs and Murder: A Wyoming Highway Patrol Trooper conducted a stop of a motor home with Florida registration. The driver and 3 passengers were contacted. During the stop the WHP Trooper deployed his K9 around the exterior of the vehicle alerting to the presence of 107 pounds of marijuana, 785.4 grams of marijuana wax, 1.4 grams of methamphetamine, 33 Fentanyl tablets, 135 Xanax tablets and 2 pistols. During questioning, the driver stated she was traveling from Oregon heading to Knoxville Tennessee. The case was transferred to the Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation. Two of the three suspects were eventually bonded out and it was subsequently discovered they were wanted out of Tennessee.

1/4 **Ton of Marijuana on Traffic Stop:** A Wyoming Highway Patrol Trooper conducted a traffic stop of a Ford Coachman RV with Illinois registration. The driver was contacted and stated he was coming from San Francisco, California in route to Chicago, Illinois. The stop resulted in the arrest of the driver and the seizure of 550 pounds of marijuana.

Marijuana Lab in Golden: West Metro Drug Task Force (WMDTF) investigators followed up a citizen complaint of an illegal marijuana production. The investigators located a sophisticated marijuana manufacturing plant set up in a garage north of Golden, Colorado. The investigation revealed that the suspect was creating marijuana concentrate, or wax, utilizing an ExtractionTek Solutions closed loop hydrocarbon extractor. The investigation resulted in one arrest, 450 pounds of marijuana and over three pounds of hash seized, as well as the seizure of manufacturing equipment.

Weed or Mushrooms: A confidential informant provided information about a suspect who was growing marijuana and psilocybin mushrooms in a residence in Jefferson County. A search warrant of the property resulted in the seizure of 24 marijuana plants, over 28 pounds of harvested marijuana product, cocaine, LSD and mushrooms. The warrant also revealed information on additional persons involved in the criminal organization. A subsequent warrant at a different location resulted in the seizure of 675 marijuana plants, 84 pounds of bulk marijuana, 10 handguns, 5 rifles and almost 2 pounds of psilocybin mushrooms. The drugs were located in a "grow room" constructed underneath the residence that was accessed from a ladder. The subterranean room was elaborately constructed of concrete and steel beams, and equipped with lighting, venting and plumbing.

Major Cocaine Shipments: In late 2017, investigators learned of semi-tractor trailer shipment of cocaine in transit to Colorado. Agents with DEA Atlanta and DEA North Carolina were provided with this information on three separate occasions. A coordinated investigation between case investigators and local authorities was initiated. The cooperative effort resulted in the seizure of 120 kilograms of cocaine.

Gang Member Supplies to Deer Lodge, MT: Northwest Drug Task Force joined with Missouri River Drug Task Force on an investigation of a local meth dealer out of Deer Lodge, MT. The undercover operation resulted in two gang members from Yakima, Washington agreeing to deliver 70 pounds of meth to the local dealer. Agents intercepted the load and the two gang members in St, Regis, Montana. The local dealer was also arrested.

From Meth Dealing to Marijuana Trafficking: The Western Colorado Drug Task Force began an investigation of a drug trafficking organization operating in Grand Junction. This group was distributing multiple pound quantities of methamphetamine on a weekly basis and was receiving it from family members in Colorado Springs, Colorado. This case took an interesting turn when the group decided to switch to trafficking in marijuana because it was easier to get and profits were greater. The task force subsequently arrested the major players in this organization and seized firearms, methamphetamine, marijuana and other illegal items.

Chinese Drug Trafficking Organization in Marijuana: The Western Colorado Drug Task Force, based on information from some patrol deputies, began an investigation in what was alleged to be a large scale indoor marijuana grow operation. This Chinese group had converted residences into indoor grow operations and are suspected of using several restaurants for money laundering. In September 2017 a sheriff's deputy conducted a traffic stop on a rental truck and discovered 3,000 pounds of marijuana in the cargo area. This enabled investigators to obtain a search warrant where over 900 marijuana plants in various stages were found and an estimated 400 pounds of processed marijuana ready for sale.

Denver Based HIDTA Safe Streets Fugitive Unit Highlights:

Denver Murder Suspects Captured in Chicago: Two subjects wanted for murder in Denver, Colorado following a gunfight during a drug rip-off that left one person dead were arrested in Chicago, Illinois. Utilizing electronic surveillance FLAG located them at an associate's residence in Chicago. The Denver based fugitive task force contacted FBI SSTF resources there and they arrested both parties without incident. Approximately one ounce of cocaine was recovered from the suspect's vehicle.

Denver Murder Suspect Located and Arrested in Texas: A subject wanted for the murder of a man in Denver, Colorado during a drug related robbery was arrested in Tyler, Texas. The subject killed one man and wounded his son during a marijuana transaction. Utilizing electronic surveillance FLAG found the subject in Texas where he was arrested by the FBI task force, without incident.

Aurora Murderer Captured in Littleton: Wanted by Aurora PD for the murder of a 23 year old man during a marijuana deal gone awry. Working with Aurora FAST Unit, FLAG located the subject in Aurora and followed him in a vehicle through Aurora, Denver and finally Littleton where he was arrested at an intersection by the Aurora SRT.

VI. HIDTA PERFORMANCE MEASURES GOAL 1

In 2007, the National HIDTA Program modified its performance measurements to more accurately and clearly reflect the performance of each individual HIDTA as it related to the national goals. The National HIDTA Program has always had measurements and performance evaluators, although the new ones should provide a better barometer for the efficiency and effectiveness of the HIDTA Program. These measurements will allow scrutiny as to how the HIDTA strategy actually impacts the drug threat on a local, regional and national level. This section of the annual report will be a series of tables and charts to present these specific outputs and efficiency measures reflecting National HIDTA goals of disrupting/dismantling drug-trafficking organizations and increasing effectiveness and efficiency of drug law enforcement.

CORE TABLE 1:

	2015	2016	2017
Expected	110	111	109
Actual			
International	6	5	7
Multi-State	29	36	40
Local	51	42	40
Actual Total	86	83	87
Actual Total as Percentage of Expected	78%	75%	80%

As of 4/23/2018

Table 1 reflects the number of drug-trafficking organizations that were identified and targeted by the various HIDTA Initiatives within the Rocky Mountain region. The table also reflects the number of those targeted that were disrupted or dismantled. Rocky Mountain HIDTA uses the national definition of a drug-trafficking organization which, simply put, is an *organization* consisting of at least one defined leader and five or more members operating in a clearly-defined hierarchy, whose principal activity is to generate income through a series of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation or distribution activities. Rocky Mountain HIDTA adds that these DTOs must be involved in distributing or manufacturing pound quantities of drugs on a monthly basis. A task force *targets* a DTO when they officially open a case and begin investigating the organization with the intent of disrupting and/or dismantling the DTO. In order for an initiative to be credited with *disrupting* a DTO, they must have impeded its normal and effective operation for at least sixty days, causing major changes, which at least temporarily, seriously disrupts its ability to operate. For an initiative to be credited with *dismantling* a drug-trafficking organization, they must essentially destroy the organization's leadership, financial base and supply network to the extent that the organization is incapable of operating or reconstituting itself.

It should be noted that to target a drug-trafficking organization is a long-term proposition and very resource-intense. Seldom is a DTO disrupted or dismantled in less than six months and, depending on its size and scope, can take multiple years. Generally, DTO investigations involve coordinating with other jurisdictions requiring analytical case support and, depending upon the circumstances, may involve various sophisticated investigative techniques, including wire intercepts.

In 2017 RMHIDTA missed the expected DTO disrupted or dismantled by 20 percent. This is the fourth year in a row the target of 110 has not been met. An analysis by the director was completed with the following results.

- RMHIDTA has a very stringent and centralized quality control system. Well over 20% of the DTOs submitted by the task forces are rejected.
- A number of new commanders and task force officers have not been trained in how to identify, disrupt or dismantle DTOs. Therefore RMHIDTA has trained those task forces falling short how to identify a DTO in informant or suspect debriefings.
- There appear to be fewer DTOs opening especially in the more rural areas
- RMHIDTA did an assessment of specific target of individual task forces and found 109-110 DTOs disrupted may be too high. A more reasonable target would be 95 DTOs.

CORE TABLE 2:

Table 2: DTOs/MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA as a
Percent of all DTOs/MLOs Under Investigation

	2015	2016	2017
Identified	190	169	175
Under Investigation			
International	17	16	14
Multi-State	68	72	90
Local	105	81	71
Total	190	169	175
Disrupted or Dismantled			
International	6	5	7
Multi-State	29	36	40
Local	51	42	40
Total Disrupted or Dismantled	86	83	87
Disrupted or Dismantled as a Percentage of those Open			
International	35%	31%	50%
Multi-State	43%	50%	44%
Local	49%	52%	56%
Percentage based on the Total Disrupted or Dismantled vs. Total Under Investigation	45%	49%	50%

As of 4/23/2018

Table 2 categorizes the drug-trafficking organization by what is considered its scope or geographic tentacles. The scope with the greatest geographic impact is considered an *international drug-trafficking organization*. It regularly conducts illegal drug-trafficking or money-laundering activities in more than one country, or is based in one country and conducts or coordinates illegal activities in another.

The second category is *multi-state*, which is an organization that regularly carries out illegal drug-trafficking or money-laundering activities in more than one state.

The third category is *local*. This is an organization whose illegal drug-trafficking or money-laundering activities are generally, but not always, limited to the same metropolitan area or, in the case of non-metropolitan areas, is limited to an easily-defined region or small number of geographic proximity counties.

Within Rocky Mountain HIDTA there were 14 international cases under investigation and 7 disrupted and dismantled. Multi-state there were 90 cases under investigation with 40 being dismantled/disrupted and 71 local under investigation with 40 being dismantled/disrupted.

In 2017 59% of the DTOs targeted were either international or multi-state compared to 52% in 2016. In 2017 50% of the DTOs targeted were disrupted or dismantled.

CORE TABLE 3:

Туре	Active Investigations During Reporting Year	Violent Organizations	Disrupted or Dismantled	Disrupted or Dismantled as a Percent of Investigated
DTO	171	34	87	51%
CPOT	11	2	5	45%
RPOT	4	1	2	50%
OCDETF	28	7	16	57%
PTO	36	6	15	42%
MLO	4	0	0	0%
CPOT	0	0	0	N/A
RPOT	0	0	0	N/A
OCDETF	2	0	0	0%
PTO	2	0	0	0%

As of 4/23/2018

Table 3 depicts all CPOT, RPOT, OCDETF and PTO cases initiated by Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 2017.

The National HIDTA Program defines drug-trafficking organizations by its operational scope. Two of these operational scopes include what is called priority targets. The first one is *Consolidated Priority Organizational Targets (CPOT)*. A CPOT is a drug-trafficking organization known to be linked to, or affiliated with, a major international drug-trafficking organization and/or money-laundering enterprise that is included on the Department of Justice's CPOT list. This CPOT list contains the control and command element of a major international drug-trafficking organization and/or money-laundering enterprise that significantly impacts the U.S. drug supply.

The second is *Regional Priority Organizational Target (RPOT)*. An RPOT is a drug-trafficking organization known to be linked to, or affiliated with, a major regional/national drug-trafficking organization and/or money-laundering enterprise that is designated as an RPOT by the *Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)* Program Regional Coordinating Committee. With the advent of PTO designation there is less of a need to designate an investigation RPOT. That helps account for RMHIDTA only having 4 RPOTs and 38 PTOs. The **Priority Target Organizations (PTO)** is designated by the local DEA Special-Agent-in-Charge for DEA purposes. There are only two task forces managed by DEA; thus they are the only ones claiming PTO's.

The last category listed in the table is *OCDETF* cases. This is an investigation that has been accepted and designated by the OCDETF Program, which may also be considered a CPOT or RPOT. This aspect of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region, as it relates to operational scope, again is indicative of this region and its relationship to international, national and regional drug problems. These are good indications as to why this region has been declared a HIDTA region and its impact in relationship to the national drug enforcement strategy. This focus of Rocky Mountain HIDTA on the larger, more international, CPOTs and OCDETF designation has increased over the years directly related to the HIDTA Program and its emphasis on these priorities. This includes not only the emphasis but the training and encouragement to expand cases beyond just a local or even multistate region.

CORE TABLE 4:

Table 4: Quantity and Wholesale Value of Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA for 2017

		Quantity Seized			
Drug	Kilograms	D.U.	Liters	Wholesale Value	Percent
Marijuana/Cannabis	14363.6001	13845.0000	0.0000	\$70,860,505	33%
Marijuana Plants - Indoor	12608.1643	0.0000	0.0000	\$60,153,552	28%
Marijuana Plants - Outdoor	7453.0611	0.0000	0.0000	\$35,558,555	16%
Cocaine/Crack	297.0533	0.0000	0.0000	\$8,883,174	4%
Methamphetamine/Ice	1123.1155	0.0000	0.0000	\$31,445,025	14%
Heroin	136.9059	0.0000	0.0000	\$8,137,961	4%
Synthetic Hallucinogens	16.3951	42563.0000	0.0000	\$349,925	0%
Natural Hallucinogens	34.5550	22362.0000	0.0000	\$457,360	0%
Prescription Drugs: Narcotics	17.7118	28773.0000	0.0000	\$143,865	0%
Prescription Drugs: CNS Depressant	0.0000	369902.0000	0.0000	\$ 1,8 <mark>4</mark> 9,510	1%
Prescription Drugs: Stimulants	0.0600	1415.0000	0.0000	\$7,075	0%
Prescription Drugs: Other	0.0000	4821.0000	0.0000	\$24,105	0%
Other Drugs and Substances	0.0000	3498.0000	0.0000	\$17,490	0%
Total	36,050.6221	487,179.0000	0.0000	\$217,888,100	100%

As of 5/3/2018

Table 4 reports drug seizures. Seizing drugs and removing availability from the marketplace is an important aspect of the overall drug strategy. This not only lessens the availability, which affects drug use, but increases the cost of doing business. Rocky Mountain HIDTA has in the past, and continues to have, significant impact on the drug trade through its drug seizures. This is true not only regionally, but a portion of the seizures destined for other locations in the United States. In the interest of conservative reporting and true depiction of economic impact, the HIDTA Program uses the wholesale value of the respective drugs as opposed to the retail value. In 2017 there was \$217,888,100 seized in wholesale value of drugs. Table 4 lists the amount of the various drugs seized and the wholesale value of those drugs, based on the DEA-Denver Division report, since they cover the same four states. This report reflects prices for the various drugs in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA four-state region.

CORE TABLE 5:

Table 5: Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA Activities by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA						
	2015	2016	2017			
Drugs						
Expected	\$11.00	\$9.00	\$14.51			
Actual	\$11.51	\$23.81	\$22.23			
Actual as Percentage of Expected	105%	265%	153%			
Cash and Assets						
Expected	\$1.75	\$1.55	\$1.58			
Actual	\$1.43	\$1.85	\$2.60			
Actual as Percentage of Expected	81%	119%	165%			
Total ROI						
Expected	\$12.75	\$10.55	\$16.09			
Actual	\$12.93	\$25.66	\$24.83			
Actual as Percentage of Expected	101%	243%	154%			

Investigative Budget and Seizures

	2015	2016	2017
Investigative Budget	\$9,771,254	\$9,926,254	\$9,801,254
Wholesale Value of Drugs Seized	\$112,448,087	\$236,349,672	\$217,888,100
Assets Seized			
Cash Assets	\$11,159,310	\$13,409,808	\$14,957,334
Other Assets	\$2,770,068	\$4,929,946	\$10,536,999
Total Assets	\$13,929,378	\$18,339,754	\$25,494,333
Total Drugs and Assets Seized	\$126,377,465	\$254,689,426	\$243,382,433

As of 5/3/2018

Table 5 shows measurement of the program related to the return on investment of drugs removed from the marketplace. In this case, \$217.8 million worth of wholesale drugs were removed from the market, with a return on investment of \$22.23 per HIDTA dollar expended. This chart only considers the HIDTA investment for the Rocky Mountain region, and acknowledges that other federal, state and local agencies also invest much to make the program successful. However, within Rocky Mountain HIDTA much of what has been accomplished would not have occurred if it weren't for the HIDTA Program.

Table 5 also relates to illegally-gained assets removed by law enforcement. In this case, \$25.4 million in cash and assets were seized in 2017, with a return on investment of \$2.60 per HIDTA dollar expended. This is \$7.1 million more in assets seized than in 2016. The vast majority of drug traffickers attempt to secure assets for fiscal reasons. When possible, the HIDTA Program seeks out the illegally-gained assets and, through prosecution and procedure efforts, acquires the forfeited assets. This directly attacks their primary motive, increases the cost of doing business, and oftentimes negates the ability to do business because of the upfront costs. Rocky Mountain HIDTA does fairly well in this category although there is room for growth and improvement. There are a number of Rocky Mountain HIDTA-initiated cases whose tentacles spread throughout the United States in which assets were seized but reported by the seizing jurisdiction and not Rocky Mountain HIDTA.

Table 5 relates to return on investment for both drugs and assets. Removing drugs reduces availability and increases the cost of doing business, as does the forfeiture of illegally-gained assets by these drug-trafficking organizations. Not only is this a significant aspect of drug enforcement but an important measurement as well. In Table 5, Rocky Mountain HIDTA combined the wholesale value of drugs seized plus the value of assets seized and compared them to the budget or investment. The purpose of this table is to show the combined return on investment for the taxpayers. Regarding Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 2017, which invested approximately \$9 million dollars to achieve the two goals as set forth by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the return on investment was \$24.83 for every dollar of HIDTA funds spent. Overall, Rocky Mountain HIDTA permanently removed approximately \$217.8 million in illicit drugs and \$25.4 million in drug profits from the marketplace. This table alone would compare more than favorably to even the bestrun organizations in the private or public sector, and would demonstrate efficient and effective drug law enforcement. The ROI for both drugs seized and assets seized in 2017 was \$24.83.

CORE TABLE 6:

	2015	2016	2017			
Labs Dismantled						
Less than 2 Oz	7	7	7			
2 - 8 Oz	0	0	0			
9 - 31 Oz	0	0	0			
32 - 159 Oz	0	0	0			
10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	0			
Over 20 Lbs	0	0	0			
Total Labs Dismantled	7	7	7			
Meth Cost Per Ounce	\$1,100	\$1,565	\$1,192			
Estimated Lab Value						
Less than 2 Oz	\$15,400	\$21,910	\$16,688			
2 - 8 Oz	\$0	\$0	\$0			
9 - 31 Oz	\$0	\$0	\$0			
32 - 159 Oz	\$0	\$0	\$0			
10 - 20 Lbs	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Over 20 Lbs	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Total Estimated Lab Value	\$15,400	\$21,910	\$16,688			

As of 4/23/2018

Table 6 details the dismantlement and value of methamphetamine labs by cost per ounce. The labs are categorized by how much they would normally manufacture at one particular setting. Clandestine labs that manufacture ounces are generally referred to as 'mom and pop' operations; however, they can be just as dangerous as the 'super labs' that manufacture multi-pounds of methamphetamine at a time. The majority of the labs in the Rocky Mountain region are the lesser-producing labs. Table 6 considers the number of clandestine labs dismantled by their production rate, and then uses the ounce cost of methamphetamine to put a value on the labs that were dismantled. For instance, if a lab is making 2 ounces or less, and the cost of methamphetamine in the area is \$1,192 per ounce, then the value of that lab dismantled would be considered \$2,384. This does not take into consideration that this lab may be producing 2 ounces or less on a monthly basis. HIDTA tends to

be conservative when giving its estimates so as not to be accused of distorting the problem or the value of the HIDTA Program.

It should be noted that since HIDTA was initiated in the Rocky Mountain region, clan lab seizures have been reduced dramatically and continue to decrease in each state due to the efforts of drug law enforcement, precursor chemical laws, and education of the public and industry. This again demonstrates the success of a coordinated, cooperative effort from a federal, state and local standpoint. In 2004, there were 365 labs seized, 2014 20 labs seized and in 2015, 2016 and 2017, 7 labs were seized. This reflects a highly-successful decrease in the amount of labs producing methamphetamine. Table 6 effectively demonstrates very conservatively the dollar value of production of raw material that was stopped prior to hitting the streets. But again, this is assuming that a lab would only produce that amount of methamphetamine once a year, which would be highly unlikely as the majority of labs have multiple productions. In addition to meth labs there has been an increase in BHO (butane hash oil) labs, with 14 being seized in our region in 2017.

VII. HIDTA PERFORMANCE MEASURES GOAL 2

CORE TABLE 7:

Table 7: Training Funded and Supported by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 2017						
Type of Training	Expected Students	Actual Students	Actual as Percent of Expected	Training Hours Provided		
Enforcement	1,800	2,565	143%	52,164		
Analytical	100	51	51%	696		
Management	100	36	36%	172		
Demand Reduction	0	0	N/A	0		
Total	2,000	2,652	133%	53,032		

Six Month Follow-Up Responses.

Type of Training	Surveys Sent	Surveys Received	Response Rate	Question 1 - Yes	Question 2 - Yes
Enforcement	1,621	610	38%	96%	88%
Analytical	89	35	39%	91%	80%
Management	35	26	74%	96%	96%
Demand Reduction	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1,745	671	38%	96%	87%

Survey Results from 07/01/2016 - 06/30/2017

As of 4/13/2018

Question 1 -

Did the course improve your knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to perform your job?

- Question 2 -

Since the completion of this course, have you used the knowledge, skills, or abilities acquired in the training?

Table 7 illustrates overall training. Prior to the inception of HIDTA in the Rocky Mountain region, there was a major void in training. Understanding this need, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board initially set out, and continues, to make training a major priority for this particular HIDTA. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Training Program consists of a training manager and a training officer. This program develops its own training courses to meet regional needs and has continually been cited for its successful endeavors. In fact, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Training Program has

been recognized as a best practice and continues to be one of the premier training programs throughout HIDTA. Most of the training provided to the officers and criminal justice personnel are in courses developed and taught within the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. This includes a basic drug investigation school, a gang course, Spanish language training and clandestine lab training. Rocky Mountain HIDTA training courses have been approved by the Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) for all four states, and have looked at the considerable leadership and coordination role it plays for training in general, and even for non-HIDTA regions. (For specific courses see Appendix D.)

Table 7 lists the number of students actually trained and the training hours provided. Rocky Mountain HIDTA trained 2,652 personnel and had a total of 53,032 student hours.

CORE TABLE 8:

Table 8: Deconflictions Processed by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA						
	2015	2016	2017			
Event Deconflictions						
Agencies Participating in Event Deconfliction	128	130	197			
Event Deconflictions Processed	9,559	12,577	13,534			
Case/Subject/Target Elements Processed	17,822	17,495	16,886			
DTO/MLO Deconflictions						
DTOs/MLOs Deconflicted	113	90	110			
Percent of DTOs/MLOs Deconflicted	100%	98%	100%			

As of 5/3/2018

Table 8 deals with event and case deconfliction systems. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board mandates event and case deconfliction use by all Rocky Mountain HIDTA Initiatives. This is not optional and the use, and amount of use, is monitored on a regular basis. All initiatives use these deconfliction services. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board considers this not only critical to sharing information, making sure there is no duplicate effort on the same drug-trafficking organization, but also as an officer safety issue. Prior to Rocky Mountain HIDTA becoming operational in 1997, there was no deconfliction process within this region. In order to fulfill this need, Rocky Mountain HIDTA adopted the use of the SAFTNet system as the primary platform for event deconfliction. In 2007, RMHIDTA switched to RISSafe, which has proven to be highly effective in meeting the needs of event deconfliction of law enforcement agencies in the Rocky Mountain region. The concept of using RISSafe for event deconfliction is now considered a standard operating procedure throughout the region. Currently there are 30 HIDTA-funded

initiatives using RISSafe as well as over 500 other law enforcement agencies that have access to the RISS Network.

Police departments, task forces and drug units are required to submit tactical operations into a system, giving the date and the approximate time and location. If something else is going on at the same location, or in the vicinity of that location, the two operating units are notified and they discuss the situation to avoid any kind of conflict. This is particularly important in officer safety of covert, undercover operations when plainclothes officers are utilized.

A brief summary of these two deconfliction platforms are addressed below:

- Event Deconfliction: Event deconfliction for the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is addressed by use of RISSafe. The practice of event deconfliction is widely recognized and accepted. It was determined that there needed to be a re-emphasis on the use of RISSafe by all RMHIDTA task forces to be in compliance and to increase officer safety and case integrity during investigations. In 2012, event deconfliction was mandated to all RMHIDTA-funded initiatives and most of the Denver Metro drug units use it as well.
 - O Event deconfliction is the process of determining whether multiple law enforcement agencies are conducting an enforcement action (e.g., a raid, undercover operation, surveillance, or other high risk activity) in close proximity to one another during a specified time period. When certain elements are matched, it is referred to as a positive hit. The process includes notifying each agency of the conflict. An event in RISSafe is any tactical law enforcement activity or operation that requires a uniformed or plainclothes officer's personal appearance at a predetermined location for purposes such as the serving of a search warrant, an arrest warrant, or a protective order, warrant sweeps, surveillance, money pickups, stings, funeral details, parades, or dignitary protection activities.
 - o In 2017 there were nearly a 1,000 more event deconflictions than in 2016. There are more agencies using RISSafe and those using are putting more of the events in the system. RMHIDTA mandates use by HIDTA funded initiatives and encourages other to use.
- Subject/Open Case Deconfliction: There was no one, centralized platform to address this need across the four-state region. As such, there was no unified manner in which to deconflict targets of an investigation to prevent compromising existing investigations by other law enforcement groups. The direction of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board was to find that common platform for approval and adoption by the RMHIDTA-funded initiatives.
 - O Case/subject/target deconfliction is the process of determining when multiple law enforcement agencies are investigating the same person, place or thing. Elements of an investigation are compared and the number of matches is reported as a positive hit to verify the deconfliction. The deconfliction process includes notifying each agency of the potential conflict. Target deconfliction occurs in the RISS National Criminal Intelligence Databases, known collectively as RISSIntel, whether RISSafe is used or not. RISSIntel is a separate 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 23-compliant database that allows simultaneous searching of separate, but connected, criminal intelligence databases nationwide.

CORE TABLE 9:

Table 9: Cases Provided Analytical Support by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA					
	2015	2016	2017		
Analytical Case Support					
Expected to Provide	550	201	263		
Actual Provided	452	271	312		
Actual as Percent of Expected	82%	135%	119%		

As of 4/13/2018

Table 9 represents analytical support provided by the RMHIDTA Intelligence Support Center and refers to the impact outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. Analytical support refers to those services an analyst provides to support an investigation; i.e., Association/Link/Network Analysis, Commodity Flow Analysis, Crime-Pattern Analysis, Financial Analysis, Flow Analysis, Geo-Spatial Analysis, or Telephone Toll Analysis. The actual numbers of cases supported was 312 or 119 percent of the goal. The projected goal for cases provided analytical support was 263. Too often, pre-HIDTA, when a drug task force or unit developed leads or information concerning related drug activity in other areas of the nation, this data was not forwarded. With the emphasis on perceiving the drug problem from not only a local and regional level but a national level, this has changed immensely. Leads and information concerning investigations affecting other areas routinely are passed on and referred to the appropriate agencies. The percent of expected is attributed to greater emphasis on leads and better reporting by initiatives. In 2014 the ISC changed the definition to more closely align with the new definition under PMP. However the system for capturing case support was faulty and resulted in over reporting. Apparently the ISC reported each incident as case support rather than the numbers of cases supported. The abt Company audit completed in 2015 pointed out the inconsistency and inaccuracies in reporting. RMHIDTA initiated a new formal case support tracking system consistent with the PMP definition. The system was implemented in late 2015 and reflected the first entire year in 2016.

CORE TABLE 10:

	2015	2016	2017
Survey Statistics			
Cases Supported	452	271	312
Surveys Sent	15	27	27
Survey Responses	2	26	26
Percentage Useful	100%	89%	89%
How accurate was the Intelligence Analysis or Case Support			
Very Accurate	N/A	25	25
Mostly Accurate	N/A	0	0
Somewhat Accurate	N/A	1	1
Inaccurate	N/A	0	0
Overall, how accurate was the intelligence analysis		96%	96%
How useful was the Intelligence Analysis or Case Supp	ort		
Very Useful	2	16	16
Useful	0	8	8
Somewhat Useful	0	3	3
Not Useful	0	0	0
Overall, how useful was the intelligence analysis	100%	89%	89%

As of 4/13/2018

Table 10 represents the degree of accuracy of intelligence provided, how accurate the intelligence provided was and the overall usefulness of the analysis conducted by an analyst at the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Investigative Support Center. The overall level of satisfaction by case agents with analytical case support remained high in 2017. The degree of satisfaction is graded very highly in all three categories. A total of 27 case closed surveys were sent to users of the Investigative Support Center, 26 of which were returned completed. The accuracy of the analysis and/or case support was rated at 96 percent, with usefulness being rated at 89 percent.

Historically, this process was loosely defined as an analyst performing three separate and distinct activities in support of an investigation. Case support is now defined as when an analyst performs at least three separate and distinct activities <u>coupled</u> with analytical input in the furtherance of an

investigation (e.g., telephone toll analysis, link association or association analysis). While this more restrictive definition, which requires analytical input from the analyst, might lead itself to underreporting, it is more in keeping with the intent behind the core table requirement.

CORE TABLE 11:

	2015	2016	2017
Survey Statistics			
Strategic Products	3	2	5
Surveys Sent	29	55	60
Survey Responses	29	55	60
Percentage Useful	100%	100%	100%
		N/A N/A	
describing the situation or threat it addressed? Very Effective	N/A	N/A	60
	N/A	N/A	0
Mostly Effective Somewhat Effective	N/A N/A	N/A	0
Somewhat Effective			
	N/A	N/A	0
Somewhat Effective Not Effective Overall, how accurate was the intelligence analysis	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	0
Somewhat Effective Not Effective Overall, how accurate was the intelligence analysis How useful was the Strategic Intelligence Document?	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	0
Somewhat Effective Not Effective Overall, how accurate was the intelligence analysis How useful was the Strategic Intelligence Document? Very Useful	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	0 0 100%
Somewhat Effective Not Effective Overall, how accurate was the intelligence analysis How useful was the Strategic Intelligence Document? Very Useful Useful	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	0 0 100 %
Somewhat Effective Not Effective	N/A N/A N/A 100	N/A N/A N/A 43	0 0 100% 46 14

As of 4/13/2018

Table 11: The most significant strategic document that is being researched and produced on an ongoing basis is the publication of *The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado – The Impact.* First released in 2013, the demand for this data has increased each year, as has the scope of topics addressed by this publication. Most recently Volume V was released in October 2017. RMHIDTA received over 40 emails from across the country with positive comments concerning the marijuana reports.

The Strategic Unit is also responsible for the RMHIDTA annual threat assessment and strategic response. Other intelligence-sharing products or projects include:

• The DHE analyst produced 31 Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network bulletins provided to law enforcement nationwide. These bulletins were informative as opposed to strategical.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Calendar year 2017 marked the thirteenth year that Rocky Mountain HIDTA has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the Performance Management Process (PMP). These performance measurements should give the reader an accurate and reliable basis on which to judge the performance of Rocky Mountain HIDTA. Each HIDTA is unique, and the four states that make up this HIDTA are no different. The Rocky Mountain region is not Los Angeles, New York, Miami or the Southwest Border. This HIDTA is made up of a combination of major metropolitan areas, smaller population centers, and even more rural jurisdictions. However, the graphs and tables clearly point to how the drug-trafficking problem in this country is inter-related, and that all regions must address this as a national problem.

The charts and statistics clearly point out the national level of the drug problem and the necessity for HIDTA programs throughout the country. The numbers do not include daily interaction among the HIDTAs, the sharing of best practices and facilitating a unity in the national drug problem. These tables and charts cannot account for the lack of duplicity or the more effective and efficient drug law enforcement that has developed because of the HIDTA Program. There are multi-agency collocated, commingled task forces that would not exist except for the HIDTA Program. Event deconfliction and subject/open case deconfliction were non-existent to the area before HIDTA. There was a major void in drug enforcement training in the four-state region prior to HIDTA. In fact, drug unit commanders in the various states did not have regular meetings; they do now because of HIDTA. It is doubtful the Drug Endangered Children Program would be such a national focus if it weren't for the HIDTA Program. The use of civilian analysts to assist with major investigations was a new concept in the Rocky Mountain region prior to HIDTA.

RMHIDTA published the fifth volume of *Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact*, which uses dates to document the results of Colorado legalizing marijuana. This publication still receives national and international acclaim and is continually being cited by government leaders, media and prevention groups, etc. In 2017 RMHIDTA staff gave 38 presentations on drug policy and marijuana to over 4,815 attendees at various conferences throughout the country. The strategic unit also taught two marijuana impact report writing classes to around 40 fellow HIDTA analysts and management.

RMHIDTA continues to host and run the Rocky Mountain area chapter of the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts. Two of our analysts are on the board, one being the president and the other the treasurer. Two analysts and one IALEIA member attended the annual training conference in New Orleans, LA.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA completed its nineteenth full year of operation in 2017. As indicated above, there have been significant activities and accomplishments during the year. However, the program is still developing. The future includes continued growth, constant pursuit of stated goals and objectives, fine-tuning and putting additional systems in place for further effective and efficient operation and assessments. Other developments will include strengthening the existing initiatives and making necessary changes to meet the ever-moving threat. All of the above are based on a detailed threat assessment, a flexible strategy and the ability to modify initiatives to address the threat.

HIDTA has already had a significant impact but cannot take full credit for all drug enforcement activities from HIDTA-funded programs in the four state areas. Federal, and particularly state and local agencies, contributed much in resources, knowledge, skill, etc. Some of the task forces supported by HIDTA were pre-existing. They were, and continue to be, supported by the Byrne/JAG Fund as well as state and local resources. HIDTA's greatest success has been to bring federal, state and local law enforcement resources together working as partners to attack the drug problem. This cooperation and coordination includes law enforcement agency heads and drug unit commanders joining together to plan, strategize and attempt to be more efficient and effective. This is a critical and important outcome.

The HIDTA Training Program offers progressive and valuable training to officers in a multitude of disciplines related to narcotics enforcement. Officers receive training in how to recognize, properly handle, and dismantle clandestine laboratories, speak the Spanish language with an emphasis on officer safety, interview and interrogation, undercover operations, informant management and handling, wiretap investigations, and pharmaceutical diversion investigations. We also offer basic and advanced narcotic investigations schools. Together with the Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network, relevant and timely training is offered in order to increase the knowledge base and skill sets of the officers. The benefit of this partnership has resulted in reduced complaints, more effective enforcement actions, and enhanced quality of case filings for effective prosecutions.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA will continue to progress and develop into being even more effective and efficient. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board, director and staff, as well as all participants in HIDTA, are proud of the program and its accomplishments. The basic question is: "Has Rocky Mountain HIDTA been effective in targeting and dismantling/disrupting drugtrafficking organizations, thus reducing the availability of drugs in this region and the nation?" The other question is: "Has Rocky Mountain HIDTA played a significant role in making drug law enforcement more effective and efficient in the Rocky Mountain region?" The answer to both questions is "Yes". The program has been successful and will continue to be so in the future. The primary reason for the success of the program is that it is managed by the top federal, state and local leaders in the region with flexibility to adapt to regional needs as it pursues national goals. This is an equal partnership with equal commitment and desire for success.

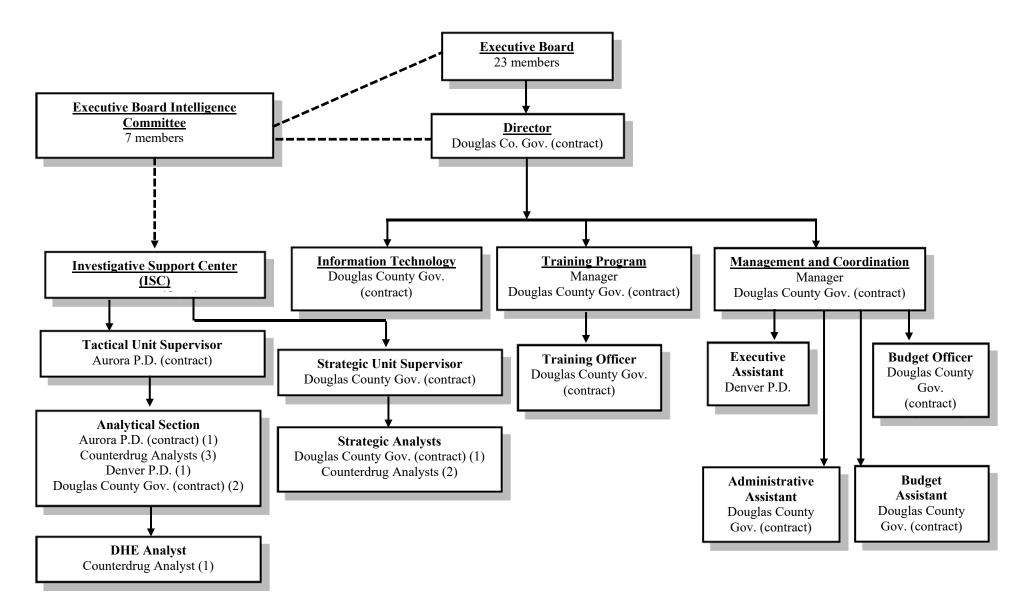
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XI. ENDNOTES

The information for this report came from:

- 2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Quarterly Reports required of all initiatives
- 2017 EPIC Clan Lab Seizure System (CLSS)
- 2017 HIDTA Drug-Trafficking Organization and Money-Laundering Organization Reports
- 2018 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Threat Assessment
- 2019 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy
- 2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Budget Initiatives
- 2017 Investigative Support Center Annual Report
- 2017 Training Annual Report Statistics
- Performance Management Process (PMP) Database

APPENDIX A: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Organization Chart - 2017



APPENDIX B: 2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board

Federal Agencies (10)	State Agencies (4)	Local Agencies (9)
Barbara Roach, SAC DEA (Denver Field Division) Intelligence Committee Chair	Stan Hilkey, Director Colorado Department of Public Safety	Nicholas Metz, Chief Aurora Police Department (Colorado)
Debbie Livingston, SAC Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (Denver)	Keith Squires, Commissioner Utah DPS	Rich St. John, Chief Billings Police Department (Montana)
Calvin Shivers, Acting SAC FBI (Colorado and Wyoming)	Steve Woodson, Director Wyoming DCI Budget Committee Chair Wyoming State Subcommittee Chair	Pete Carey, Chief Colorado Springs Police Department (Colorado)
Eric Barnhart, SAC FBI (Utah, Idaho and Montana)	Bryan Lockerby, Administrator Montana DCI Montana State Subcommittee Chair	Dave Quinones, Division Chief Denver Police Department (Colorado) Colorado State Subcommittee Chair
Dave Thompson, SAIC Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) (Colorado and Wyoming) Board Chair		Tony Spurlock, Sheriff Douglas County Sheriff's Office (Colorado) Vice Chair
Steven A. Osborne, SAC Internal Revenue Service/CID (Colorado and Wyoming)		Matt Lewis, Sheriff Mesa County Sheriff's Office (Colorado)
Bob Troyer, U.S. Attorney U.S. Attorney's Office (Colorado)		Mike Blonigen, District Attorney Natrona County DA's Office, (Wyoming)
Kurt Alme, U.S. Attorney U.S. Attorney's Office (Montana)		
John Huber, U.S. Attorney U.S. Attorney's Office (Utah)		Mike Brown, Chief Salt Lake City Police Department (Utah)
Mark Klaassen, U.S. Attorney U.S. Attorney's Office (Wyoming)		Jim Tracy, Sheriff Utah County Sheriff's Office Utah State Subcommittee Chair

The executive board consists of ten federal and thirteen state/local representatives. In order to maintain voting balance, three federal representatives receive an extra vote: U.S. Attorneys-Montana, Utah and Wyoming.

APPENDIX C: 2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies

- 4th Judicial District Colorado
- Adams County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Adult Probation and Parole
- Albany (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- American Fork (Utah) Police Department
- Arapahoe County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Arvada (Colorado) Police Department
- Aurora (Colorado) Police Department
- Billings (Montana) Police Department
- Border Patrol
- Bountiful (Utah) Police Department
- Brighton (Colorado) Police Department
- Broomfield (Colorado) Police Department
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Campbell County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Carbondale (Colorado) Police Department
- Casper (Wyoming) Police Department
- Cascade County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Cheyenne (Wyoming) Police Department
- City of Orem (Utah)
- Clearfield (Utah) Police Department
- Colorado Bureau of Investigation
- Colorado Department of Corrections
- Colorado National Guard
- Colorado Springs (Colorado) Police Department
- Colorado State Patrol
- Colorado State University Police Department
- Commerce City (Colorado) Police Department
- Davis County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Denver District Attorney's Office
- Denver (Colorado) Police Department
- Douglas County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Durango (Colorado) Police Department
- El Paso County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Evans (Colorado) Police Department
- Evanston (Wyoming) Police Department
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Heights (Colorado) Police Department

2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies continued...

- Flathead County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Fort Collins (Colorado) Police Services
- Fountain (Colorado) Police Department
- Gallatin County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Garfield County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Gillette (Wyoming) Police Department
- Glenwood Springs (Colorado) Police Department
- Golden (Colorado) Police Department
- Grand Junction (Colorado) Police Department
- Great Falls (Montana) Police Department
- Greeley (Colorado) Police Department
- Green River (Wyoming) Police Department
- Helena (Montana) Police Department
- Homeland Security Investigations/ICE
- Hurricane (Utah) Police Department
- Ignacio (Colorado) Police Department
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- Internal Revenue Service
- Ivins (Utah) Police Department
- Jefferson County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Jefferson County (Colorado) District Attorney's Office
- Kalispell (Montana) Police Department
- Lakewood (Colorado) Police Department
- La Plata County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Laramie County (Wyoming) District Attorney's Office
- Laramie (Wyoming) Police Department
- Layton (Utah) Police Department
- Lehi (Utah) Police Department
- Lewis and Clark County (Montana) Attorney's Office
- Lewis and Clark County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Loveland (Colorado) Police Department
- Mesa County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Mills (Wyoming) Police Department
- Missoula (Montana) Police Department
- Missoula County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Montana Air National Guard
- Montana Department of Corrections
- Montana Division of Criminal Investigation

2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies continued...

- Montana Highway Patrol
- Murray City (Utah) Corporation
- Murray City (Utah) Police Department
- National Guard
- Natrona County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Northglenn (Colorado) Police Department
- Orem (Utah) Police Department
- Ogden (Utah) Police Department
- Pleasant Grove (Utah) Police Department
- Provo (Utah) Police Department
- Pueblo (Colorado) Police Department
- Rifle (Colorado) Police Department
- Riverdale City (Utah) Police Department
- Roy (Utah) Police Department
- St. George (Utah) Police Department
- Salt Lake City (Utah) Police Department
- Sandy (Utah) Police Department
- South Jordan (Utah) Police Department
- South Ogden City (Utah) Police Department
- Spanish Fork (Utah) Police Department
- Springville (Utah) Police Department
- Sweetwater County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Syracuse (Utah) Police Department
- Teller County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Teton (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Thornton (Colorado) Police Department
- Uinta County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Unified Police Department (Utah)
- United States Marshals Service
- Utah Attorney General's Office
- Utah County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Utah Department of Public Safety
- Utah Highway Patrol
- Vail (Colorado) Police Department
- Washington County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Weber (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Weld (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- West Valley City (Utah) Police Department
- Westminster (Colorado) Police Department

2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies Continued...

- Wheat Ridge (Colorado) Police Department
- Whitefish (Montana) Police Department
- Woodland Park (Colorado) Police Department
- Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation
- Wyoming 7th Judicial District Attorney's Office
- Wyoming Highway Patrol
- Yellowstone County (Montana) Sheriff's Office

Appendix D: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Training Courses 2017

Forty different courses taught in Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. The courses taught include:

- Advanced Electronic Surveillance and Major Drug Investigations (16 hours)
- Advanced Linguistic Statement Analysis (16 hours)
- Advanced Social Media (8 hours)
- Basic Linguistic Statement Analysis (24 hours)
- Clandestine Laboratory Recertification (8 hours)
- Clandestine Laboratory Safety Certification (40 hours)
- Covert Tactical Thinking (8 hours)
- Criminal Interdiction (8 hours)
- Dark Web for Law Enforcement- INSTRUQ (4 hours)
- DEA/RMHIDTA Basic Drug Investigations (40 hours)
- Detecting Danger (8 hours)
- Detecting Deception (8 hours)
- DIAP Commercial Motor Vehicle (24 hours)
- Drug Diversion (16 hours)
- Drug ID & Symptomology (16 hours)
- Electronic Surveillance and Major Drug Investigations (16 hours)
- Fentanyl- INSTRUQ (8 hours)
- Finance Training (8 hours)
- Gangs I (40 hours)
- Interview and Interrogation (40 hours)
- Leading High Adventure Assignments- INSTRUQ (4 hours)
- LEO Survival Spanish I (40 hours)
- LEO Survival Spanish II (40 hours)
- Marijuana Impact Report Class (8 hours)
- MCTC Informant Development and Management (24 hours)
- MCTC Interdiction Patrol Tactics for Rural Areas (24 hours)
- MCTC Intermediate Intelligence for Narcotics (40 hours)
- MCTC Interview and Interrogation (40 hours)

- MCTC Introduction to Intelligence for Narcotics (24 hours)
- MCTC Video Surveillance Techniques for Law Enforcement (24 hours)
- Mexican Cartels (8 hours)
- Multijurisdictional Task Force Commander Training (16 hours)
- Narco Life (8 hours)
- NCTC Current Heroin Threats (8 hours)
- NCTC Detecting Misleading Behavior in Narcotics (24 hours)
- Open Source- CIAC (16 hours)
- Open Source Intelligence Training- OSINT (16 hours)
- PLX Training (16 hours)
- Social Media (8 hours)
- Synthetic Drugs (8 hours)

Additional Training:

Conferences Attended/Supported:

- Utah Narcotics Officers Association (Mesquite, NV)
- Montana Narcotics Officers Association (Bozeman, MT)
- Colorado Drug Investigators Association (Colorado Springs, CO)
- NHAC Training Coordinators Conference (Nashville, TN)

APPENDIX E: Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2017 Annual Report INVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES

			Seizures in Pounds Unless Noted													Clan Labs		
Initiative	Arrests	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Marijuana Edibles	Marijuana Plants	Hash/Hash Oil	Spice	Meth	ICE	Hallucinogens D.U.	Pharmaceuticals D.U.	Assets Seized	Weapons	Meth	Meth Major	Other (BHO)
COLORADO																		<u> </u>
Colo. Springs Metro TF	343	17.58	2.82	.75	1557.41	5503	4197	7.57	0	.02	92.19	594	1505	550,462	88	1	0	5
Front Range TF	71	5.50	18.02	0	150.27	0	0	0	0	5.43	183.33	3070	0	196,153	15	0	0	0
FLAG TF	574	.17	.12	0	1.10	0	0	0	0	2.64	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
Metro Gang TF	191	2.57	5.61	1.50	87.73	0	0	0	0	7.74	0	0	1274	410,633	41	0	0	0
North Metro TF	153	2.94	19.16	.10	2010.70	752	10260	63.53	0	44.46	0	2403	10606	6,850,180	160	0	0	7
Northern Colorado DTF	63	.95	.41	0	326.58	1	68	.22	0	15.85	0	9325	2726	83,698	48	0	0	0
Southern Colorado TF	62	52.10	26.16	0	2511.43	0	10,305	20.86	0	0	196.15	128	330,669	1,401,441	47	0	0	0
Southwest Colorado TF	38	6.63	5.60	0	236.60	200	108	2.00	0	.33	3.87	7310	86	122,902	19	0	0	0
TRIDENT	81	.49	1.63	.006	1827.63	0	13,716	0	0	19.80	0	72	99	63,415	26	0	0	0
Weld County DTF	130	.39	2.28	0	460.27	0	2821	4.73	0	27.58	7.49	4376	63	2,944,703	94	0	0	1
West Metro DTF	80	13.45	271.04	.07	979.06	6	2474	3.41	.003	124.61	0	21,755	11,588	261,129	82	1	0	2
Western CO DTF	168	35.04	27.61	0	4543.07	0	0	0	0	153.71	0	5470	0	1,118,776	49	0	0	1
Subtotal:	1954	137.81	380.46	2.43	14691.85	6462	43949	102.32	.003	402.17	483.03	54503	358616	14,003,492	693	02	0	11
	1														•			
MONTANA																		
Eastern Montana DTF	154	.73	.56	0	45.88	0	8	.06	.46	56.11	0	123	983	387,810	90	1	0	0
Missoula County DTF	288	.56	2.11	0	24.70	17	108	.006	0	0	25.70	337	2,091	63,588	30	1	0	0
Missouri River DTF	120	1.16	.81	.007	69.56	22	7	1.14	0	29.48	7.06	114	719	590,110	39	1	0	0
Northwest MT DTF	162	.70	.26	0	84.95	0	26	.03	0	41.54	0	3	73	5,874	45	1	0	0
Russell Country DTF	28	.90	.25	0	15.09	0	0	.58	0	29.38	0	0	1044	499,738	25	0	0	1
Subtotal:	752	4.05	3.99	.007	240.18	39	149	1.82	.46	156.51	32.76	577	4910	1,547,120	229	4	0	1

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2017 Annual Report continued... INVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES

Initiative	Arrests	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Marijuana Edibles	Marijuana Plants	Hash/Hash Oil	Spice	Meth	ICE	Hallucinogens D.U.	Pharmaceuticals D.U.	Assets Seized	Weapons	Meth	Meth Major	Other (BHO)
UTAH																		
Davis Metro TF	73	.86	2.88	.07	34.76	393	0	39.58	2.98	28.90	0	1427	4716	126,636	10	0	0	1
Salt Lake Metro TF	123	72.68	52.89	43.62	51.15	0	0	.81	23.62	24.62	182.33	3032	21,854	3,039,269	13	0	0	1
UT County Major Crimes TF	244	27.71	9.11	0	884.58	2986	5	2.60	5.70	212.54	0	491	1575	354,994	79	0	0	0
Washington County TF	202	2.95	.006	0	65.98	64	0	.56	.01	0	2.95	24	4790	40,300	17	0	0	0
Weber/Morgan TF	255	2.29	.39	.72	34.76	354	12	0	.02	41.65	0	1025	444	223,022	106	0	0	0
Subtotal:	897	106.49	65.28	44.41	1071.23	3797	17	43.55	32.33	307.71	185.28	16155	3303	3,784,221	225	0	0	2
WYOMING																		
Wyoming Enforcement Team	421	.45	10.46	.01	195.62	40	38	2.93	.05	.41	16.72	707	7539	2,257,788	53	1	0	0
Subtotal:	421	.45	10.46	.01	195.62	40	38	2.93	.05	.41	16.72	707	7539	2,257,788	53	1	0	0
INTERDICTION																		<u> </u>
CO Criminal Interdiction	404	6.92	55.85	.14	539.39	334	27	1.55	.003	301.06	21.75	2701	737	1,293,219	36	0	0	0
MT Criminal Interdiction	270	.43	1.05	.002	4661.02	2184	0	10.02	0	48.66	0	482	1124	662,035	36	0	0	0
UT Criminal Interdiction	366	41.20	73.31	14.85	4594.95	314	55	28.68	0	0	497.82	1294	963	909,027	21	0	0	0
WY Criminal Interdiction	218	4.46	2.63	0	5344.53	675	0	136.70	.007	22.12	.06	1690	1183	1,037,431	24	0	0	0
Subtotal:	1258	53.01	132.84	14.99	15139.89	3507	82	176.95	.01	371.84	519.63	6168	3985	3,901,712	117	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL:	5282	301.81	593.03	61.85	31338.77	13845	44235	327.57	32.86	1238.64	1237.42	78110	408083	25,494,333	1317	7	0	14

	DTOs/MLOs/ Gang		Drug I	Loads					
Initiative	Targeted	Disrupted/ Dismantled	Intercept	Deliver	Refer Leads Outside State	Refer/Assist State Highway Patrol	Wire Intercept	Pen Registers	Active OCDETF
COLORADO									
Colorado Springs TF	9	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Front Range TF	8	6	1	1	18	0	10	23	2
Fugitive TF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Metro Gang TF	5	3	1	1	6	0	5	11	3
North Metro TF	5	4	55	3	10	2	16	33	4
Northern Colorado DTF	1	1	3	0	4	1	1	12	0
Southern Colorado TF	12	8	17	0	19	12	75	7	2
Southwest Colorado TF	9	6	7	1	10	0	0	1	0
TRIDENT	2	1	3	0	4	0	17	11	0
Weld County DTF	7	5	8	2	4	3	8	13	1
West Metro TF	10	5	16	2	5	1	55	52	0
Western Colorado DTF	7	5	27	0	4	1	5	14	1
Subtotal:	75	49	138	10	89	20	192	177	13
MONTANA									
Eastern Montana DTF	15	9	4	3	2	1	0	14	1
Missoula County DTF	4	1	1	0	6	12	0	0	0
Missouri River DTF	4	1	8	2	10	8	10	1	0
Northwest Mont DTF	7	0	5	1	3	0	0	5	0
Russell Country DTF	5	3	4	0	5	0	1	9	1
Subtotal:	35	14	22	6	26	21	11	29	2

		/MLOs/ angs	Drug L	oads					
Initiative	Targeted	Disrupted/ Dismantled	Intercept	Deliver	Referred Leads Outside State	Refer/Assist State or Highway Patrol	Wire Intercept	PEN Registers	Active
Davis Metro TF	3	1	3	3	2	0	2	6	0
Salt Lake Metro TF	14	2	2	0	30	37	64	1	7
Utah Co Major Crimes TF	10	4	15	2	9	1	14	0	1
Washington County TF	5	1	5	3	16	0	0	0	1
Weber/Morgan TF	6	2	8	0	3	8	10	8	0
Subtotal:	38	10	33	8	60	46	90	15	9
Wyoming Enforcement Team	27	13	8	2	75	130	5	23	6
Subtotal:	27	13	8	2	75	130	5	23	6
TOTAL:	175	86	201	26	250	217	298	244	28
		/MLOs/ angs	Drug L	oads					
Initiative	Targeted	Disrupted/ Dismantled	Intercept	Deliver	Referred Outside State	Referred for Follow-up Handoff	Wire Intercept	PEN Registers	OCDETF
CO Criminal Interdiction	N/A	N/A	349	1	98	31	N/A	N/A	0
MT Criminal Interdiction	N/A	N/A	240	0	114	51	N/A	N/A	0
UT Criminal Interdiction	N/A	N/A	239	1	379	191	N/A	N/A	0
WY Criminal Interdiction	N/A	N/A	220	0	211	67	N/A	N/A	0
TOTAL:	N/A	N/A	1048	2	802	340	N/A	N/A	0
GRAND TOTAL:	175	86	1249	28	1052	557	298	244	30

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA 2017 THREAT ASSESSMENT



June 2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Investigative Support Center
Strategic Intelligence Unit

PREPARED BY ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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Executive Summary

Drug trafficking in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is primarily dominated by poly-drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) linked to the cartels based in Mexico. The ultimate source of supply for meth, heroin and cocaine originates from Mexico and they are brought into the United States through the Southwest Border. The direct source of supply for most drugs are DTOs operating within the state or various states generally west of the Rocky Mountain region. The interstate highway system that runs through the four-state region is utilized to transport drugs. Often, large drug shipments are delivered to DTOs operating in Colorado and Utah to be transported to other states, generally in the Midwest. Currency obtained from drug transactions is often returned to Mexico along the same routes. The greatest drug threat in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is methamphetamine.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine remains the most prominent threat across the Rocky Mountain region. The majority of DTOs in all four states are involved in trafficking methamphetamine. Although production in the region has dropped, methamphetamine produced in Mexico is still accessible and continues to flood markets in the region. Due to market saturation, prices remain extremely low, which has allowed for consistent and even increased use. According to those surveyed, individuals on methamphetamine are more likely to be involved in violent crimes. Therefore, methamphetamine continues to have the most significant negative impact to the region.

> Projected	Trends:
-------------	---------

•	(b)(5)

Marijuana

For the region as a whole, marijuana is the second most significant threat. Marijuana, in all its various forms, is widely prevalent and accessible throughout all four states. The amount of time, energy, and resources spent on marijuana cases, investigations, and interdictions continues to be an increasing demand on law enforcement. Impacts to society are being seen through the increased use of marijuana, especially in Colorado with recreational legalization. Legalization laws have created the perfect environment for drug traffickers to conduct business and flourish under the guise of legitimacy. More weapons and violence are also being seen with sophisticated marijuana growing operations within the Rocky Mountain region.

Pr	ojected Trends:									
•	(b)(5)									

Heroin

Over the past five years, there has been a significant increase in the number of DTOs trafficking heroin throughout the Rocky Mountain region. The main heroin threat is predominantly seen in Colorado and Utah. Although heroin is less of a threat in Montana and Wyoming, there are noticeable increases occurring in both states. While regional levels of use and impact have not reached the epidemic status seen in the East Coast, heroin is a significant threat due to increased accessibility and the potential for overdose. Fentanyl, which began to be seen in the region in 2016, has added to increased concerns for overdoses as well as dangers posed to law enforcement and first responders from accidental exposure by absorption through the skin or inhalation of airborne powder.

Pr	Projected Trends:								
•	(b)(5)								

Prescription Drugs

Overall, prescription drugs continued to be available across the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. Prevalence of prescription drugs is typically rated as high or moderately high throughout the region. However, prescription drugs are in the mid-range in terms of causing the greatest level of negative impact in the region. Throughout the past five years there have not been any significant increases or decreases related to the use and availability of prescription drugs. Prescription drugs are primarily obtained locally through doctor and pharmacy shopping, prescription fraud, and theft. Prescription drug use is often seen as a gateway to heroin use since heroin is less expensive.

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TUJ	ecieu	Trend	5.

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Cocaine

Although use levels of cocaine have appeared to be on a slight downward trend over the past five years, the amount of cocaine seized has seen an increase. Through 2016 prices for cocaine have remained fairly high across the region. However, it should be noted that production levels have increased while eradication efforts have dropped off significantly in Colombia, the largest producer and supplier of cocaine. While small quantities of cocaine are typically seen in the Rocky Mountain region for personal use, large loads of cocaine continue to transit the region to Canada and the East.

> Projected Trends:

•	(b)(5)

Club Drugs and Hallucinogens

In the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region, club drugs and hallucinogens are considered to be some of the least prevalent drugs seen in the region. Therefore, the negative impact to society in all four states from club drugs and hallucinogens is minimal. Arrests for club drugs and hallucinogens have been low for all over the past five years, and seizure amounts have been sporadic without a discernable trend noted for the region.

>	Projected Trends:									
	•	(b)(5)								

Transportation

The most common method for transporting illicit drugs throughout the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is utilizing private vehicles on the major interstate highway systems. The highways are extensively used to transport drugs from Mexico, the Southwest Border, and the West Coast to the region and also into the Midwest and East Coast. Two heavily utilized interstate highways include Interstate-25 (north/south) and Interstate-70 (east/west). Both interstate highways intersect in Denver. Major routes through Wyoming are Interstate-25 (north), as well as Interstate-80 and Interstate-90 (east/west). Interstates-90/94 (east/west) connects Montana with some of America's largest destination cities. Interstate-15 originates at the U.S. and Mexico border up to Canada thus connecting Los Angeles, California, Las Vegas, Nevada, Salt Lake City, Utah and Western Montana. Interstate-15 and Interstates-70 and 80 run through Utah.

Illicit Finance

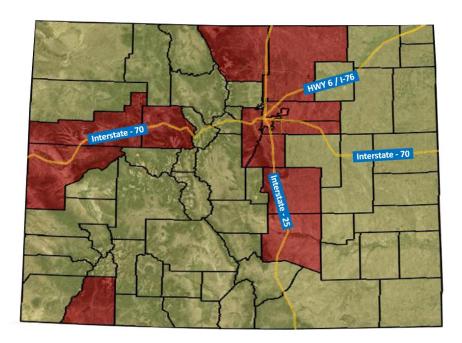
Overall, very few Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) are investigated throughout the Rocky Mountain region. However, money laundering is a part of nearly every DTO operation. Illicit drug proceeds are commonly used for acquiring property, vehicles, weapons, and general living expenses. Marijuana legalization in Colorado has fostered an environment for money laundering throughout the state as businesses attempt to manage their federally illicit funds. Most drug profits acquired in the region are sent directly to Mexican sources of supply in bulk cash. Often the cash is loaded into the same vehicle that was used to deliver drugs from Mexico. Drug proceeds are also sent to sources of supply through money remitters, such as wire transfers and money grams, often using several different transactions.

Methodology

The 2017 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Threat Assessment addresses the nature and extent of the current drug problem in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. The Threat Assessment was prepared by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategic Intelligence Unit. Information on the current drug threat and trends seen, as well as drug trafficking and money laundering organizations (DTOs/MLOs), was obtained through a variety of methods (quantitative and qualitative). Quantitative information was obtained through the Performance Management Process (PMP) database regarding arrests, seizures, and all specific DTO/MLO information. Societal impact quantitative data was collected, when available, through poison control center contact calls, treatment admissions, emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and overdose deaths from each state. Qualitative information was primarily obtained through an annual survey of Rocky Mountain initiative drug unit commanders, as well as follow-up questions based on survey responses. Various law enforcement reports and intelligence bulletins were also reviewed for data, trends and overall information.

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COLORADO



RMHIDTA Funded Initiatives in Colorado

In 2016, RMHIDTA funded 11 investigative initiatives, one interdiction initiative and one fugitive apprehension initiative in the state of Colorado.

- Colorado Criminal Interdiction Program Colorado State Patrol
- Colorado Springs Task Force El Paso County
- Front Range Task Force Denver Metropolitan Area
- FLAG (Fugitive Location and Apprehension Group) (AKA Rocky Mountain Safe Streets Task Force Fugitive Unit)
- Metro Gang Task Force Denver Metropolitan Area
- North Metro Task Force Adams County
- Northern Colorado Drug Task Force Larimer County
- Southern Colorado Task Force El Paso County
- Southwest Drug Task Force La Plata County
- Two Rivers Drug Enforcement Team (TRIDENT) Garfield County
- Weld County Task Force Weld County
- West Metro Drug Task Force Jefferson County
- Western Colorado Drug Task Force Mesa County

Of the 13 funded initiatives, 11 are dedicated to drug enforcement investigations. The other two funded programs are:

- The Rocky Mountain Safe Streets Task Force Fugitive Unit, formally the Fugitive Location and Apprehension Group (FLAG). The role of this unit is to identify, track and arrest those with active arrest warrants for drug trafficking or violent crimes.
- The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction
 on the interstate highways and most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug
 proceeds or suspects of other criminal behavior in vehicles. CSP does not conduct longterm investigations and significant seizures and arrests are handed off to a RMHIDTA
 task force for investigative follow up.

Source Considerations

There were several sources consulted in writing the Colorado section of the threat assessment. Specifically these sources include Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process Data (PMP), Colorado HIDTA initiatives drug unit commander surveys and interviews, the 2016 DEA National Drug Threat Assessment, and DEA Trends in the Traffic Report. Additional related data was obtained from the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, the Colorado Department of Human Services, and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs)

The primary mission of HIDTA is to target drug-trafficking organizations (DTOs) or money-laundering organizations (MLOs) with a local, multi-state or international operational scope. The investigative intent is to disrupt or dismantle the ability of those DTOs or MLOs to operate. These are criminal enterprises with a defined hierarchy, very much like the organizational structure in a business with a head officer and subordinates that are responsible for various roles to support the DTO.

> Investigations:

In 2016 the Colorado investigative initiatives targeted 71 drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and no money laundering organizations (MLOs). Of all 71 organizations investigated, 29 were disrupted or dismantled.

An organization is considered dismantled when its leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed and incapable of continuing to operate or reconstitute itself. Disrupted refers to when the normal and effective operation of the organization is impeded.

Of the 71 DTOs investigated:

- 29 were classified as <u>local organizations</u> because their illicit activity generally is limited to the same metropolitan area or clearly defined geographical area.
- 35 were classified as <u>multi-state organizations</u> because they regularly carry out drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one state, beyond any one particular metropolitan area even if that area covers multiple states.
- 7 were classified as <u>international organizations</u> due to their established connection to an international DTO/MLO. Additionally, they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one country, or they are based in one specific country and conduct their illegal activities in another.

> Scope of DTOs Investigated 2012 - 2016:

- Between 73 and 85 DTOs are investigated annually, with an average of 77 DTOs per year.
- 386 DTOs have been investigated over the past five years.
 - o 45% (174) were classified as local organizations.
 - o 44% (170) were classified as multi-state organizations.
 - o 11% (42) were classified as international organizations.

> DTO Membership Characteristics:

The definition of a DTO is an organization consisting of five or more persons that has a clearly defined chain-of-command and whose principal activity is to generate income through illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, transportation, and distribution activities. The definition of an MLO is an organization of two or more persons who process illegal drug profits to disguise the source of the money and make it appear to be legitimate income. Members of those organizations are those who take direction from the leader(s) and who carry out any of the organization's activities. Looking at the characteristics of previously identified DTOs is useful for investigative purposes.

- In 2016 there were a total of 790 members across all DTOs and MLOs investigated; not including 3 gangs investigated that had a combined total of 1,350 members.
 - o The average size per organization was about 12 members.
 - The largest DTO targeted had 80 members and was a Cuban group trafficking marijuana.
 - The second largest had 35 members and was a Caucasian and Mexican group trafficking methamphetamine.
- In 2016 there were several different racial/ethnic affiliations represented with the 71 DTOs investigated.

- o 42% (30) had a membership primarily comprised of Mexican individuals.
- o 28% (20) had a membership primarily comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
- o 6% (4) had a membership primarily comprised of both non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
- o 4% (3) had a membership primarily comprised of African-American individuals.
- o 4% (3) had a membership primarily comprised of Hispanic individuals.
- o 3% (2) had a membership primarily comprised of Cuban individuals.
- o 3% (2) had a membership primarily comprised of Vietnamese individuals.
- The remaining DTOs were unique groups with a membership primarily comprised of:
 - (1) African-American and non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals; (1) African-American, non-Hispanic Caucasian, and Native American individuals; (1) non-Hispanic Caucasian and Native American individuals; (1) Chinese individuals; (1) Honduran and Mexican individuals; (1) Laotian individuals; and (1) Mexican and Outlaw Motorcycle Group (OMG) individuals.

> Membership Numbers 2012 - 2016:

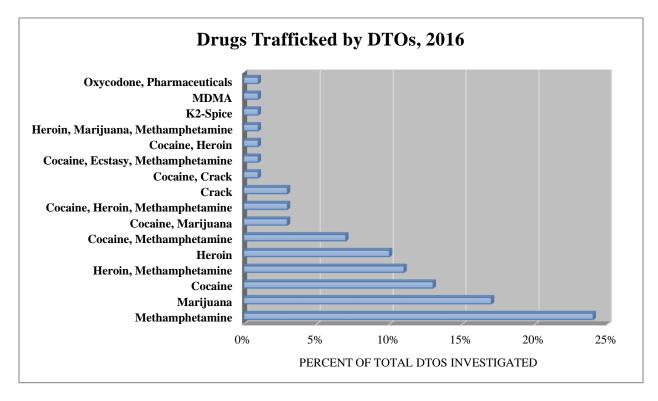
- The average number of members in a DTO was 14 individuals.
- In 2016, for the first time in five years, there were 2 Vietnamese DTOs and 1 Laotian DTO investigated.
 - These DTOs were involved in trafficking marijuana, although one of the Vietnamese DTOs also sold cocaine.
- The majority of DTOs are comprised of a single ethnic group.
 - o There is no significant trend observed with the ethnically mixed groups.
- The top percent of ethnic variations of DTOs investigated had a membership primarily comprised of:
 - o 59% were Mexican individuals.
 - o 22% were non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 7% were both non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
 - o 4% were African American individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs in 2016:

Drug trafficking is the complex system that illegally supplies drugs to consumers. It encompasses smuggling, importation, cultivation, manufacture, transportation, sales, distribution, and possession with intent to distribute or sell controlled substances.

In 2016 the primary drug trafficked by targeted DTOs was Methamphetamine.

- 24% (17) primarily sold Methamphetamine.
- 17% (12) primarily sold Marijuana.
- 13% (9) primarily sold Cocaine.
- 11% (8) primarily sold both Heroin and Methamphetamine.
- 10% (7) primarily sold Heroin.
- 7% (5) primarily sold both Cocaine and Methamphetamine.
- 3% (2) primarily sold Cocaine, Heroin, and Methamphetamine.
- 3% (2) primarily sold both Cocaine and Marijuana.
- 3% (2) primarily sold Crack.
- The remaining DTOs primarily sold:
 - o (1) K2-Spice; (1) Oxycodone/Pharmaceuticals; (1) Cocaine and Heroin;
 - (1) Heroin, Marijuana, and Methamphetamine; (1) Cocaine, Ecstasy, and Methamphetamine; (1) Cocaine/Crack; and (1) MDMA.

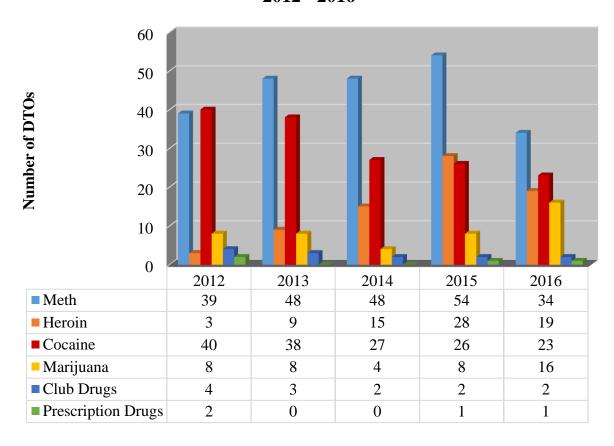


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Drug Trafficked by DTOs 2012 - 2016:

- DTOs trafficking methamphetamine accounted for 58% of the drugs trafficked in Colorado over the past five years.
- DTOs trafficking heroin increased from 4% in 2012 to 27% in 2016.
- DTOs trafficking marijuana increased from 11% in 2012 to 23% in 2016.
- DTOs trafficking cocaine decreased from 55% in 2012 to a low of 31% in 2015, and then slightly increased to 32% in 2016.

Number of DTOs Trafficking by Drug Type 2012 - 2016

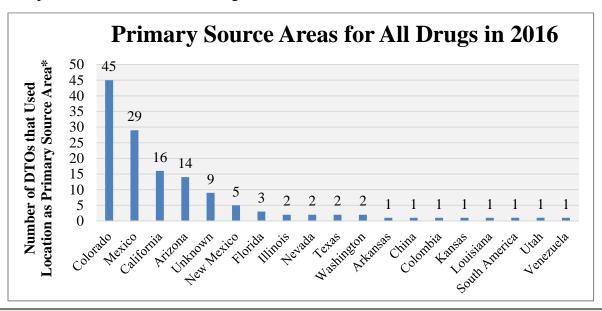


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The number of DTOs listed above per year will exceed the total number of DTOs investigated per year due to poly-drug trafficking.

> Primary Drug Source Area for DTOs:

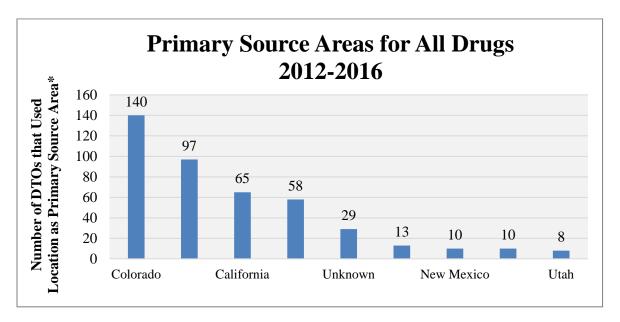
The source area is the state or foreign country from which the DTO/MLO investigated obtains the drugs from another DTO or individual. The source area is the most direct and immediate source of supply by the DTO and not necessarily the area where the drug was produced, manufactured or originated.



*Note: The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Primary Drug Source Area for DTOs 2012 - 2016:

- The top source areas for all drugs has remained consistent throughout the five year timeframe.
 - However, in the past five years, source areas have now included South American countries such as Colombia, Venezuela, and an unknown specific country.
 - o Colorado as a source increased from 26% in 2012 to 33% in 2016.



*Note: The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

Interdiction

The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction along the interstate highway. Interdiction refers to the incidents where highway or state patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently find illicit drugs. CSP most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds, or suspects of other criminal behavior. CSP does not conduct long-term investigations and significant interdiction seizures and arrests are handed off to a regional enforcement team for investigative follow up. Significant drug loads refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. Large money seizures refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

➤ Interdiction Seizure of Drugs and Money in 2016:

- There were a total of 21 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The seven <u>origin states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 33% (7 loads) originated from California.
 - o 33% (7 loads) originated from Colorado
 - o 10% (2 loads) originated from Arizona.
 - o 10% (2 loads) originated from Nevada
 - o 5% (1 load) originated from Minnesota.
 - o 5% (1 load) originated from Montana.
 - o 5% (1 load) originated from Pennsylvania
- In 2016, there were a total of 21 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top five <u>destination states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 29% (6 loads) were destined for Colorado.
 - o 10% (2 loads) were destined for Arizona.
 - o 10% (2 loads) were destined for California.
 - o 10% (2 loads) were destined for Nebraska.
 - o 10% (2 loads) were destined for Texas.
- In 2016, there were a total of 17 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The <u>origin states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 40% (6 loads) per state, originated from Colorado.
 - 27% (4 loads) per state, originated from California
 7% (1 load each) per state, originated from Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska,
 New Jersey and North Carolina.
- In 2016, there were a total of 15 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The destination states for those loads were the following:
 - o 40% (6 loads) were destined for California.
 - o 40% (6 loads) were destined for Colorado.
 - o 13% (2 loads) were destined for New Jersey.
 - o 7% (1 load) were destined for Nevada.

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money 2012 - 2016:

- There were a total of 133 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top five origin states for those loads were the following:
 - o 59% (79 loads) originated from Colorado
 - o 20% (27 loads) originated from California
 - o 9% (12 loads) originated from Arizona
 - o 5% (6 loads) originated from Nevada
 - o 2% (3 loads) originated from Texas
- There were a total of 137 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top five <u>destination states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 23% (32 loads) were destined for Colorado
 - o 9% (13 loads) were destined for Nebraska
 - o 7% (9 loads) were destined for South Dakota
 - o 6% (8 loads) per state, were destined for Iowa and Missouri
- There were a total of 52 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top six origin states for those loads were the following:
 - o 58% (30 loads) originated from Colorado.
 - o 12% (6 loads) originated from California
 - o 6% (3 loads) originated from Nebraska
 - o 4% (2 loads) per state, originated from Illinois, Kansas and Utah
- There were a total of 49 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top five destination states for those loads were the following:
 - o 47% (23 loads) were destined for Colorado
 - o 22% (11 loads) were destined for California
 - o 8% (4 loads) were destined for Arizona
 - o 6% (4 loads) per state, were destined for Nevada and Texas

Drug Threat

The following drugs are listed in order of their current perceived threat to the state. Related Information –

In addition to law enforcement data, it is essential to consider other areas of available data pertaining to the impact of drug use. Further evidence regarding the threat posed to society by drug use can be seen in data regarding calls to the poison control center, treatment admissions, emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths. The number of contact calls illustrates how many times individuals reached out to the poison control center regarding concerns about drug use. The number of treatment admissions shows how many individuals have recently sought or were mandated to seek specific drug related treatment. ED visits and hospitalizations demonstrate how often individuals were seeking medical attention related to specific drug use. The number of overdose deaths demonstrates how pervasive and dangerous the use of a particular drug is to society. Each of these areas, where data is available, have also been consulted when determining a drug's overall posed threat.

Methamphetamine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 methamphetamine was in the top two most prevalent drugs seen in Colorado, second only to Marijuana. The DUCs also placed methamphetamine and heroin as the drugs causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community.⁴ Based on survey responses as well as all the available supporting data, methamphetamine is assessed to currently be in a tie with heroin as the top current drug threat in Colorado.

In 2016, poly-drug traffickers, with ties to Mexico, supplied most of the methamphetamine available in Colorado. Large methamphetamine loads are transported from Mexico and the Southwest Border States to Colorado, where it is then further broken down and redistributed regionally and nationally. Mexican-produced methamphetamine continues to be the most prevalent type seen in Colorado due to its purity levels. Most exhibits, whether at the wholesale or retail level, are analyzed at 95 percent or higher.² Domestic methamphetamine lab seizures have decreased due to restrictions placed on the ingredients used to manufacture methamphetamine and because most domestic labs cannot achieve the same levels of purity as Mexican super labs. Nonetheless, the price of methamphetamine continues to decrease. Methamphetamine is generally trafficked directly from Mexico into Colorado via Southern California, Arizona, and Texas. The interstate highway system is used extensively in trafficking

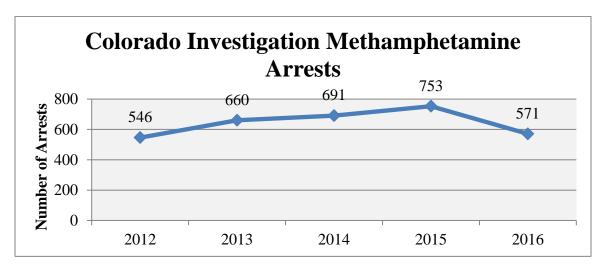
methamphetamine into Colorado. The primary routes used are along Interstate-15, Interstate-8, Interstate-10, Interstate-40, Interstate-25 and Interstate-70. Arrests for methamphetamine cases have remained constant over the past 5 years but have decreased by 16% in 2016 and pounds of methamphetamine seized decreased significantly by 73% from 2015 to 2016.

Further proof to the high level of threat from methamphetamine is detailed in the supporting data. There have been increases in methamphetamine related overdose deaths and, methamphetamine related treatment admissions in the last several years. Of particular note, in 2014 methamphetamine related treatment admissions surpassed the number of marijuana related treatment admissions in Colorado and has remained higher in 2016, thus becoming the top illicit drug for which treatment was sought.

> Findings:

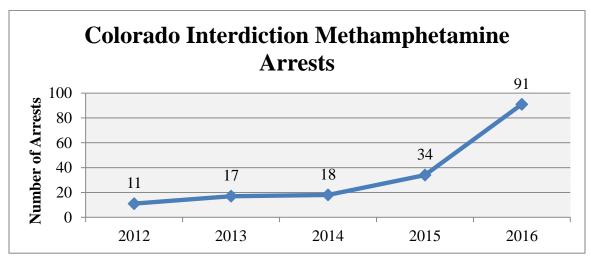
Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 3,221 felony methamphetamine arrests.
 - Average of 644 arrests per year.
 - Methamphetamine arrests steadily increased each year since 2012, but dropped 24% from 2015 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

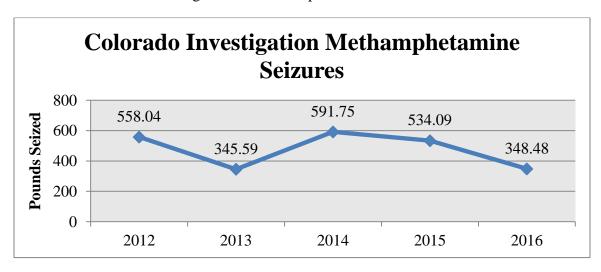
Interdiction Initiative Methamphetamine Arrests



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

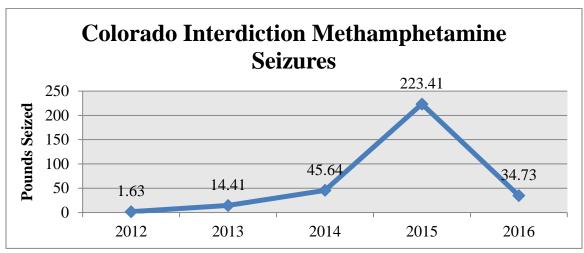
Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Seizures

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there was a total of 2,377.95 pounds of methamphetamine seized by Colorado investigative agencies.
 - Average of 475.59 pounds per year.
 - Despite a dip in 2013, methamphetamine seizures were increasing over the last five years, however there was a significant 41% drop in seizures in 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Methamphetamine Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Methamphetamine Labs:

- Very little methamphetamine has been produced in Colorado over the last five years.
 Since the early 2000's when hundreds of methamphetamine manufacturing labs were being identified and seized in Colorado, the number of labs seized has significantly decreased. Additionally, any labs seen in recent years have primarily been small, user quantity setups.
 - o In 2016 there were 4 labs seized.
 - o In 2015 there were 4 labs seized.
 - o In 2014 there were 7 labs seized.
 - o In 2013 there were 7 labs seized.
 - o In 2012 there were 11 labs seized.

> Source Area for Methamphetamine:

Very little methamphetamine is currently produced in Colorado. Almost all methamphetamine originates from Mexico, controlled by the cartels, and arrives in Colorado directly from Mexico or California.

- Of the 71 DTOs investigated in 2016, 34 were involved in trafficking primarily methamphetamine.
- Mexico was the primary direct source area followed by Colorado.
 - o 24% (12 times) obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 18% (9 times) obtained drugs from Colorado.
 - o 18% (9 times) obtained drugs from California.

- o 14% (7 times) obtained drugs from Arizona.
- o 6% (3 times) obtained drugs from New Mexico.
- o 6% (3 times) obtained drugs from an unknown location.
- o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from Colombia.
- o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from Florida.
- o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from Illinois.
- o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from Nevada.
- o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from South America.
- o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from Utah.
- o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from Venezuela.
- o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from Washington.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Large methamphetamine loads are transported from Mexico and the Southwest Border States to Colorado primarily using personal or rental vehicles.
- The primary routes utilized are Interstate-25, and Interstate-70 which intersect in Denver. Additional routes used are Interstate-15, Interstate-8, Interstate-10, and Interstate-40.
- Once the loads reach Colorado, they are often sold to local distributors, although some methamphetamine is sold traffickers in other states.

> Concealment:

- At retail or user-level quantities, methamphetamine is generally packaged in plastic baggies but various other wrapping is also used such as plastic containers, foil, brown paper, plastic and carbon paper.²
- In larger quantities methamphetamine is often wrapped in cellophane plastic, sometimes masked in tape and packaged with some sort of odor eliminator.²
- Methamphetamine transported to Colorado is most often in crystal form, but seizures of liquid suspended methamphetamine are not uncommon. (b) (7)(E)

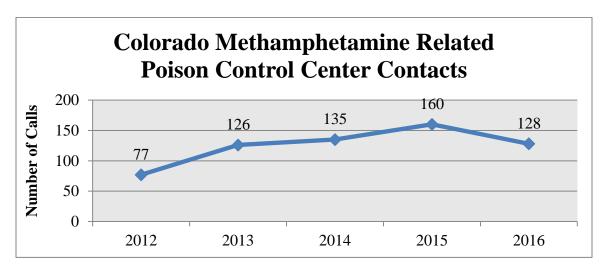
> Price:

- Current price for crystal methamphetamine ("ice"):
 - o \$300 \$1,100 per ounce
 - o \$3,000 \$9,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Methamphetamine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

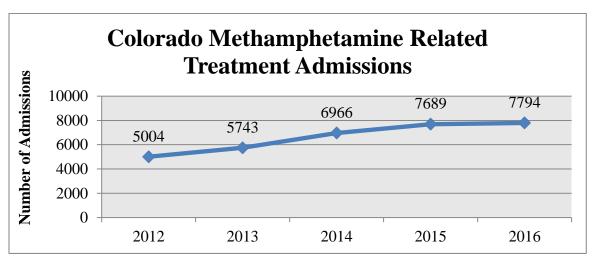
- o Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 626 contact calls related to methamphetamine.
 - Average of 125 calls per year.
 - Methamphetamine related calls to the poison control center had been increasing steadily since 2012, but in 2016 there was a 20% decrease in calls from 2015.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Methamphetamine Related Treatment Admissions

- O Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 33,196 methamphetamine related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 6,639 per year.
 - Methamphetamine related treatment admissions increased 56% from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

Methamphetamine Related Emergency Department Visits

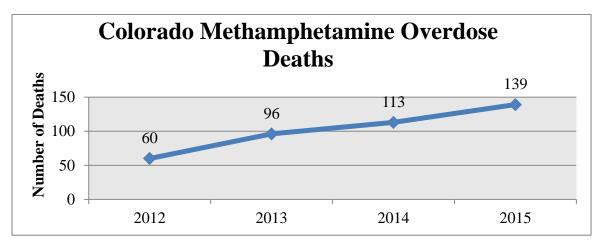
 Methamphetamine related emergency department visits were not able to be separated out from other stimulant poisoning related emergency department visit categories.

Methamphetamine Related Hospitalization Visits

 Methamphetamine related hospitalizations were not able to be separated out from other stimulant poisoning related hospitalization categories.

Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths

- O Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 408 overdose deaths from methamphetamine use.
 - Average of 102 deaths per year.
 - Overall methamphetamine overdose deaths increased 132% from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics

	Pro	iected	Trends.
-	,		

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Colorado - RMHIDTA 2017 Threat Assessment

Heroin

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 heroin came in third place, just below methamphetamine and marijuana, in regards to prevalence in Colorado. However, most DUCs place heroin in first place as the drug causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. Based on the survey responses as well as the available supporting data, heroin is assessed to currently be in a tie with methamphetamine as the top current drug threat in Colorado.

Almost all heroin originates from Mexico and trafficking is controlled by the cartels.³ Although heroin is not new to Colorado, recently its prevalence has greatly increased in the state. The heroin distribution in Colorado is primarily done by poly-drug traffickers with direct ties to the sources of supply in Mexico. Both Mexican black tar and Mexican brown powder heroin are encountered in the Denver area.² Heroin is usually trafficked to Colorado through southern California, Arizona, Texas and Utah. The interstate highway system is used in trafficking heroin, specifically Interstate-15, Interstate-8, Interstate-40, Interstate-25 and Interstate-70. In the last few years there has been a significant increase in the amount of heroin brought into Colorado. From 2012 to 2016 there was a 36% increase in the number of heroin arrests, and, on average, about 99 pounds of heroin are seized per year in Colorado.

Increases in heroin use is verified by available supporting data. Heroin related calls to the poison control center increased 65% from 2014 to 2016. Further, heroin related treatment admissions, emergency department visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths have all steadily increased over the last several years.

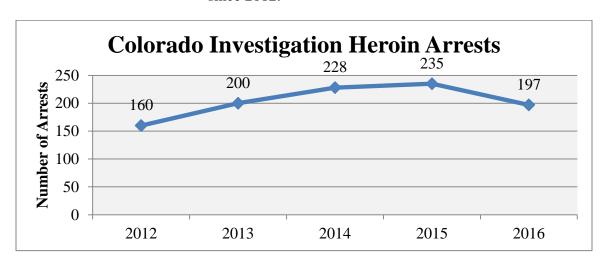
> Notes:

o In response to increasing overdoses across the nation caused by the use of heroin and other opioids, many law enforcement agencies have trained and equipped officers with counter measures. The most common drug used to counter an opioid overdose is naloxone. Naloxone counteracts life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system, allowing an overdose victim to breathe normally. Naloxone is a nonscheduled (non-addictive) prescription medication. Naloxone only works if a person has opioids in their system and there are no adverse effects if it is not an opioid overdose. Although traditionally administered by emergency response personnel, naloxone can be administered by minimally trained laypeople. It can be injected, or sprayed into the nose. Naloxone wears off in 20-90 minutes. ⁵

Findings:

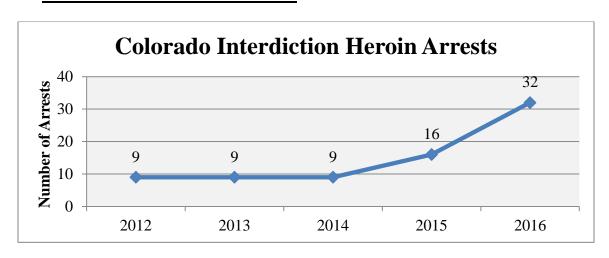
Investigative Initiatives Heroin Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 1,020 heroin felony arrests by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 204 arrests per year.
 - There had been a steady increase in the number of heroin arrests from 2012 to 2015. However, in 2016 there was a 16% decrease in arrests, but overall arrests have increased 23% since 2012.



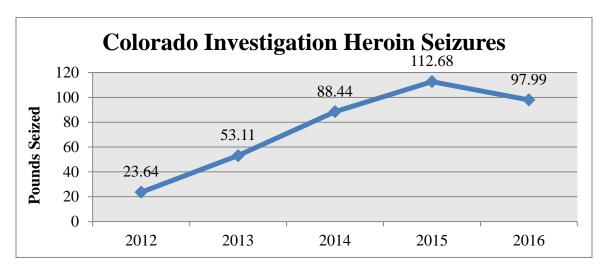
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Heroin Arrests



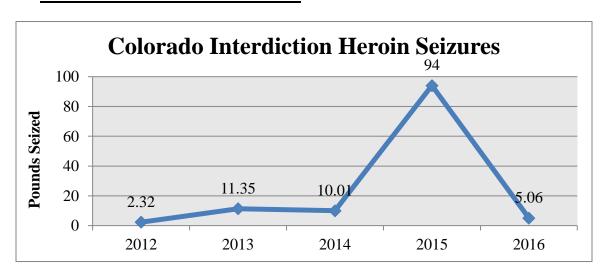
Investigative Initiatives Heroin Seizures

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 375.86 pounds of heroin seized by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 75.17 pounds of heroin seized per year.
 - Despite a spike in heroin seizures in 2015, seizures have increased 315% overall since 2012.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Heroin Seizures



> Source Area for Heroin:

Almost all heroin originates from Mexico and the trafficking is controlled by the cartels.

- Of the 71 DTOs investigated in 2016, 19 were involved in trafficking heroin.
- Mexico and Colorado were the two primary direct source of supply areas.
 - o 24% (7 times) obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 24% (7 times) obtained drugs from Colorado.
 - o 21% (6 times) obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 10% (3 times) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 3% (1 time) obtained drugs from Florida.
 - o 3% (1 time) obtained drugs from Illinois.
 - o 3% (1 time) obtained drugs from Kansas.
 - o 3% (1 time) obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 3% (1 time) obtained drugs from Washington.
 - o 3% (1 time) obtained drugs from an unknown location.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Heroin distribution organizations operating in Colorado are generally tied directly to sources of supply in Mexico. Heroin is transported from source locations in Mexico, through Arizona, southern California, or Nevada, and into Denver.²
- In more remote areas of Colorado such as the Western Slope, an individual will collect money from associates, travel to Denver or Salt Lake City, and purchase heroin for the group.²
- Heroin is primarily transported using privately owned or rental vehicles traveling along Interstate-15, Interstate-8, Interstate-10, Interstate-40, Interstate-25, and Interstate-70.

> Concealment:

 Retail or user-level quantities of heroin are typically packaged in different colored balloons or clear plastic baggies. In large quantities, heroin is packaged in tubes, or sausage shaped bundles (chorizo), placed within cellophane and wrapped in packing tape.²

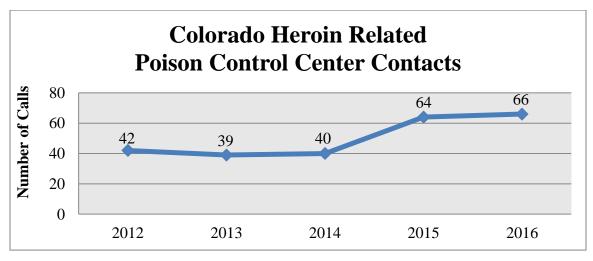
> Price:

- Current price for Fentanyl:
 - o \$160 per gram
- Current price for black tar heroin:
 - o \$600 \$1,000 per ounce
 - o \$14,400 per pound
 - o \$30,000 \$32,000 per kilo
- Current price for Mexican Brown
 - o \$600 \$1,200 per ounce
 - o \$32,000 \$42,000 per kilo

> Related Information:

Heroin Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

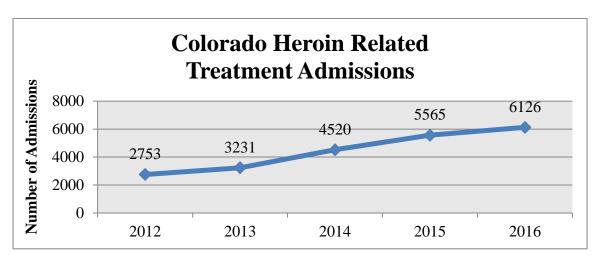
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 251 contact calls related to heroin.
 - Average of 50 per year.
 - Heroin related calls to the poison control were very consistent from 2012 to 2014, and then increased 60% in one year from 2014 to 2015 and remained stable in 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Heroin Related Treatment Admissions

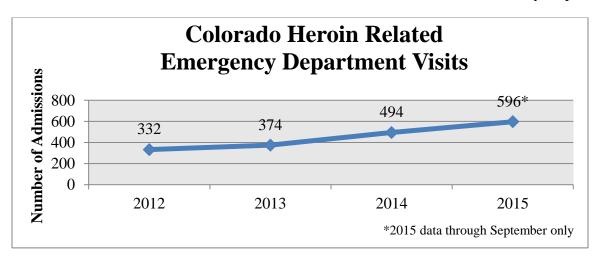
- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 22,195 heroin related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 4,439 per year.
 - Heroin related treatment admissions increased 123% from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

Heroin Related Emergency Department Visits

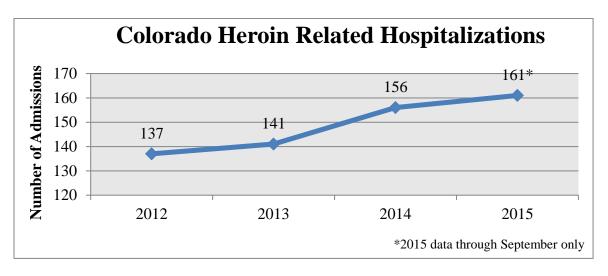
- O Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 1,796 heroin related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 449 per year.
 - Heroin related hospitalizations steadily increased from 2012 to 2015 with an overall increase of 80% over the four year period.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Heroin Related Hospitalizations

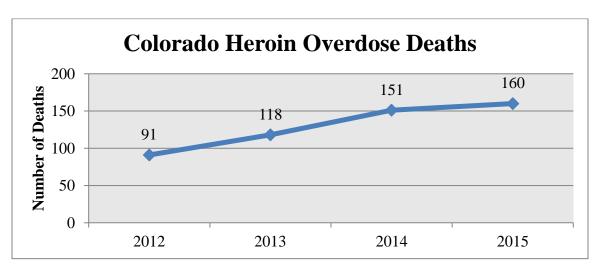
- Detween 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 595 heroin related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 149 hospitalizations per year.
 - Colorado heroin related hospitalizations increased 18% from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Heroin Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 520 heroin overdose deaths.
 - Average of 130 per year.
 - Overall the number of heroin overdose deaths increased 76% from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics

> Projected Trends:

- (b)(5)
- (b)(5)

Marijuana

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 marijuana was placed first as the most prevalent drug seen in Colorado. In regards to the drugs causing the greatest level of negative impact to the community, the DUCs ranked marijuana as third. Based on the survey results and source area trends marijuana is currently assessed to be the third highest drug threat in Colorado. Overall, production and distribution of marijuana in Colorado is rampant. The perception that there is little risk in growing marijuana legally, combined with advancements in growing expertise, have resulted in increased amounts of marijuana produced outside the state-sanctioned industry. Currently, task forces are focused on targeting large-scale operations that are producing marijuana for out-of-state markets. While in-state prices for marijuana have declined to as low as \$1,800 per pound, traffickers charged \$3,000 to \$4,000 per pound in Midwest and East Coast markets.³ A recent example of large scale operations are Cuban trafficking organizations moving from Florida to Colorado and setting up multiple grow houses across the state. ² Marijuana from these grows are then trafficked throughout Colorado, the rest of the nation, and even internationally. Although Mexican-produced marijuana has decreased significantly from the Colorado market, large loads of marijuana from California are still regularly seen transiting the state towards the Eastern States. The number of marijuana arrests was decreasing from 2012 to 2014, but they began increasing again in 2015 and 2016. Likewise, the pounds of marijuana bud seized as well as the number of plants seized, decreased from 2012 to 2014, and then each increased over 790% from 2014 to 2016.

Some of the most significant evidence to the threat posed by marijuana is seen in the societal impact data. Although there was a slight decrease in the marijuana related calls placed to the poison control center, marijuana is second only to prescription drugs in the number of calls placed. Additionally, marijuana related hospitalizations increased 15% from 2012 to 2015. Marijuana related treatment admissions were previously the highest numbers seen across all other illicit drug categories, but in 2014 the total number of

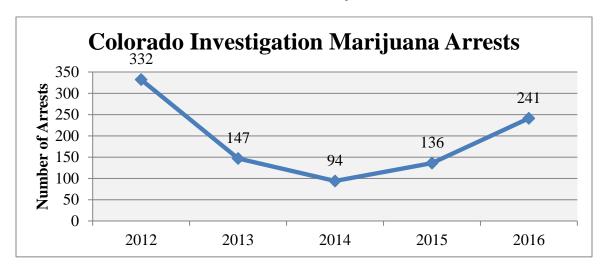
marijuana treatment admissions was surpassed by those of methamphetamine related admissions.

*For further information regarding the impact of legalized marijuana in Colorado, see The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: *The Impact*, Volume 4 at www.rmhidta.org. ⁶

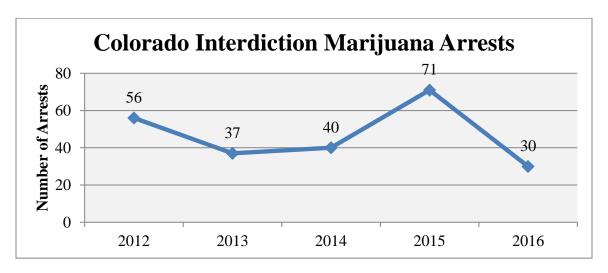
Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Arrests

- o Between 2011 and 2016, there were a total of 950 marijuana felony arrests by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 190 per year.
 - Marijuana arrests decreased 72% from 2012 to 2014 and then increased 156% from 2014 to 2016. Overall there has been a 27% decrease in marijuana arrests since 2012.



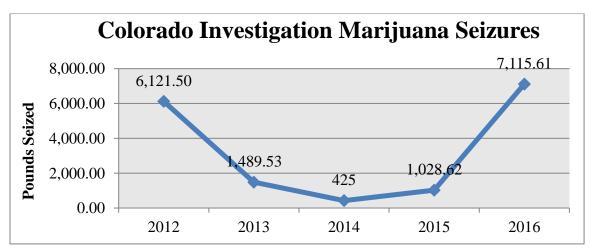
Interdiction Initiative Marijuana Arrests



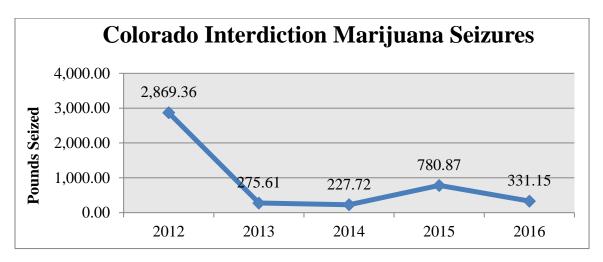
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Seizures

- Bulk Marijuana Seizures
 - Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 16,180.26 pounds of bulk marijuana seized by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 3,236.05 per year.
 - Pounds of bulk marijuana seized decreased 93% from 2012 to 2014. However, there was a 1,574% increase from 2014 to 2016 in seizures.

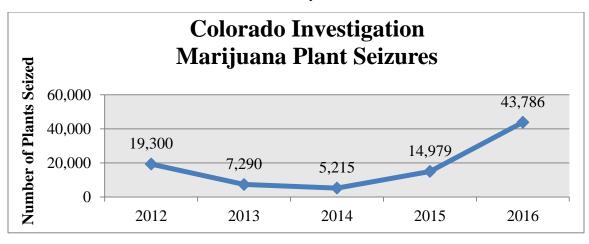


Interdiction Initiative Marijuana Seizures

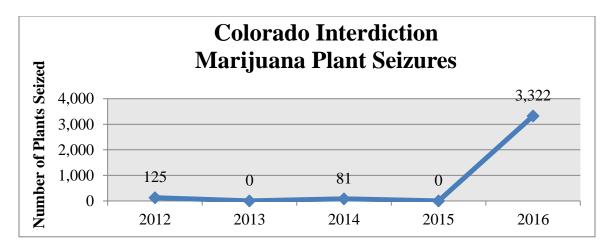


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

- Marijuana Plant Seizures
 - o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 90,570 plants seized by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 18,114 per year.
 - The number of plants seized decreased 73% from 2012 to 2014, followed by a 754% increase from 2014 to 2016.

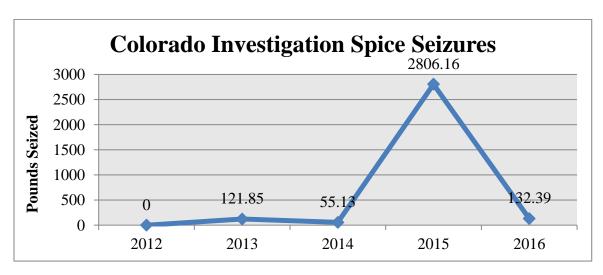


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

- Synthetic Cannabinoid, K-2 Spice Seizures
 - Between 2012 and 2016, a total of 3,115.53 pounds of spice was seized by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 623.11 per year.
 - Spice first showed up in Colorado in 2013 and despite a significant spike in 2015, seizures have increased 9% from 2013 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

- Marijuana Concentrate Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of concentrates, such as hash oil, as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 232.12 pounds of hash oil seized, which is a 1,099% increase from 2015's 19.36 pounds of hash oil seized by Colorado initiatives.
- Marijuana Edible Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of marijuana edibles as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 2,111 individual edible items seized, which is a 633% increase from 2015's 288 individual edible items seized by Colorado initiatives.

> Source Area for Marijuana:

Colorado is a primary production and distribution source area for marijuana trafficking. With "legal" medical and recreational legalization, Colorado has become the black market for much of the nation.

- Of the 71 DTOs investigated in 2016, 15 were involved in trafficking marijuana.
 - o 83% (15 times) obtained drugs from a source within Colorado.
 - o 6% (1 time) obtained drugs from a source within Arkansas.
 - o Louisiana.
 - o 6% (1 time) obtained drugs from a source within Texas.
- Of the 71 DTOs investigated in 2016, 1 was involved in trafficking synthetic marijuana or K2-Spice.
 - o 33% (1 time) obtained synthetic marijuana from a source within California.
 - o 33% (1 time) obtained synthetic marijuana from a source within Colorado.
 - o 33% (1 time) obtained synthetic marijuana from a source within Florida.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Marijuana is produced and trafficked extensively throughout Colorado. High-potency marijuana is widely available from local marijuana growing operations, many of which are outside the state-sanctioned system.
- High-grade marijuana is transported within and out-of-state, both nationally and internationally. Transportation methods are generally through privately owned or rented vehicles using the interstate highway systems as well as parcel services.

> Concealment:

- Large amounts of bulk marijuana are generally packaged in cellophane and tape. Smaller user levels are packaged in plastic baggies.
- Marijuana is available in a wide variety of forms and packaging. Often marijuana obtained directly from dispensaries and retail stores will be seen in its original packaging. (b) (7)(E)
- Domestic bulk marijuana is generally packaged loosely in large plastic bags while Mexican marijuana is compressed into bricks.²

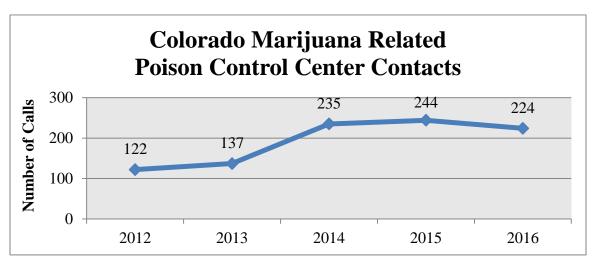
> Price:

- Current price for domestic marijuana:
 - o \$100 \$400 per ounce
 - o \$1,200 \$2,500 per pound
- Current price for retail marijuana:
 - o \$136 \$440 per ounce (flower)
 - o \$25 \$95 per gram of concentrate
- Current price for Mexican-produced marijuana:
 - o \$500 \$800 per pound (2015 price)

> Related Information:

Marijuana Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

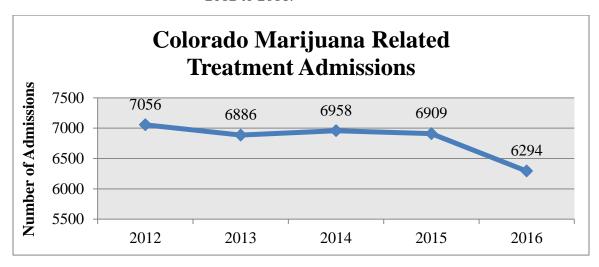
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 962 contact calls related to marijuana.
 - Average of 192 per year.
 - Over the past five years marijuana related calls to the poison control center increased 84% from 2012 to 2016. However, there was a slight decrease of 8% in calls from 2015 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Marijuana Related Treatment Admissions

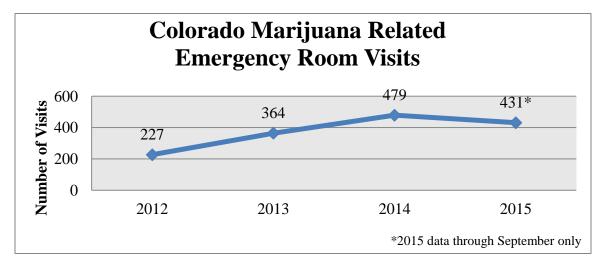
- O Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 64,103 marijuana related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 6,821 treatment admissions per year.
 - Marijuana related treatment admissions decreased 11% from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

Marijuana Related Emergency Department Visits

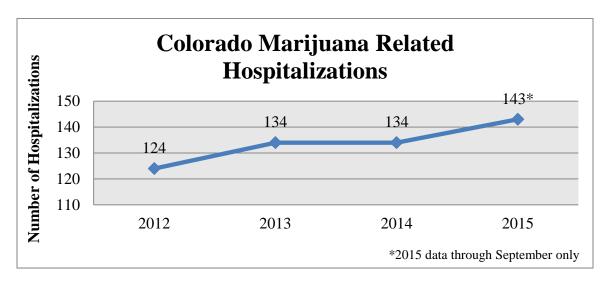
- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 1,501 marijuana related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 375 per year.
 - Marijuana related emergency department visits increased 90% from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Hospital Association, Emergency Department Visit Dataset

Marijuana Related Hospitalizations

- Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 535 marijuana related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 134 per year.
 - Marijuana related hospitalizations increased 15% from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Hospital Association, Hospital Discharge Dataset

> Projected Trends:

- (b)(5)
- (b)(5)
- (b)(5)
- (b)(5)

Prescription Drugs

> Threat Description:

In 2016, prescription drugs were ranked as the fourth most prevalent drug seen in Colorado in a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs). The DUCs also ranked prescription drugs fourth in terms of causing the greatest level of negative impact to the community. Based on the survey results as well as the available supporting data, prescription drugs are assessed to be the fourth most significant current drug threat in Colorado.

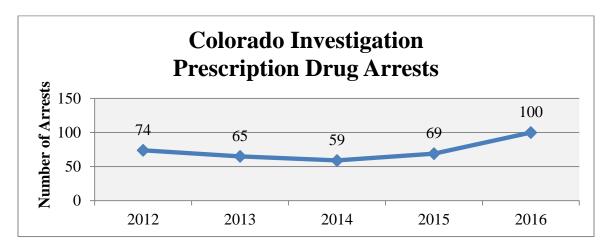
Most prescription drugs are obtained through doctor shopping, fraudulent prescriptions, over-prescribing medical practitioners, and to a lesser extent, theft. The use and trafficking of prescription drugs has remained fairly stable over the last five years with no dramatic increases or decreases. However, their continued presence and availability poses a significant impact in Colorado. Particularly in that they are seen as a gateway to harder illicit drugs, especially heroin. Arrests for prescription drugs have been fairly consistent over the last five years with an overall slight increase from 2014 to 2016. Seizures of prescription drugs were on a steady decline from 2013 to 2015, but had a 201% increase in 2016.

The available supporting data details a varied impact in Colorado from prescription drug use. Overall prescription drug related calls to the poison control center and the number of prescription drug related treatment admissions have decreased slightly over the past five years. Data shows that prescription drug related hospitalizations as of September 2015 had already surpassed the number of admissions seen in all of 2014. Emergency department visits as of September 2015 were also a mere 7% behind of all the emergency department visits in 2014.

> Findings:

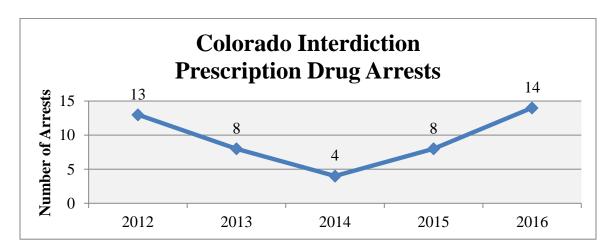
Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 367 prescription drug felony arrests by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 73 per year.
 - There was a 69% increase in prescription drug arrests from 2014 to 2016. Overall, there has been a 35% increase since 2012.



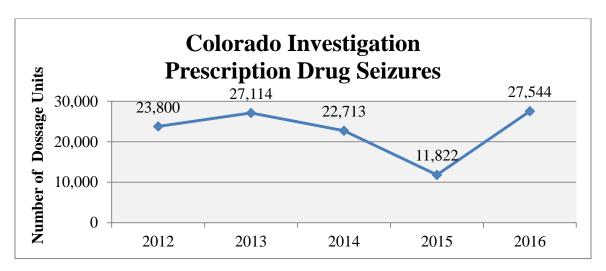
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Prescription Drug Arrests



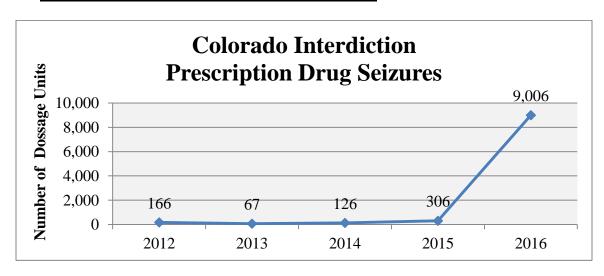
Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 122,664 prescription drug dosage units seized by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 24,532 per year.
 - Despite a 55% decrease from 2013 to 2015 in prescription drug dosage units seized, there has been a 54% overall increase since 2012.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Prescription Drug Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

• Fentanyl Seizures

- o RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of fentanyl, a subset of prescription drugs, in 2016.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 0.19 pounds of fentanyl seized by Colorado initiatives.

> Source Area for Prescription Drugs:

Prescription drugs are generally obtained through doctor shopping, prescription fraud, and theft.

- Of the 71 DTOs investigated in 2016, 1 was involved in trafficking prescription drugs.
 - o Colorado was the only direct source area.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Most diverted prescription drugs are obtained locally by doctor shopping, prescription fraud, pharmacy shopping, and theft.
- Another source of supply are online pharmacy and web forum purchases that are delivered to the user by mail services.²

> Concealment:

• No specific prescription drug concealment methods identified.

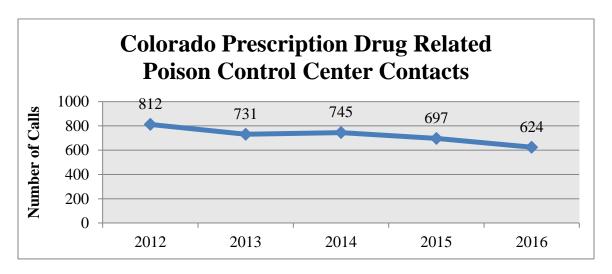
> Price:

- Current price for prescription drugs commonly seen in Colorado:
 - o \$0.75 \$1 per mg for most pain opioids

> Related Information:

Prescription Drug Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

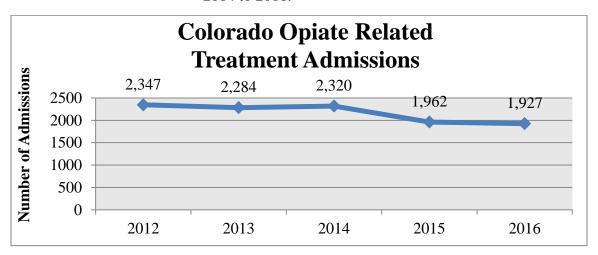
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 3,609 contact calls related to prescription drugs.
 - Average of 722 per year.
 - Calls to the poison control center regarding prescription drugs have remained decreased 23% overall from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Opiate Related Treatment Admissions

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 10,840 opiate related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 2,168 per year.
 - Opiate related treatment admissions remained fairly stable from 2012 to 2014, although there was an 18% decrease from 2014 to 2016.

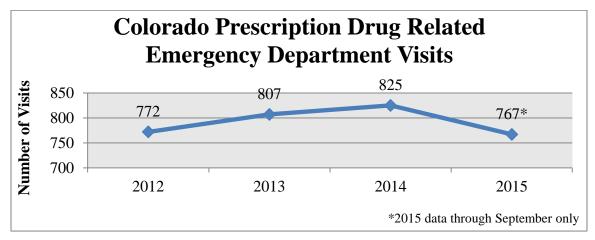


SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

*Note: In Colorado, opiate related treatment admissions were the only data available in the prescription drug category.

Prescription Drug Related Emergency Department Visits

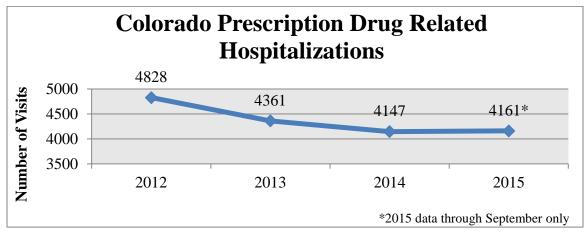
- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 3,171 prescription drug related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 793 per year.
 - Prescription drug related emergency department visits were increasing from 2012 to 2014, but there was a small 7% decrease in 2015.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Hospital Association, Emergency Department Visit Dataset

Prescription Drug Related Hospitalizations

- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 17,497 prescription drug related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 4,374 hospitalizations per year.
 - Prescription drug related hospitalizations decreased from 2012 to 2015 by 14%.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Hospital Association, Hospital Discharge Dataset

> Projected Trends:

• (b)(5)

Cocaine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 cocaine was considered to be the fifth most prevalent illicit drug seen in Colorado. Further, the DUCs ranked cocaine as fifth for causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community.⁴ Therefore, based on the survey responses as well as the available supporting data, cocaine is considered to currently be the fifth out of six identified drug threats in Colorado.

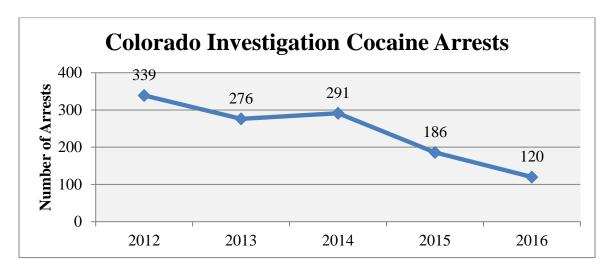
Cocaine sent to Colorado is supplied directly from Mexico and Mexican cartels control the trafficking of cocaine into Colorado.² The primary trafficking routes used are along the interstate highways through Southern California, Arizona, and Texas. However, in general Interstate-15, Interstate-8, Interstate-10, Interstate-40, Interstate-25, and Interstate-70 are primarily used. Once in Colorado, cocaine is distributed throughout the region to neighboring states. The number of arrests for cocaine cases have decreased by 155% from 2012 to 2016. Although pounds of cocaine seized were decreasing from 2012 to 2013, the amount of cocaine seized increased 170% from 2013 to 2016. Additionally, there has been an increase in crack cocaine seen in Aurora, CO (a suburb of Denver). This is attributed to an increase in gang activity in that area.⁴

The available supporting data confirms cocaine as a lower threat in Colorado due to decreases in overdose deaths, emergency department visits and treatment admissions. Although there was an increase in poison control center calls, the increase was only about 8% higher than the previous year.

> Findings:

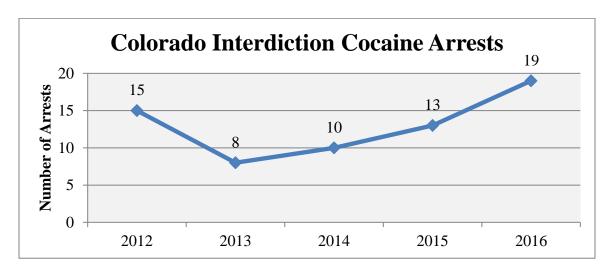
Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 1,212 cocaine felony arrests by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 242 per year.
 - Cocaine arrests have been declining over the last five years with an overall 65% decrease from 2012 to 2016.



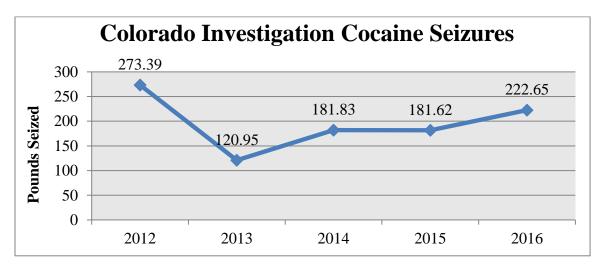
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Cocaine Arrests



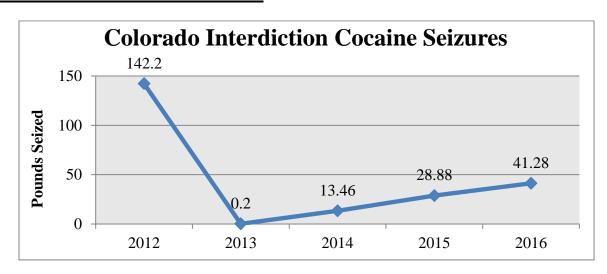
Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Seizures

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 980.44 pounds of cocaine seized by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 196.09 per year.
 - Overall pounds of cocaine seized have decreased 19% from 2012 to 2016. However, since 2013 cocaine seized has been rising with an overall increase of 84% seized from 2013 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Cocaine Seizures



> Source Area for Cocaine:

- Of the 71 DTOs investigated in 2016, 21 were involved in trafficking cocaine.
- Colorado was the primary direct source area followed by Mexico.
 - o 36% (10 times) obtained drugs from a source within Colorado
 - o 36% (10 times) obtained drugs from a source within Mexico.
 - o 11% (3 times) obtained drugs from a source within California.
 - o 7% (2 times) obtained drugs from an unknown location.
 - o 4% (1 times) obtained drugs from a source within Arizona.
 - o 4% (1 times) obtained drugs from a source within New Mexico.
 - o 4% (1 times) obtained drugs from a source within Texas.
- Of the 71 DTOs investigated in 2016, 3 were involved in trafficking crack.
 - All crack was obtained from an unknown location.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Cocaine supplied to Colorado generally originates in Mexico and enters the country through the Southwest Border States by the use of personally owned and rental motor vehicles.
- Drug loads are brought to Colorado from California, west Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. The primary routes utilized are Interstate-15, Interstate-8, Interstate-10, Interstate-40, Interstate-25 and Interstate-70.
- It has been noted that occasionally state routes are also used. In Western Colorado Highway 50 is heavily traveled in a north/south direction. Specifically, state highway 50, which runs in a north/south direction. It is reported that state highways are used in an effort to thwart law enforcement, whom they believe only patrol the major interstate highways.²

> Concealment:

Retail or user-level quantities of cocaine are usually packaged in plastic baggies.
 Larger quantities of cocaine are often wrapped in cellophane plastic, sometimes masked in tape and packaged with some sort of odor eliminator.

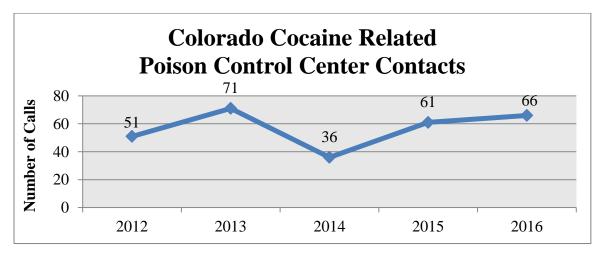
> Price:

- Current price for powder cocaine:
 - o \$500 \$1,200 per ounce
 - o \$16,000 on average per pound
 - o \$27,000 \$38,000 per kilo
- Current price for crack cocaine:
 - o \$1,500 per ounce
 - o \$22,400 per pound
 - o \$10 \$40 per rock

> Related Information:

Cocaine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

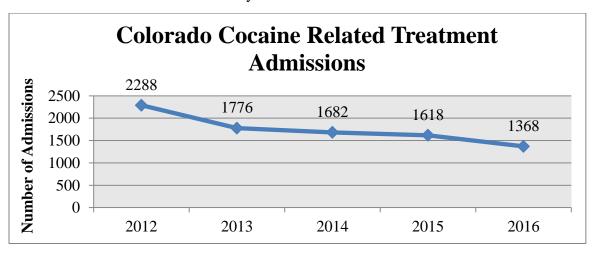
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 285 contact calls related to cocaine.
 - Average of 57 per year.
 - Cocaine related calls to the poison control center have fluctuated over the last five years with an overall 29% increase from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Cocaine Related Treatment Admissions

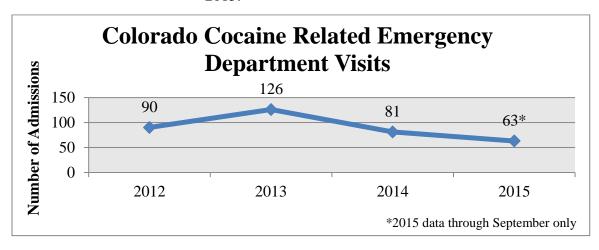
- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 8,732 cocaine related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 1,746 per year.
 - Cocaine related treatment admissions decreased from 2012 to 2016 by 40%.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

Cocaine Related Emergency Department Visits

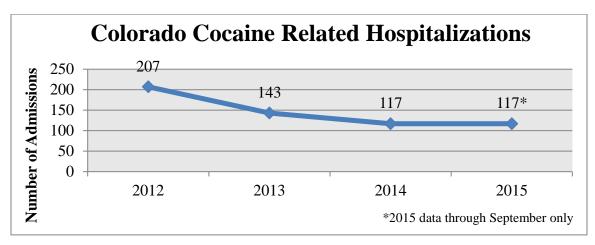
- Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 360 cocaine related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 90 per year.
 - Other than a spike in 2013, cocaine related emergency department visits had an overall 30% decrease from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Cocaine Related Hospitalizations

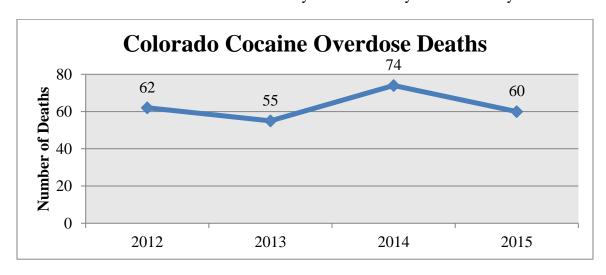
- Detween 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 584 cocaine related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 146 hospitalizations per year.
 - Overall the number of cocaine related hospitalizations decreased 44% from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Cocaine Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 251 cocaine overdose deaths.
 - Average of 63 per year.
 - While the number of cocaine overdose deaths have fluctuated since 2012 they have ultimately remained fairly low.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics

> Projected Trends:

• (b)(5)

Club Drugs

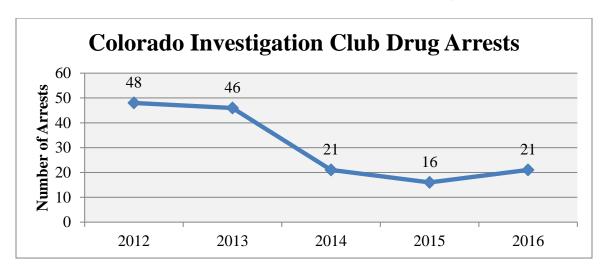
> Threat Description:

Currently club drugs pose a minimal drug threat in Colorado. In a 2016 survey, Colorado HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs) ranked club drugs as some of the least prevalent drugs in Colorado as well as having some of the least negative impact.⁴ Overall club drug arrests have been decreasing over the past five years and the number of dosage units seized fluctuates based on those arrests. Due to their overall limited presence in Colorado, there is currently no further available data related to club drugs for analysis.

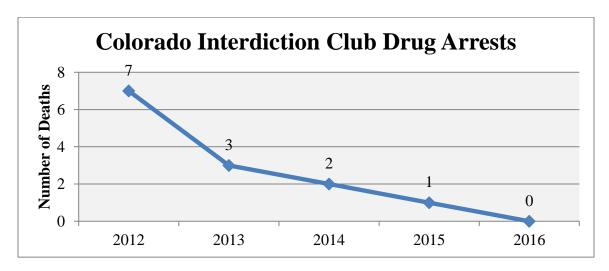
> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Club Drug Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 152 club drug felony arrests by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 30 per year.
 - Club drug arrests have remained fairly low since 2012, but there has been a 56% decrease overall, from 2012 to 2016.



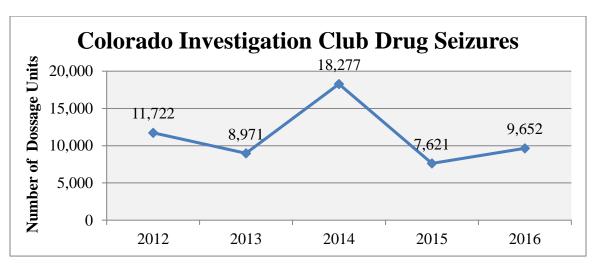
Interdiction Initiative Club Drug Arrests



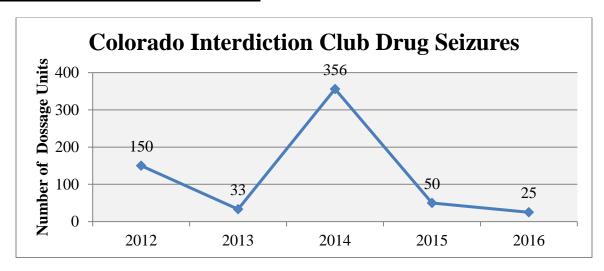
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiative Club Drug Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 56,857 dosage units of club drugs seized by Colorado initiatives.
 - Average of 11,371 per year.
 - Despite a spike in 2014, club drug seizures are sporadic with no specific trend.



Interdiction Initiative Cocaine Seizures



> Source Area:

- Of the 71 DTOs investigated in 2016, 2 were involved in trafficking club drugs.
 - o 33% (1 time) obtained drugs from a source within Colorado.
 - o 33% (1 time) obtained drugs from a source within New Mexico.
 - o 33% (1 time) obtained drugs from a source within China.

> Transportation:

- Club drugs seen in Colorado typically come from sources of supply in California, Canada, or China.
- Generally club drugs are transported from California and Canada in privately owned or rented vehicles or are sent via express mail services from China.

> Concealment:

• No specific concealment methods for club drugs were identified.

> Price:

- Current price for club drugs commonly seen in Colorado:
 - o \$500 \$1,400 per ounce of Molly
 - o \$7 \$15 per tablet of MDMA (not Molly)
 - o \$60 per ounce of mushrooms
 - o \$10 \$20 per dose of LSD

> Related information:

Due to club drugs overall limited presence in Colorado, there is currently no further available data related to club drugs for analysis.

> Projected Trends:

• (b)(5)

Colorado Drug Prices



2017

The listed drug prices reflect the low / high thresholds of responses, by drug type, from urban and rural drug units in the state. These prices are subject to change due to location or shifting drug trends and should be used as a general guideline. The prices represent a summary of cost seen by year's end of 2016.

Cocaine Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	100	180	140
1/4 Ounce	180	250	200
1/2 Ounce	400	600	500
Ounce	800	1,200	900
Pound	16,000	16,000	16,000

Cocaine Crack	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	80	250	200
1/4 Ounce	180	300	250
1/2 Ounce	450	650	600
Ounce	850	1,500	1,250
Pound	22,400	22,400	22,400

Meth Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$	
1/8 Ounce				
1/4 Ounce	Curi	Currently Not Seen		
1/2 Ounce	Cull			
Ounce				
Pound				

Meth Ice	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	60	120	90
1/4 Ounce	120	300	210
1/2 Ounce	300	450	375
Ounce	300	1,100	700
Pound	3,000	9,000	6,000

Heroin	Low	High	Average
Tar	\$	\$	\$
1/8 Ounce	275	275	275
1/4 Ounce	350	400	375
1/2 Ounce	500	700	600
Ounce	600	1,000	800
Pound	14,400	14,400	14,400

Heroin Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce			
1/4 Ounce	Currently Not Seen		
1/2 Ounce			
Ounce			
Pound			

Club Drugs	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
MDMA/Ecstasy (DU)	20	40	30
Molly (ounce)	500	1400	950

Marijuana Plant	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	20	50	35
1/4 Ounce			
1/2 Ounce	70	80	70
Ounce	100	400	250
Pound	1,200	2,500	1,850

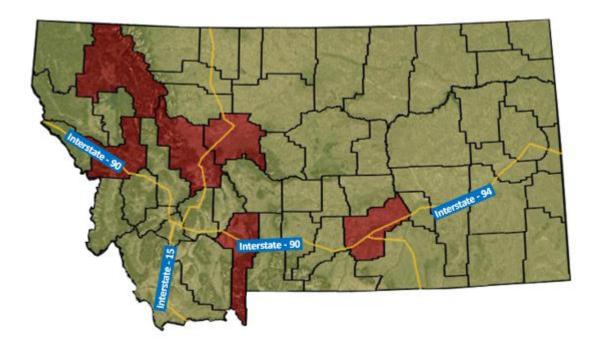
Marijuana Concentrate	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce			
1/4 Ounce			
1/2 Ounce			
Ounce	500	500	500
Pound	8,000	8,000	8,000

Other Drugs of Note:

- **Prescriptions drugs** average \$1/mg
 - o **Adderall (DU)** \$4 \$6
 - o **Dilaudid (8mg)** \$7 \$20
 - o **Fentanyl (DU)** \$50 \$100
 - o Methadone (DU) \$10
 - o Morphine (DU) \$15
 - o **Soboxone (8mg)** \$50
 - O Xanax (2mg) \$10 \$15

^{*}Blank spaces indicate drugs are either not purchased in these quantities, or are not a part of current cases.

MONTANA



RMHIDTA Funded Initiatives in Montana

In 2016 RMHIDTA funded five investigative initiatives and one interdiction initiative in the state of Montana.

- Eastern Montana Drug Task Force Yellowstone County
- Missoula County Drug Task Force Missoula County
- Missouri River Drug Task Force Gallatin County, Lewis and Clark County
- Northwest Drug Task Force Flathead County
- Russell Country Drug Task Force Cascade County
- The Criminal Interdiction Program Montana Highway Patrol

Of the six Montana HIDTA funded initiatives, five are dedicated to drug enforcement investigations located throughout the state. The Montana Highway Patrol (MHP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction on the interstates and highways. The MHP does not conduct long-term investigations and most often intercepts couriers of drugs, drug proceeds and other criminal behavior in vehicles. Significant seizures and arrests are handed off to a RMHIDTA task force for investigative follow up.

Source Considerations

There were several sources consulted in writing the Montana section of the threat assessment. Specifically these sources include Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process Data (PMP), Montana HIDTA initiatives drug unit commander surveys and interviews, the 2016 DEA National Threat Assessment and the DEA Trends in the Traffic Report. Additional data was collected from the Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center, the Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau, and the Montana Hospital Discharge Data System.

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs)

The primary mission of HIDTA is to target drug-trafficking organizations (DTOs) or money-laundering organizations (MLOs) with a local, multi-state or international operational scope. The investigative intent is to disrupt or dismantle the ability of those DTOs or MLOs to operate. These are criminal enterprises with a defined hierarchy, very much like the organizational structure in a business with a head officer and subordinates that are responsible for various roles to support the DTO.

> Investigations:

In 2016 the Montana investigative initiatives targeted 33 drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). No money laundering organizations (MLOs) were investigated in 2016. Of all 33 organizations investigated, 22 were disrupted or dismantled. An organization is considered dismantled when its leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed and incapable of continuing to operate or reconstituting itself. Disrupted refers to when the normal and effective operation of the organization is impeded.

Of the 33 DTOs investigated:

- 20 were classified as <u>local organizations</u> because their illicit activity generally is limited to the same metropolitan area or clearly defined geographical area.
- 12 were classified as <u>multi-state organizations</u> because they regularly carry out drug trafficking or money laundering operations in more than one state, beyond any one particular metropolitan area even if that area covers multiple states.
- 1 was classified as an <u>international organization</u> due to its established connection to an international DTO. Additionally, they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one country, or they are based in one specific country and conduct their illegal activities in another.

> Scope of DTOs Investigated 2012 - 2016:

- Between 33 and 43 DTOs are investigated annually, with an average of 39 DTOs per year.
- 194 DTOs have been investigated over the past five years.
 - o 55% (107) were classified as local organizations.
 - o 44% (85) were classified as multi-state organizations.
 - o 1% (2) were classified as international organizations.

> DTO Membership Characteristics:

The definition of a DTO is an organization consisting of five or more persons that has a clearly defined chain-of-command and whose principal activity is to generate income through illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, transportation, and distribution activities. The definition of an MLO is an organization of two or more persons who process illegal drug profits to disguise the source of the money and make it appear to be legitimate income. Members of those organizations are those who take direction from the leader(s) and who carry out any of the organization's activities. Looking at the characteristics of previously identified DTOs is useful for investigative purposes.

- In 2016 there were a total of 272 members across all DTOs investigated.
 - o The average size per organization was 8 members.
 - The largest DTO targeted had 15 members was comprised of Iraq and Mexican individuals and primarily trafficked methamphetamine.
 - The second largest DTO investigated had 13 members, was comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals and trafficked K2-Spice.
- In 2016 there were several main racial/ethnic affiliations amongst the 33 DTOs investigated.
 - o 36% (12) had a membership primarily comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 12% (4) had a membership primarily comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
 - o 12% (4) had a membership primarily comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian and Native American individuals.
 - o 12% (4) had a membership primarily comprised of Mexican individuals.
 - o 9% (3) had a membership primarily comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian, Mexican, and Native American individuals.
 - 3% (1) had a membership primarily comprised of African American and non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 3% (1) had a membership primarily comprised of African American, non-Hispanic Caucasians, and Hispanic individuals.

- o 3% (1) had a membership primarily comprised of African American, non-Hispanic Caucasian, and Mexican individuals.
- o 3% (1) had a membership primarily comprised of Iraq and Mexican individuals.
- 3% (1) had a membership primarily comprised of Mexican National individuals.
- o 3% (1) had a membership primarily comprised of OMG.

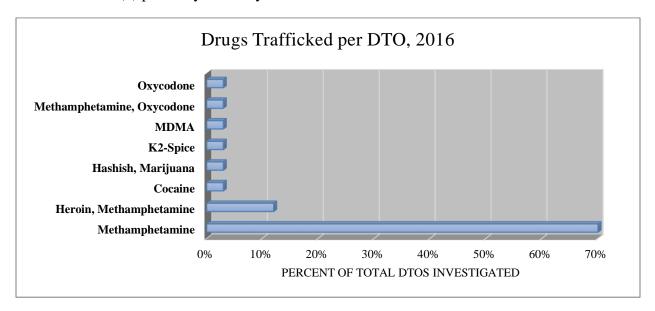
> DTO Membership Numbers 2012 - 2016:

- There were an average of 9 members per DTO.
 - The largest group had 30 members while the smallest had 5.
- DTOs were primarily comprised of a single ethnic group.
- The presence of Native American individuals involved in DTO membership has increased from none in 2012, to 21% of the DTOs in 2016.
- The top percent of DTOs investigated had an ethnic membership primarily comprised of:
 - o 52% were non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 17% were both non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
 - o 13% were Mexican individuals.
 - o 4% were both non-Hispanic and Native American individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs in 2016:

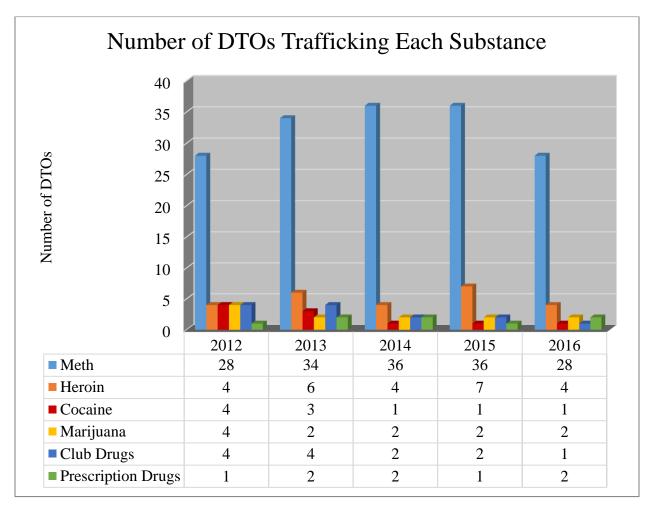
Drug trafficking is the complex system that illegally supplies drugs to consumers. It encompasses smuggling, importation, cultivation, manufacturing, transportation, sales, distribution, and possession with intent to distribute or sell controlled substances. In 2016 the primary drug trafficked by targeted DTOs was Methamphetamine.

- 70% (23) primarily sold Methamphetamine.
- 12% (4) primarily sold both Heroin and Methamphetamine.
- 3% (1) primarily sold Cocaine.
- 3% (1) primarily sold Hashish and Marijuana.
- 3% (1) primarily sold K2-Spice.
- 3% (1) primarily sold MDMA.
- 3% (1) primarily sold both Methamphetamine and Oxycodone.
- 3% (1) primarily sold Oxycodone



> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs 2012 - 2016:

- DTOs trafficking methamphetamine accounted for 84% of the drugs trafficked in Montana over the past five years.
- DTOs trafficking Heroin increased from 10% in 2012 to 18% in 2015, and then decreased to 12% in 2016.
- DTOs trafficking Cocaine decreased from 10% in 2012 to 3% in 2016.
- DTOs trafficking Club Drugs decreased from 10% in 2012 to 3% in 2016.
- DTOs trafficking Marijuana decreased from 10% in 2012 to 6% in 2016.

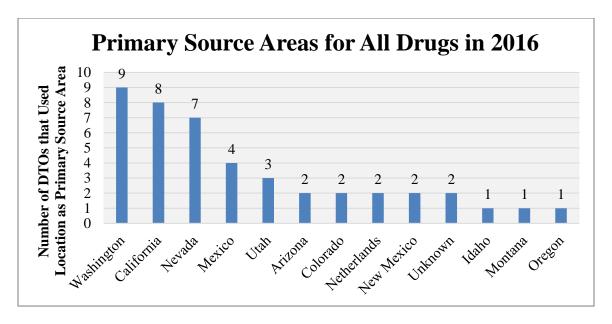


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

<u>*Note:</u> The number of DTOs listed above per year will exceed the total number of DTOs investigated per year due to poly-drug trafficking.

> Primary Drug Source Area for DTOs:

The source area is the state or foreign country from which the DTO/MLO investigated obtains the drugs from another DTO or individual. The source area is the most direct and immediate source of supply by the DTO and not necessarily the area where the drug was produced, manufactured or originated.

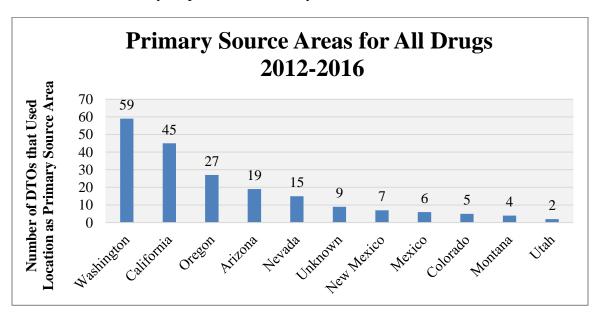


<u>*Note:</u> The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Source Area Trends:

When considering trends over the five year period from 2012 - 2016:

- Overall source areas have remained fairly stable over the past five years.
 - o However, even though it remains the most common source area, Washington decreased form 55% in 2012 to 20% in 2016.
 - o In 2016, for the first time in the past five years Idaho and the Netherlands were utilized as a source area.
- Washington was the most common source area of all drugs for the DTOs investigated across the five year period, followed by California.



*Note: The number of times a location was a primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

Interdiction

The Montana Highway Patrol (MHP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction along the interstate highway. Interdiction refers to the incidents where highway or state patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently find illicit drugs. MHP most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds, or suspects of other criminal behavior. MHP does not conduct long-term investigations and significant interdiction seizures and arrests are handed off to a RMHIDTA task force for investigative follow up. Significant drug loads refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. Large money seizures refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

> Interdiction Seizures of Drug and Money in 2016:

- There were a total of 24 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top four origin states for those loads were the following:
 - o 33% (8 loads) originated from Washington
 - o 29% (7 loads) originated from California
 - o 17% (4 loads) originated from Oregon
 - o 8% (2 loads) originated from Montana
- In 2016, there were a total of 14 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The destination states for those loads were the following:
 - o 64% (9 loads) were destined for Minnesota.
 - o 14% (2 loads) were destined for Wisconsin
 - 7% (1 load each) per state, were destined for Illinois, Montana and North Dakota
- In 2016, there were a total of 2 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
 - o The origin state for both large money seizures was New Jersey
- In 2016, there were a total of 2 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
 - o The origin state for both large money seizures was Washington

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drug and Money 2012 - 2016:

- There were a total of 77 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top five <u>origin states</u> for those seizures were the following:
 - o 34% (26 loads) originated from Washington
 - o 27% (21 loads) originated from California
 - o 13% (10 loads) originated from Montana
 - o 10% (8 loads) originated from Oregon
 - o 4% (3 loads) originated from North Dakota
- There were a total of 68 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top four <u>destination states</u> for those seizures were the following:
 - o 31% (21 loads) were destined for Minnesota
 - o 28% (19 loads) were destined for Montana
 - o 15% (10 loads) were destined for North Dakota
 - o 6% (4 loads) were destined for Wisconsin
- There were a total of 15 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top five origin states for those seizures were the following:
 - o 20% (3 loads) originated from Minnesota
 - 13% (2 loads) per state, originated from California, Montana, New Jersey and North Dakota
- There were a total of 16 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top three destination states for those seizures were the following:
 - o 31% (5 loads) per state, were destined for Montana and Washington
 - o 13% (2 loads) were destined for California

Drug Threat

The following drugs are listed in order of their current perceived threat to the state. Related Information –

In addition to law enforcement data, it is essential to consider other areas of available data pertaining to the impact of drug use. Further evidence regarding the threat posed to society by drug use can be seen in data regarding calls to the poison control center, treatment admissions, emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths. The number of contact calls illustrates how many times individuals reached out to the poison control center regarding concerns about drug use. The number of treatment admissions shows how many individuals have recently sought or were mandated to seek specific drug related treatment. ED visits and hospitalizations demonstrate how often individuals were seeking medical attention related to specific drug use. The number of overdose deaths demonstrates how pervasive and dangerous the use of a particular drug is to society. Each of these areas, where data is available, have also been consulted when determining a drug's overall posed threat.

(*Updates to Emergency Department Visits, Hospitalizations and Treatment Admission data were unavailable at the time of this writing.)

Methamphetamine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Montana HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 methamphetamine was ranked as the most prevalent drug in Montana. The availability of methamphetamine is considered high, but stable in the state. Methamphetamine is also listed as the number one drug for causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. Although the societal impact data is limited, based on the survey results as well as the data that is available, methamphetamine is currently the top drug threat in Montana.

Methamphetamine is widely available in Montana and 28 out of the 33 DTOs investigated in 2016 were involved in trafficking methamphetamine, either alone or in conjunction with other drugs. Even though oil exploration and production in the Bakken oil field region of northeastern Montana has decreased since early 2015, methamphetamine is still frequently brought into the area and used by oil field workers and truck drivers. Survey and anecdotal reports indicate that outlaw motorcycle gangs are now involved in methamphetamine trafficking. Almost all methamphetamine originates from Mexico and is controlled by the cartels. This is due to the fact that Mexican methamphetamine is often higher-potency than domestically produced

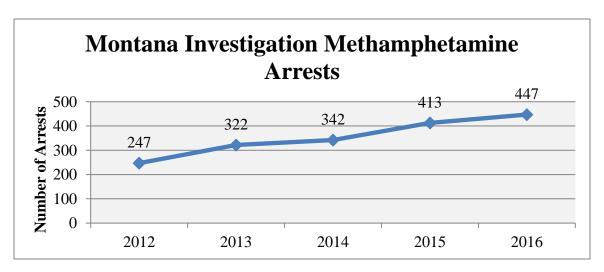
methamphetamine. ³ Also, restrictions placed on the ingredients used to manufacture methamphetamine are much less restrictive in Mexico than they are in the U.S. and are more easily acquired for production. ³ Mexican traffickers transport methamphetamine into western Montana from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Colorado. Generally smaller, user quantities are seized, but larger quantities are being seen with greater frequency by law enforcement. The primary routes utilized through these states are Interstate-15, Interstate-90, and Instate-25. Recently there has been increasing cases of modest quantities of methamphetamine shipped through the mail or other parcel services (DEA trends). Arrests for methamphetamine cases have been steadily increasing over the past five years and the total number of pounds seized increased nearly 300% from 2012 to 2015, but then decreased by 42% from 2015 to 2016.

Data related to the use of methamphetamine in Montana is very limited, the number of methamphetamine related treatment admissions have steadily increased over the last five years and overall totals are second only to marijuana related treatment admissions.

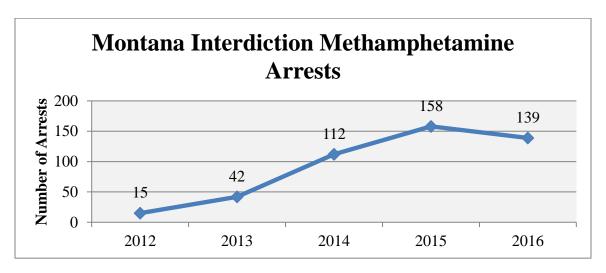
Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Arrests

- O Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 1,771 felony methamphetamine arrests.
 - Average of 354 per year.
 - Methamphetamine arrests have increased 81% from 2012 to 2016.



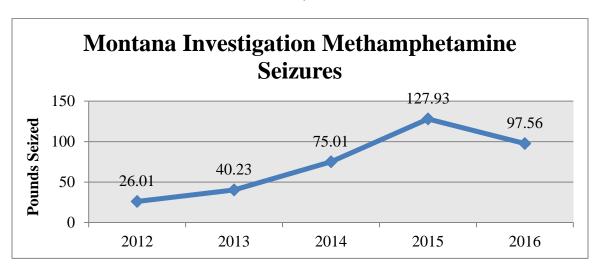
Interdiction Initiative Methamphetamine Arrests



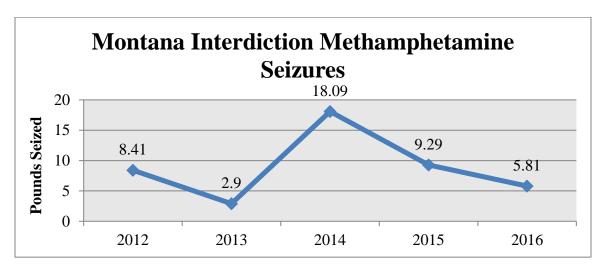
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there was a total of 366.74 pounds of methamphetamine seized by Montana investigation agencies.
 - Average of 73.35 per year.
 - Methamphetamine seizures increased 299% from 2012 to 2015. However, seizures decreased 42% from 2015 to 2016.



Interdiction Initiative Methamphetamine Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Methamphetamine Labs:

- Over the past five years, very little methamphetamine has been produced in Montana.
 - o In 2016 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2015 there were 2 labs seized.
 - o In 2014 there were 7 labs seized.
 - o In 2013 there were 11 labs seized.
 - o In 2012 there were 4 labs seized.

> Source Area for Methamphetamine:

- Of the 33 DTOs investigated in 2016, 28 were involved in trafficking methamphetamine.
- Washington was the primary direct source of supply area followed by Nevada.
 - o 25% (8 times) obtained drugs from Washington.
 - o 19% (6 times) obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 16% (5 times) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 9% (3 times) obtained drugs from Utah.
 - o 6% (2 times) obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 6% (2 times) obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 6% (2 times) obtained drugs from New Mexico.
 - o 3% (1 times) obtained drugs from Colorado.
 - o 3% (1 times) obtained drugs from Idaho.
 - o 3% (1 times) obtained drugs from Montana.
 - o 3% (1 times) obtained drugs from Oregon.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Almost all methamphetamine originates from Mexico and is brought up to Montana either directly by cartels, or by lower-level independent traffickers that travel to Denver, Salt Lake City, central and western Washington, Arizona, California, or Nevada.
- The primary method of trafficking methamphetamine is using privately owned or rental vehicles along the interstate highway system and secondary highways.
- The use of parcel services to ship methamphetamine to Montana continues to increase. These shipments are usually no more than four ounces.²

> Concealment:

- At the retail or user level, methamphetamine is commonly packaged in plastic baggies. Larger quantities are packaged in multiple layers of plastic and tape.
- It is also reported that when shipped through the mail, methamphetamine is often wrapped in multiple layers of plastic and may have scent generating items such as chocolate or mints included in the parcel. ²

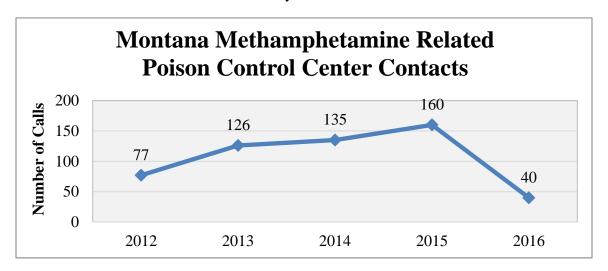
> Price:

- Current price for all methamphetamine:
 - \circ \$800 \$1,100 per ounce
 - \circ \$4,000 7,000 per pound

Related Information:

Methamphetamine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

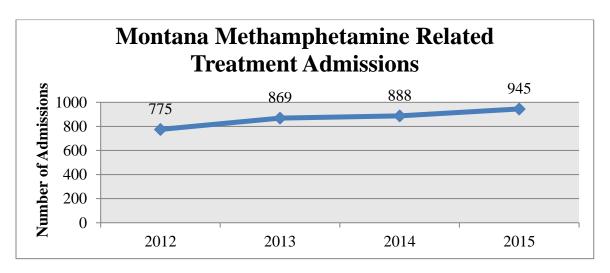
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 538 contact calls related to methamphetamine.
 - Average of 108 per year.
 - Methamphetamine related calls to the poison control center have increased 108% from 2012 to 2015, and then decreased 75% in one year.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Methamphetamine Related Treatment Admissions

- Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 6,477 methamphetamine related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 869 per year.
 - Methamphetamine related treatment admissions have been steadily increasing over the past four years and overall increased 22% from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

Montana Methamphetamine Related Emergency Department Visits

• Methamphetamine data cannot be separated from other psychostimulants with abuse potential, i.e. MDMA/Ecstasy.

Montana Methamphetamine Related Hospitalizations

• Methamphetamine data cannot be separated from other psychostimulants with abuse potential, i.e. MDMA/Ecstasy.

Montana Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths

 Methamphetamine data cannot be separated from other psychostimulants with abuse potential, i.e. MDMA/Ecstasy.

> Projected Trends:

•	(b)(5)

Prescription Drugs

> Threat Description:

The Montana HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs) ranked prescription drugs as being the third most prevalent drugs in Montana in 2016. However, the DUCs ranked prescription drugs as second for causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community.⁴ Based on the survey responses as well as the impact seen in all the supporting data, prescription drugs are assessed to be the second highest current drug threat in Montana.

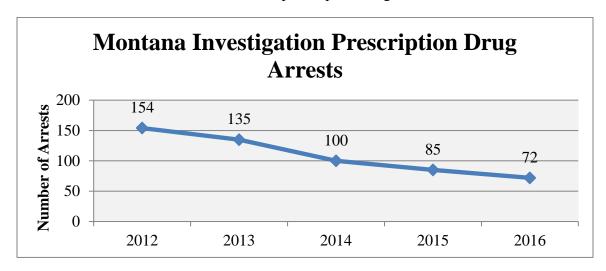
Prescription drugs are readily available throughout Montana and they are often sold in conjunction with other illicit drugs, specifically methamphetamine. In the northeastern Montana Bakken oil field region, prescription drugs and methamphetamine continue to be drugs of choice despite the economic slowing in the region. At around \$2 to \$2.50 per milligram, this region has showed some of the highest prices for pills. ² Doctor shopping remains the most common method for obtaining prescription drugs, especially for many of the local distributors. However, the two DTOs involved with prescription drug trafficking in 2016 primarily obtained their source of supply from California and Nevada. Arrests for prescription drug trafficking have decreased over the last five years, but the amount of dosage units seized increased 32% from 2012 to 2016.

Data related to the use of prescription drugs shows that call to the poison control center and treatment admissions have remained fairly constant over the past five years. Hospitalizations related to prescription drugs increased from 2012 to 2015 while the total number of overdose deaths related to prescription drugs decreased during the same time frame.

> Findings:

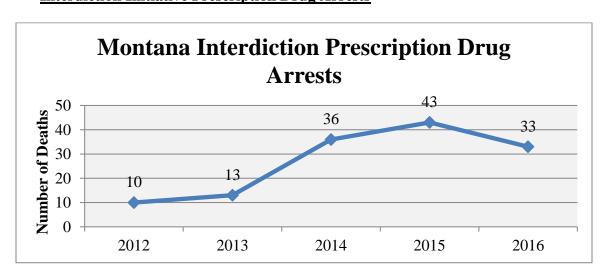
Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 546 prescription drug felony arrests by Montana investigative agencies.
 - Average of 109 per year.
 - Arrests for prescription drugs decreased 53% since 2012.



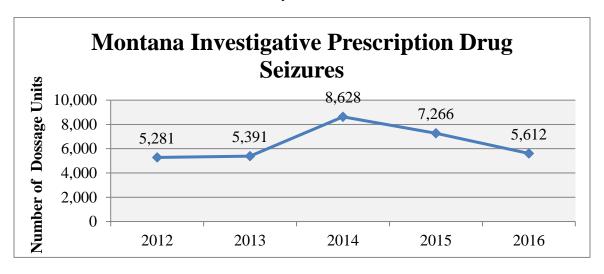
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Prescription Drug Arrests



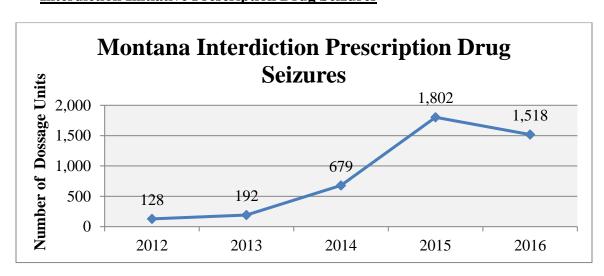
<u>Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Seizures</u>

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 36,497 prescription drug dosage units seized by Montana investigative agencies.
 - Average of 7,299 per year.
 - The total number of prescription drug dosage units seized has decreased by 23% between 2014 and 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Prescription Drug Seizures



> Source Area for Prescription Drugs:

- Of the 33 DTOs investigated in 2016, 2 were involved in trafficking prescription drugs.
 - o 50% (1 time) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 50% (1 time) obtained drugs from Nevada.

> Transportation:

- Prescription drugs are generally obtained through doctor shopping, prescription fraud, and theft.
- Additionally there have been reports of forged or altered prescriptions as well as individuals posing as physicians to call in false prescriptions to pharmacies. ¹
- Painkillers are also mailed from out-of-state sources and internet pharmaceutical websites are another means whereby drug seekers obtain medications.

> Concealment:

• No specific concealment methods for prescription drugs were identified.

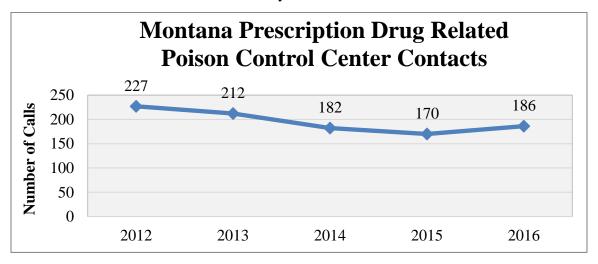
> Price:

- Current price for prescription drugs commonly seen in Montana:
 - o \$10 \$35 per Dilaudid (4-8mg) pill
 - o \$12.50 \$50 per Oxycodone (30mg) pill
 - o \$1 per mg for all other pain opioids seen

> Related Information:

Prescription Drug Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

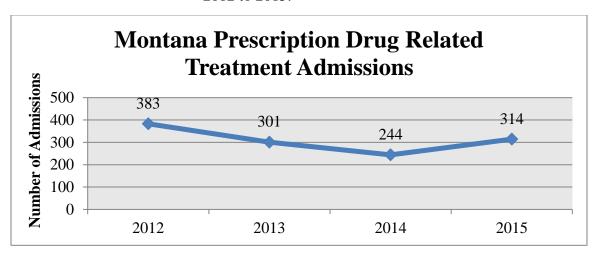
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 977 contact calls related to prescription drugs.
 - Average of 195 per year.
 - Prescription drug related calls to the poison control center decreased by 18% from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Prescription Drug Related Treatment Admissions

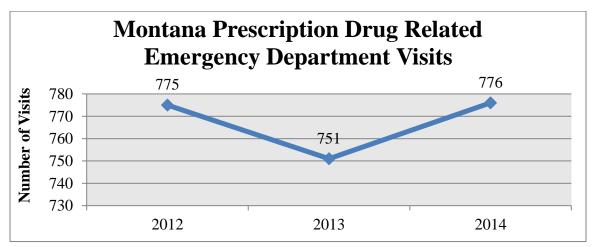
- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 1,242 prescription drug related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 311 per year.
 - Prescription drug related treatment admissions have decreased over the past four years, with an overall 18% decrease from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

Prescription Drug Related Emergency Department Visits

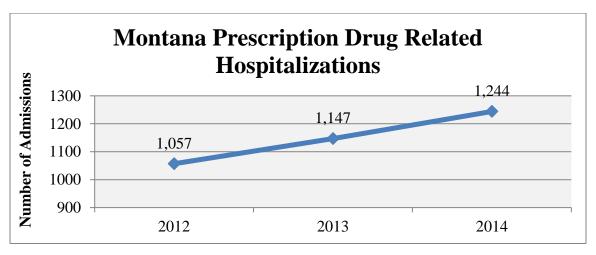
- Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 2,302 prescription drug related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 767 per year.
 - Prescription drug related emergency department visits have remained fairly consistent from 2012 to 2014, but more data is required to establish any trends.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members, 2011-2014

Prescription Drug Related Hospitalizations

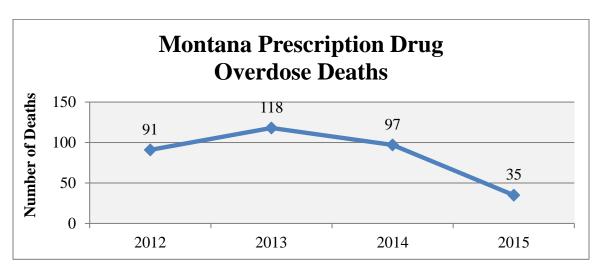
- Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 3,448 prescription drug related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 1,149 per year.
 - Prescription drug related hospitalizations have increased 18% from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members, 2011-2014

Prescription Drug Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 341 prescription drug overdose deaths.
 - Average of 85 per year.
 - Prescription drug overdose deaths decreased by 70% from 2013 to 2015.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members

> Projected Trends:

•	(b)(5)	

Marijuana

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Montana HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 marijuana is the second most prevalent drug seen in Montana.⁴ Although those surveyed did not list it high in regards to negative impact, the high prevalence as well as significant societal impact make marijuana the third greatest drug threat in Montana.

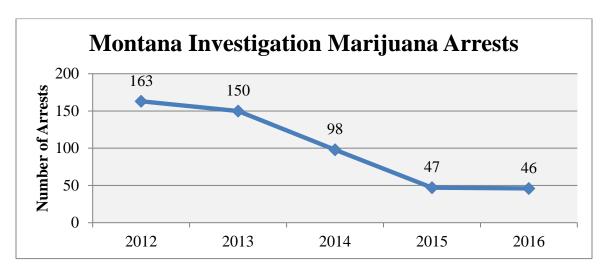
Several factors are also impacting marijuana to emerge as an even greater threat in the coming years. In November 2016 the passage of Montana Initiative 182 repealed the three patient limit placed in effect in 2012. Also, the butane hash oil (BHO) has appeared in the area and the extraction method is known to cause explosions. Mexican-produced marijuana is still seen and somewhat available in Montana, but the demand for it is very low. High-grade marijuana is not only grown within the state, but easily accessible from the three nearby legalized recreational states as well as California which legalized in 2016. Highway Patrol officers regularly stop individuals traveling westbound with currency or eastbound carrying marijuana. In 2016 the only known source area for DTOs trafficking marijuana and synthetic spice was Colorado. Arrests for marijuana cases have been steadily decreasing since 2012. The pounds of bulk marijuana seized increased over 2,000% from 2013 to 2016. The total number of plants seized per year increased 3,327% during the same time period.

Data related to the use of marijuana shows that marijuana related treatment admissions have decreased over the past five years. Marijuana related emergency department visits increased 177% from 2012 to 2014 and hospitalizations increased 24% during the same time period.

> Findings:

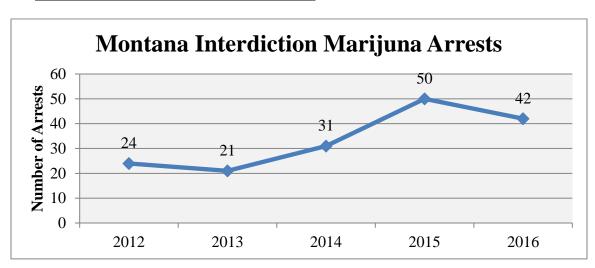
Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 504 marijuana felony arrests by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 101 per year.
 - The number of marijuana arrests has decreased 72% from 2012 to 2016.



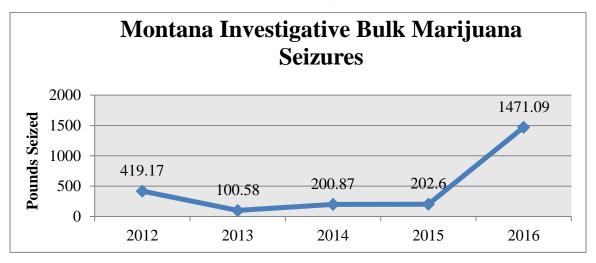
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Marijuana Arrests



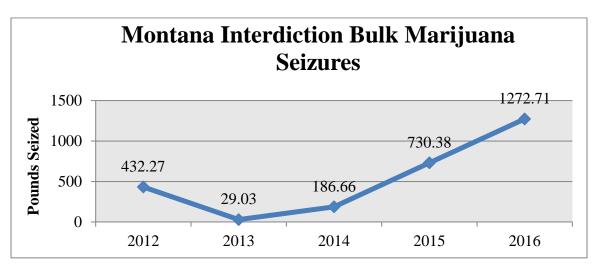
Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Seizures

- Bulk Marijuana Seizures
 - o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 2,394.31 pounds of bulk marijuana seized by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 478.86 per year.
 - Pounds of bulk marijuana seized decreased from 2012 to 2013, but then increased 1,363% from 2013 to 2016.

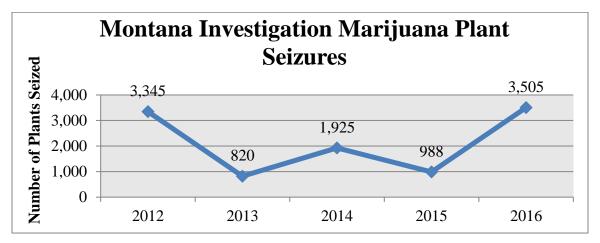


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Marijuana Seizures

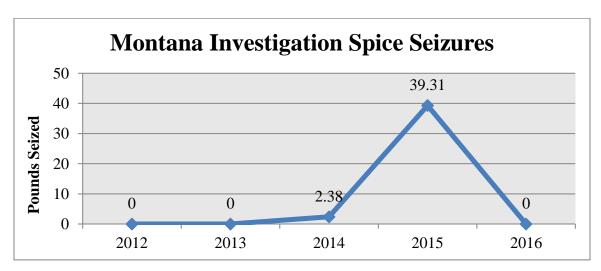


- Marijuana Plant Seizures
 - o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 10,583 plants seized by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 2,117 per year.
 - The number of marijuana plants seized in Montana fluctuated from 2012 to 2016, but has increased 5% overall in that time.

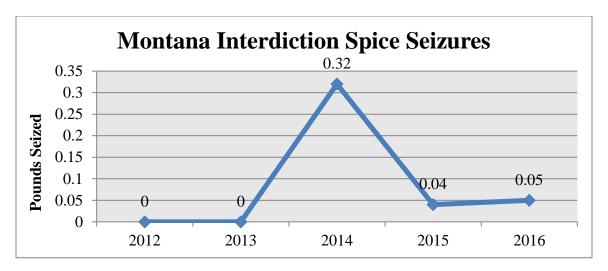


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

- Synthetic Cannabinoid, K-2 Spice Seizures
 - o From 2014 to 2016, a total of 41.69 pounds of spice was seized by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 8.34 since 2014.
 - Despite a significant spike of 1,552% in 2015 spice seizures have remained low to non-existent in Montana.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

- Marijuana Concentrate Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of concentrates, such as hash oil, as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 89.29 pounds of hash oil seized by Montana initiatives which was a 7,403% increase from 2015's 1.19 pounds seized.
- Marijuana Edible Seizures
 - o RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of marijuana edibles as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 2,903 individual edible items seized by Montana initiatives which was a 124% increase from 2015's 1,295 edibles seized.

> Source Area for Marijuana:

- Of the 33 DTOs investigated in 2016, 1 was involved in trafficking marijuana
 - o The direct source area was from an unknown location.
- Of the 33 DTOs investigated in 2016, 1 was involved in trafficking synthetic marijuana or K2-Spice.
 - o The drugs were obtained from a source within Colorado.

> Transportation:

- Almost all marijuana seen in Montana is either produced locally within the state or obtained from nearby states such as California, Oregon, Washington, and Colorado where high-grade marijuana is abundantly produced.
- Marijuana is primarily transported into Montana using privately owned or rental vehicles. The traffickers are often from Washington State and of Asian descent in route to or from the upper Midwest.
- Mexican-produced marijuana is still seen trafficked into the state via the interstate highway system, however, it is in much less demand than the easily accessible highgrade marijuana produced domestically.²

> Concealment:

 User quantities and small amounts of marijuana for distribution are commonly packaged in plastic baggies. Larger quantities are often contained in large plastic bags.

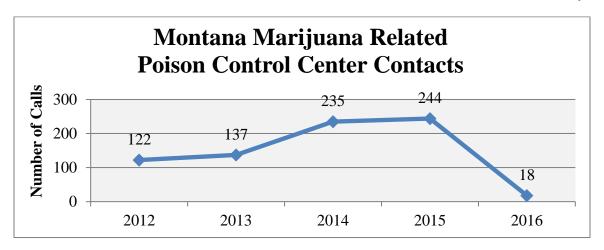
> Price:

- Current price for marijuana:
 - o \$100 \$300 per ounce
 - o \$1,500 \$2,600 per pound

> Related Information:

Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

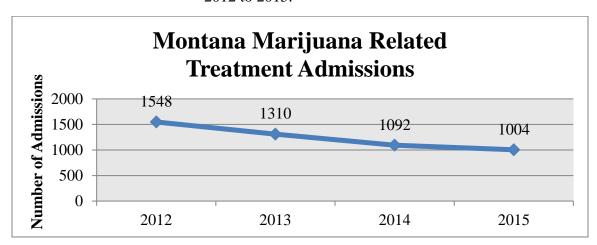
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 756 contact calls related to marijuana.
 - Average of 151 per year.
 - Marijuana related calls to the poison control center increased 100% from 2012 to 2015, and then decreased 93% in one year.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Marijuana Related Treatment Admissions

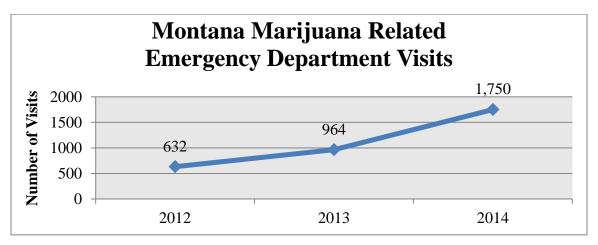
- Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 4,954 marijuana related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 1,239 per year.
 - Marijuana related treatment admissions decreased 35% from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

Marijuana Related Emergency Department Visits

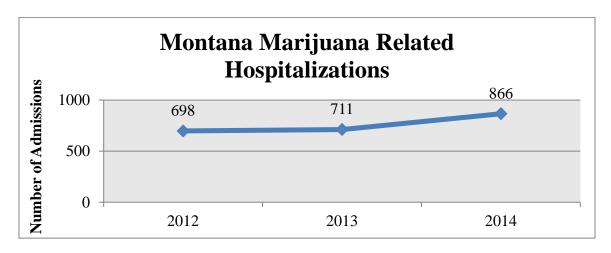
- Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 3,346 marijuana related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 1,115 per year.
 - Marijuana related emergency department visits increased 177% from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members, 2011-2014

Marijuana Related Hospitalizations

- Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 2,275 marijuana related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 758 per year.
 - Marijuana related hospitalizations increased 24% from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members, 2011-2014

> Projected Trends:

• (b)(5)

Cocaine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Montana HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 cocaine tied with heroin as the fourth most prevalent drug in Montana.⁴ Arrests for cocaine have been low over the past five years and use levels appear to be fairly low throughout the state as well. Although the prevalence of cocaine in and traveling through Montana has significantly increased over the past two years.

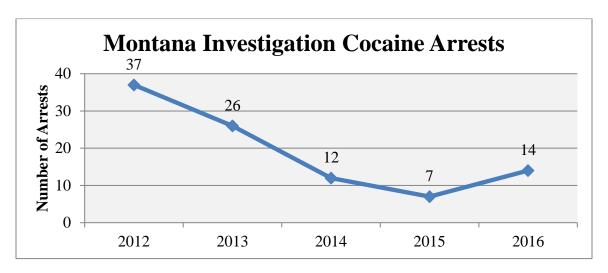
While number of cocaine arrests decreased over the past five years, the amount of cocaine seized has increased by over 2,000% from 2012 to 2016. Although cocaine is still not nearly as popular as methamphetamine, its availability seems to be increasing in the state. Cocaine supplied to the United States still largely originates in Mexico and is controlled by the cartels. It is often transported through western Montana by traffickers from California, Oregon, Washington, Utah and Colorado utilizing Interstate-15, Interstate-90, and Interstate-25. However, Canadian law enforcement have indicated that cocaine is much more popular than methamphetamine in Canada, as a result, much of the cocaine seen in Montana is generally in route to Canada or other parts of the United States.² Most of the cocaine seen and sold in Montana is generally smaller, user quantities. Pound and kilogram quantities are often seen transiting the state to Canada or the East.

Data related to cocaine use shows that overall it has a very minimal impact on society. Cocaine related treatment admissions have decreased by 60% from 2012 to 2015. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations have remained very low while overdose deaths from cocaine have been practically non-existent over the given time frame.

> Findings:

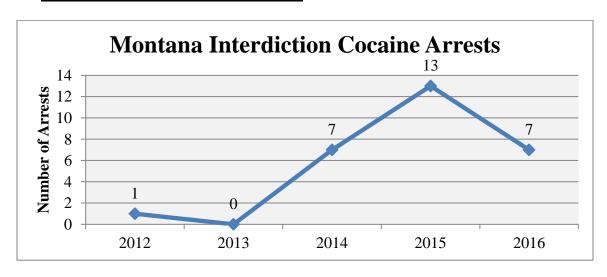
Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 96 cocaine felony arrests by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 19 per year.
 - Cocaine arrests have been fairly low since 2012, but decreased 62% from 2012 to 2016.



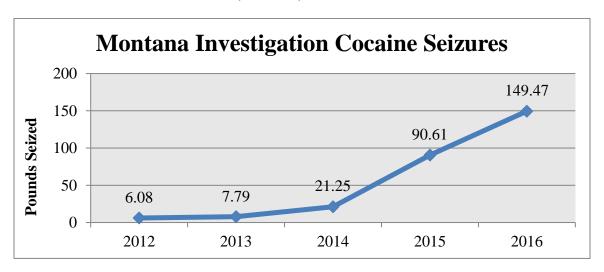
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Cocaine Arrests



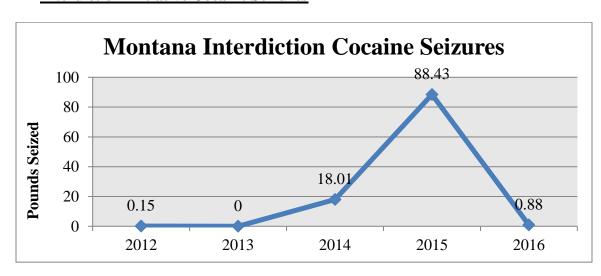
Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 275.2 pounds of cocaine seized by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 55.04 per year.
 - The pounds of cocaine seized have steadily increased since 2012, with a 2,358% overall from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Cocaine Seizures



> Source Area for Cocaine:

Cocaine supplied to the United States still largely originates in Mexico and is controlled by the cartels.

- Of the 33 DTOs investigated in 2016, 1 was involved in trafficking cocaine.
 - o The drugs were obtained from a source within the Netherlands.

> Transportation:

- Cocaine supplied to the United States still largely originates in Mexico and primarily
 enters the country through the use of motor vehicles. Cocaine is often transported
 through western Montana by traffickers from Washington, California, and Utah.
 Montana is often used as a transiting state for cocaine in route elsewhere.
- Most cocaine is transported into eastern Montana in personally owned or rented vehicles. Interstate-25 is used to transport drugs from sources of supply in Colorado; Interstate-15 is used to transport drugs from sources of supply in Arizona, Utah and California; Interstate-90 is used to transport drugs from sources of supply in Washington and Oregon.
- Cocaine is also transported across the United States border into Canada via fourwheelers or all-terrain vehicles.²

> Concealment:

At the retail or user quantity level cocaine is typically packaged in plastic baggies.
 Larger quantities are either seen in vacuum-sealed packages or hidden in detergent boxes or similar containers.²

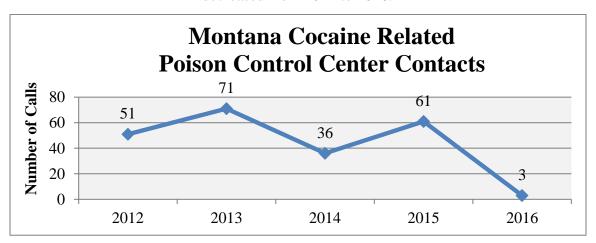
> Price:

- Current price for all cocaine:
 - o \$200 \$300 per 1/8 ounce
 - o \$600 \$1,200 per ounce

> Related Information:

Cocaine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

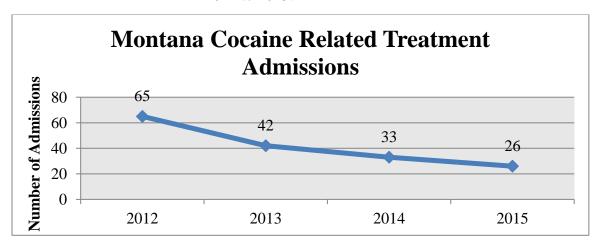
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 222 contact calls related to cocaine.
 - Average of 44 per year.
 - Cocaine related calls to the poison control center have fluctuated the past five years; however, there was a 94% decreased from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Cocaine Related Treatment Admissions

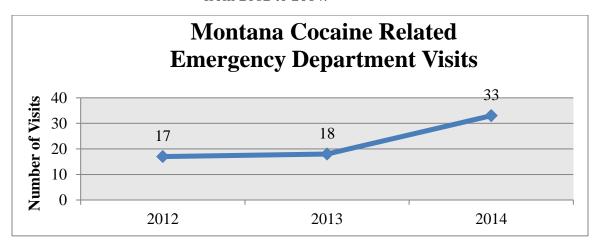
- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 166 cocaine related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 42 per year.
 - Cocaine related treatment admissions decreased by 60% from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

Cocaine Related Emergency Department Visits

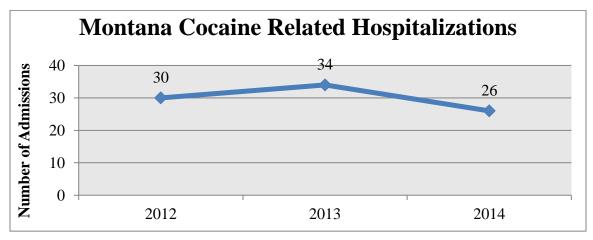
- Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 68 cocaine related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 23 per year.
 - Total number of cocaine related ED visits have increased 94% from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members, 2011-2014

Cocaine Related Hospitalizations

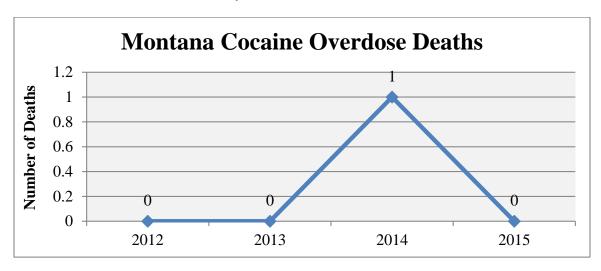
- Detween 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 90 cocaine related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 30 per year.
 - It is difficult to determine a trend for cocaine related hospitalizations due to the limited data, however hospitalizations appear to remain low.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members, 2011-2014

Cocaine Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2015, there was one cocaine overdose death.
 - Cocaine overdose deaths have been nearly non-existent the past five years.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members

Pro	jected	Tre	nds:
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•	(b)(5)

Heroin

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Montana HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 heroin tied with cocaine as the fourth most prevalent drug in Montana.⁴ Arrests for heroin have remained low, although there was a 118% increase in one year from 2015 to 2016. However, during the same time period there was a 69% decrease in already low heroin seizure numbers.

The number of DTOs trafficking heroin has fluctuated fairly consistently over the past several five years. Overall heroin trafficking in Montana is not widespread. Additionally, the heroin primarily seen in Montana is generally available in small, user-level quantities. It has also been reported that many of the Bakken oil field workers will typically bring their own drug supplies when they are in the area for temporary work rather than acquire it from local or regional sources. In general, almost all heroin in Montana is supplied and controlled by the cartels in Mexico. Heroin originates in Mexico and is then primarily trafficked through California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Colorado via Interstate-15, Interstate-90, and Interstate-25. Much of the heroin encountered during highway interdiction operations is not bound for Montana, but destined for locations further east.

Data related to heroin use continues to show a very minimal impact within Montana. Aside from some heroin related treatment admissions, all other societal impact data is very low.

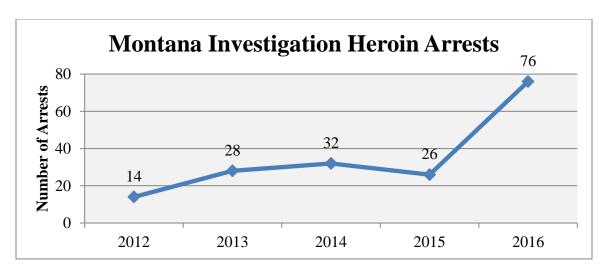
> Notes:

o In response to increasing overdoses across the nation caused by the use of heroin and other opioids, many law enforcement agencies have trained and equipped officers with counter measures. The most common drug used to counter an opioid overdose is naloxone. Naloxone counteracts life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system, allowing an overdose victim to breathe normally. Naloxone is a nonscheduled (non-addictive) prescription medication. Naloxone only works if a person has opioids in their system and there are no adverse effects if it is not an opioid overdose. Although traditionally administered by emergency response personnel, naloxone can be administered by minimally trained laypeople. It can be injected or sprayed into the nose. Naloxone wears off in 20-90 minutes. ⁵

Findings:

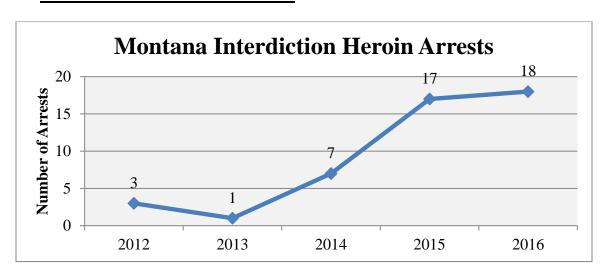
Investigative Initiatives Heroin Arrests

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 176 heroin felony arrests by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 35 per year.
 - Although numbers are still low, heroin arrests have increased 443% from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

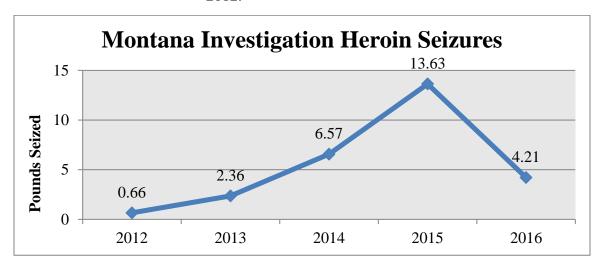
Interdiction Initiative Heroin Arrests



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

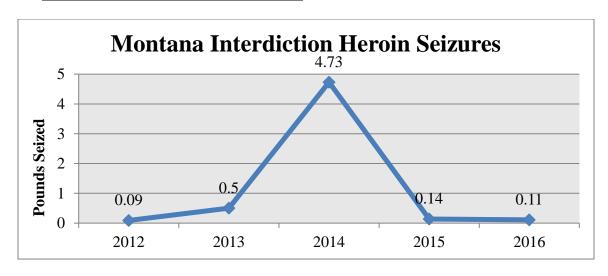
Investigative Initiatives Heroin Seizures

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 27.43 pounds of heroin seized by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 5.49 per year.
 - Despite a 69% decrease in pounds of heroin seized from 2015 to 2016, pounds of heroin seized have increased 538% since 2012.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Heroin Seizures



> Source Area for Heroin:

- Of the 33 DTOs investigated in 2016, 4 were involved in trafficking heroin.
 - o 40% (2 times) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 40% (2 times) obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 20% (1 time) obtained drugs from Washington.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Almost all heroin in Montana originates from Mexico and the trafficking of it is controlled by the cartels.
- Heroin is generally transported in privately owned or rental vehicles.
- Montana is also a transiting state for heroin being moved to eastern parts of the country.

> Concealment:

- Retail or user level quantities of heroin are typically packaged in different colored balloons or clear plastic baggies.
- In Montana, limited reporting indicates heroin is packaged in small baggies with skulls on them. These baggies are obtained locally and have not been tied to any one group involved in the retail distribution of the drug in Billings.²
- In Montana specifically, heroin is reported to have been seen in small foil wrappers.²

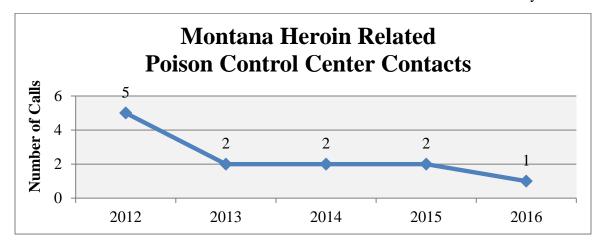
> Price:

- Current price for heroin:
 - o \$350 \$450 on average per 1/8 ounce
 - o \$2,000 \$2,500 on average per ounce

> Related Information:

Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

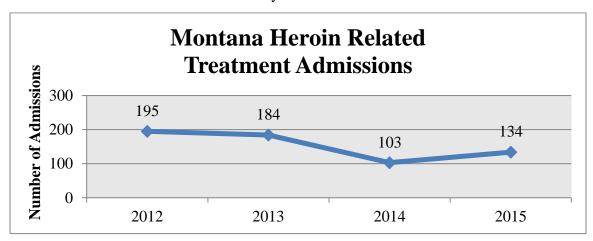
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 12 contact calls related to heroin.
 - Average of 2 per year.
 - Overall numbers of heroin related calls remain very low.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Heroin Related Treatment Admissions

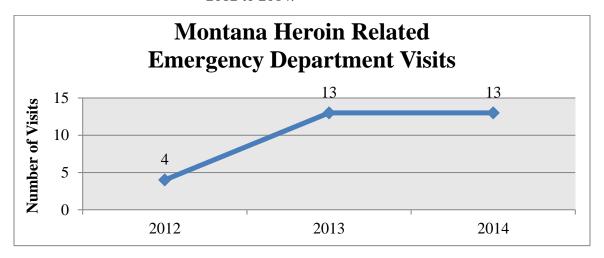
- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 616 heroin related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 154 per year.
 - Heroin related treatment admissions have fluctuated over the last four years. There was a 47% decrease from 2012 to 2014, followed by a 30% increase from 2014 to 2015.



SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

Heroin Related Emergency Department Visits

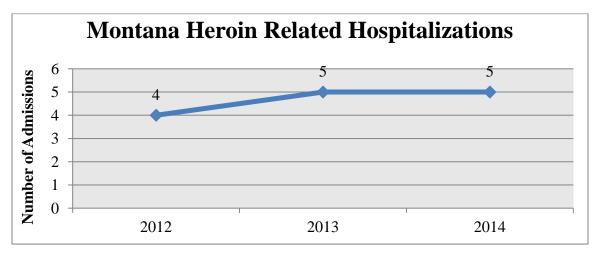
- Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 30 heroin related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 10 per year.
 - Although numbers for heroin related emergency department visits are still very low, there has been an upward trend from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members, 2011-2014

Heroin Related Hospitalizations

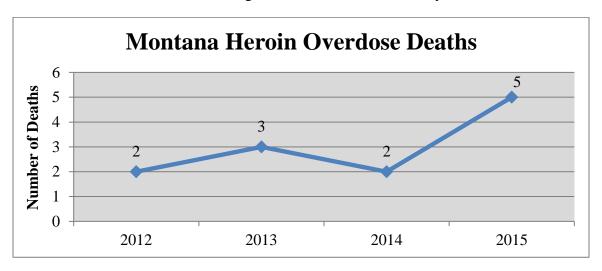
- Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 14 heroin related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 5 per year.
 - The number of heroin related hospitalizations remained very low and consistent from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members, 2011-2014

Heroin Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 12 heroin overdose deaths.
 - Average of 3 per year.
 - Heroin overdose deaths increased 150% from 2012 to 2015, although actual numbers remain very low.



SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members

> Projected Trends:

• (b)(5)

Club Drugs

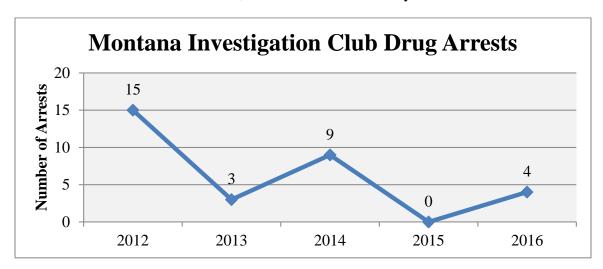
> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Montana HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 club drugs were considered to be some of the least prevalent and had the least negative impact in the community.⁴ Club drug arrest numbers overall have been very low and seizure amounts have dramatically and inconsistently changed over the past three years. Additionally, it is difficult to assess the full impact of club drugs since related data is not able to be separated out from methamphetamine and other psychostimulants with abuse potential.

> Findings:

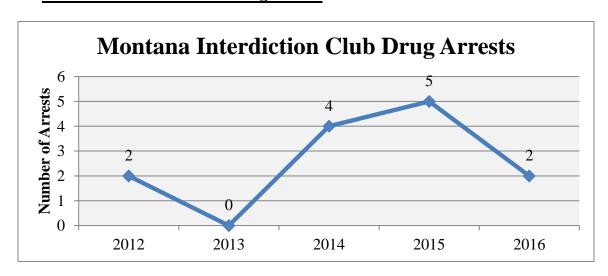
Investigative Initiatives Club Drug Arrests

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 31 club drug felony arrests by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 6 per year.
 - The total number of club drug arrests has fluctuated since 2012, but overall remained very low.



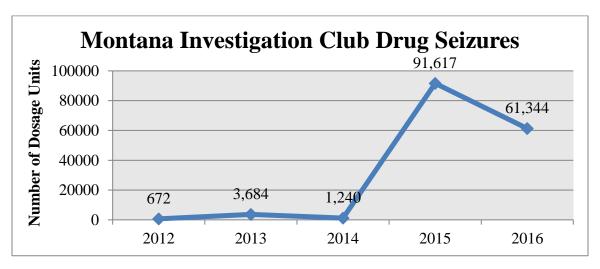
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Club Drug Arrests



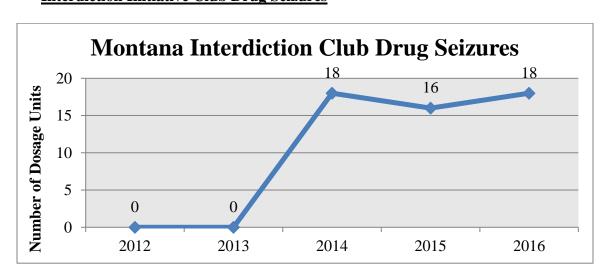
Investigative Initiatives Club Drug Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 158,609 dosage units of club drugs seized by Montana initiatives.
 - Average of 31,722 per year.
 - There is no consistent trend observed over the last five years for club drug seizures; however, there have been some significant amounts seized, indicating the presence of club drugs is fairly high in Montana.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Club Drug Seizures



> Source Area for Club Drugs:

- Of the 33 DTOs investigated in 2016, 1 was involved in trafficking club drugs.
 - o The drugs were obtained from a source within the Netherlands.

> Transportation:

- Club drugs are generally transported in private or rental vehicles that travel along Interstate-90 and sometimes by all-terrain vehicles across the U.S./Canadian border.
- Some club drugs are also ordered through the dark web and sent through the mail from the Netherlands, California and Canada.²

> Concealment:

• Large quantities of pills have been seen in vacuum-sealed plastic bags.

> Price:

- Current price for club drugs commonly seen in Montana:
 - o \$7 \$30 per pill of MDMA or Ecstasy

> Related information:

Further related data is not available since data for club drugs is not able to be separated out from methamphetamine and other psychostimulants with abuse potential.

> Projected Trends:

•	(b)(5)

Montana Drug Prices



2017

The listed drug prices reflect the low / high thresholds of responses, by drug type, from urban and rural drug units in the state. These prices are subject to change due to location or shifting drug trends and should be used as a general guideline. The prices represent a summary of cost seen by year's end of 2016.

Cocaine Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	200	400	300
1/4 Ounce			
1/2 Ounce	800	900	850
Ounce	1,200	1,500	1,350
Pound	10,000	15,000	12,000

Cocaine Crack	Low \$		High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce				
1/4 Ounce		Cm	rrently Not Seen	
1/2 Ounce			Trong 1 (or 2	
Ounce				
Pound				

Meth Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$			
1/8 Ounce						
1/4 Ounce	Curr	Currently Not Seen				
1/2 Ounce	Cult	Currently Not Seen				
Ounce						
Pound						

Meth	Low	High	Average
Ice	\$	\$	\$
1/8 Ounce	200	350	275
1/4 Ounce	440	500	480
1/2 Ounce	600	800	700
Ounce	600	1,100	850
Pound	3,000	7,000	5,000

Heroin	Low	High	Average
Tar	\$	\$	\$
1/8 Ounce	700	1,200	950
1/4 Ounce			
1/2 Ounce	1,400	2,000	1,600
Ounce	2,000	3,000	2,500
Pound			

Heroin Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$	
1/8 Ounce				
1/4 Ounce	Curr	Currently Not Seen		
1/2 Ounce				
Ounce				
Pound				

Club Drugs	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
MDMA/Ecstasy (DU)	10	30	20
Molly	100	100	100

Marijuana Plant	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce			
1/4 Ounce			
1/2 Ounce			
Ounce	200	300	250
Pound			

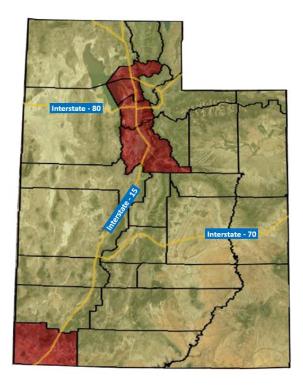
Marijuana Concentrate	Low \$		High \$	Aver \$	age
1/8 Ounce					
1/4 Ounce		Currently Not Seen			
1/2 Ounce		Currently Not Seen			
Ounce					
Pound					

Other Drugs of Note:

- **Prescriptions drugs** average \$1/mg
 - o **Dilaudid (4-8mg)** \$10 \$35
 - **Oxycodone (30mg)** \$30 \$50
 - Xanax (DU)

*Blank spaces indicate drugs are either not purchased in these quantities, or are not a part of current cases.

UTAH



RMHIDTA Funded Initiatives in Utah

In 2016, RMHIDTA funded five investigative initiatives and one interdiction initiative in the state of Utah.

- Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force Davis County
- Salt Lake City Metro Narcotics Task Force—Salt Lake County
- Utah County Major Crimes Task Force Utah County
- Washington County Task Force Washington County
- Weber Morgan Task Force Weber County
- Criminal Interdiction Program Utah Highway Patrol (UHP)

Of the six funded Utah initiatives, five are dedicated to drug enforcement investigations. The sixth is the Utah Highway Patrol (UHP) Criminal Interdiction Program, which focuses on interstate highway interdictions. Interdiction refers to the incidents where highway or state patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently find illicit drugs. UHP does not conduct long-term investigations and most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds or suspects of other criminal behavior in vehicles. Significant interdiction seizures and arrests are handed off to the Utah State Bureau of Investigation for investigative follow up.

Source Considerations

There were several sources consulted in writing the Utah section of the threat assessment. Specifically these sources include Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process Data (PMP), Utah HIDTA initiatives drug unit commander surveys and interviews, the DEA 2016 National Drug Threat Assessment, the DEA Trends in the Traffic Report and the Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC) Intelligence Bulletins regarding: Methamphetamine, Heroin, Marijuana, Cocaine, and Illegal Honduran Migration. Additionally, further data was obtained from the Utah Poison and Control Center and the Utah Department of Health.

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs)

The primary mission of HIDTA is to target drug-trafficking organizations (DTOs) or money-laundering organizations (MLOs) with a local, multi-state or international operational scope. The investigative intent is to disrupt or dismantle the ability of those DTOs or MLOs to operate. These are criminal enterprises with a defined hierarchy, very much like the organizational structure in a business with a head officer and subordinates that are responsible for various roles to support the DTO.

> Investigations:

In 2016 the Utah investigative initiatives targeted 41 drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and 4 money laundering organizations (MLOs). Of all 45 organizations investigated, 23 were disrupted or dismantled. An organization is considered dismantled when its leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed and incapable of continuing to operate or reconstituting itself. Disrupted refers to when the normal and effective operation of the organization is impeded.

Of the 41 DTOs and 4 MLOs investigated:

- o 19 were classified as <u>local organizations</u> because their illicit activity generally is limited to the same metropolitan area or clearly defined geographical area.
- 19 were classified as <u>multi-state organizations</u> because they regularly carry out drug trafficking or money laundering operations in more than one state, beyond any one particular metropolitan area even if that area covers multiple states.
- o 7 were classified as <u>international organizations</u> due to their established connection to an international DTO/MLO. Additionally, they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering operations in more than one country, or they are based in one specific country and conduct their illegal activities in another.

> Scope of DTOs Investigated 2012 - 2016:

- Between 39 and 54 DTOs are investigated annually, with an average of 47 DTOs per year.
- 236 DTOs have been investigated over the past five years.
 - o 51% (120) were classified as local organizations.
 - o 37% (88) were classified as multi-state organizations.
 - o 12% (28) were classified as international organizations.

> DTO Membership Characteristics:

The definition of a DTO is an organization consisting of five or more persons that has a clearly defined chain-of-command and whose principal activity is to generate income through illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, transportation, and distribution activities (PMP Definitions). The definition of an MLO is an organization of two or more persons who process illegal drug profits to disguise the source of the money and make it appear to be legitimate income (PMP Definitions). Members of MLOs are those who take direction from the leader(s) and who carry out any of the organization's activities. Looking at the characteristics of previously identified DTOs is useful for investigative purposes.

- In 2016 there were a total of 281 members across all DTOs and MLOs investigated.
 - o The average size per organization was approximately 6 members.
 - O The largest DTO targeted had 20 members, was comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals and primarily trafficked Oxycodone.
 - The second largest DTO investigated had 15 members, was comprised of Mexican individuals and trafficked Heroin and Methamphetamine.
- In 2016 there were three different main racial/ethnic affiliations among the 45 DTO/MLOs investigated.
 - o 80% (36) had a membership primarily comprised of Mexican individuals.
 - o 16% (7) had a membership primarily comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - 4% (2) had a membership primarily comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.

➤ Membership Numbers 2012 - 2016:

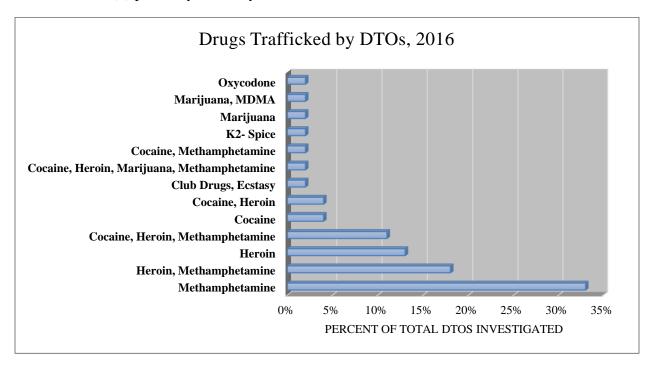
- The average number of members per DTO has been 11 individuals.
- Consistently over the past five years the primary DTOs have been comprised of either non-Hispanic Caucasian or Mexican individuals.
- The number of DTOs comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals increased from 35% in 2012 to 80% in 2016.
- The number of DTOs comprised of Mexican individuals decreased from 61% in 2012 to 16% in 2016.
- The top percent of DTOs investigated had an ethnic membership primarily comprised of:
 - o 53% were Mexican individuals.
 - o 43% were non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 2% were both non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
 - o 1% were African American individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs in 2016:

Drug trafficking is the complex system that illegally supplies drugs to consumers. It encompasses smuggling, importation, cultivation, manufacture, transportation, sales, distribution, and possession with intent to distribute or sell controlled substances.

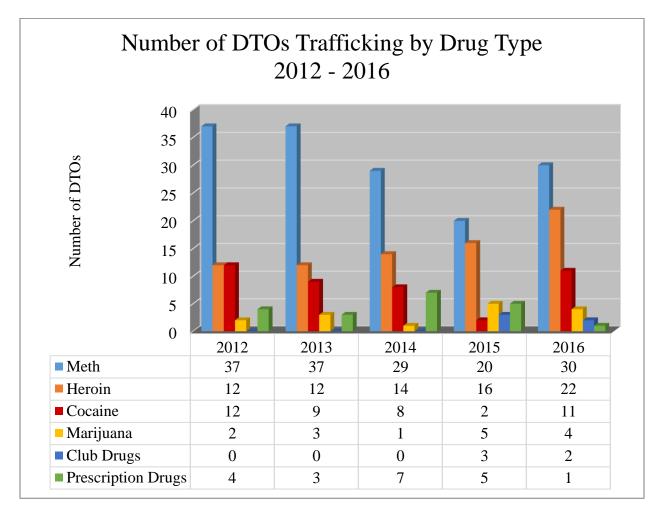
In 2016 the primary drug trafficked by investigated DTOs was Methamphetamine.

- 33% (15) primarily sold Methamphetamine.
- 18% (8) primarily sold Heroin and Methamphetamine.
- 13% (6) primarily sold Heroin.
- 11% (5) primarily sold Cocaine, Heroin, and Methamphetamine.
- 4% (2) primarily sold Cocaine.
- 4% (2) primarily sold Cocaine and Heroin.
- 2% (1) primarily sold Club Drugs and Ecstasy.
- 2% (1) primarily sold Cocaine, Heroin, Marijuana, and Methamphetamine.
- 2% (1) primarily sold Cocaine and Methamphetamine
- 2% (1) primarily sold K-2-Spice.
- 2% (1) primarily sold Marijuana. Marijuana and MDMA.
- 2% (1) primarily sold Oxycodone.



> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs 2012 - 2016:

- DTOs trafficking methamphetamine accounted for 65% of the drugs trafficked in Utah over the past five years.
- DTOs trafficking Heroin increased from 22% in 2012 to 49% in 2016.
- DTOs trafficking Cocaine decreased from 22% in 2012 to 5% in 2015, but then increased to 24% in 2016.
- DTOs trafficking Marijuana increased from 4% in 2012 to 9% in 2016.
- DTOs trafficking Prescription Drugs peaked in 2014 at 16% but fell to 2% in 2016.

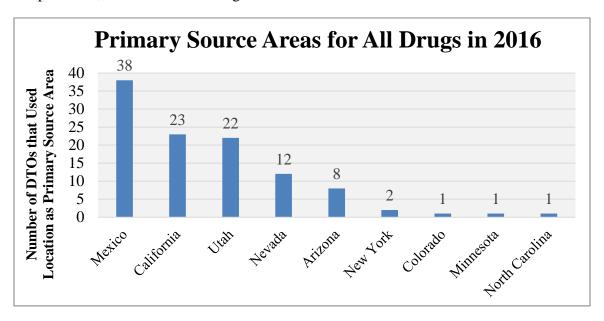


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The number of DTOs listed above per year will exceed the total number of DTOs investigated per year due to poly-drug trafficking.

> Primary Drug Source Area for DTOs:

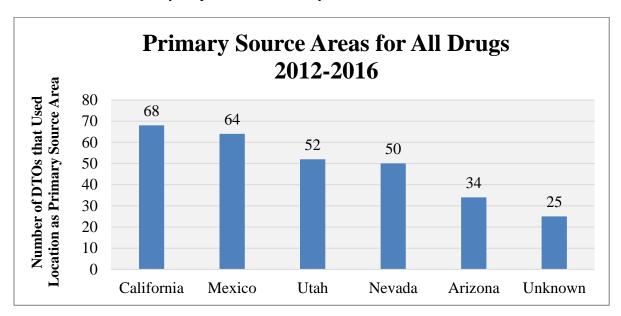
The source area is the state or foreign country from which the DTO/MLO investigated obtains the drugs from another DTO or individual. The source area is the most direct and immediate source of supply by the DTO and not necessarily the area where the drug was produced, manufactured or originated.



*Note: The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Primary Drug Source Area for DTOs 2012 - 2016:

- Utah as a primary source area increased from 11% in 2012 to 20% in 2016.
- Mexico as a primary source area increased from 15% in 2012 to 35% in 2016.
- In 2016, for the first time in the last five years Colorado, North Carolina, and New York were utilized as source areas.
- California was the most common source area of all drugs for the DTOs investigated across the five year period, followed by Nevada.



*Note: The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

Interdiction

The Utah Highway Patrol (UHP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction along the interstate highway. Interdiction refers to the incidents where highway or state patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently identify and seize illicit contraband. UHP most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds, or suspects of other criminal behavior. UHP does not conduct long-term investigations; therefore, significant interdiction seizures and arrests are handed off to the Utah State Bureau of Investigation for investigative follow up. Significant drug loads refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. Large money seizures refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

> Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money in 2016:

- There were a total of 186 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top five <u>origin states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 76% (141 loads) originated from California
 - o 15% (28 loads) originated from Nevada
 - o 4% (8 loads) originated from Oregon
 - o 2% (4 loads) originated from Washington
 - o 2% (3 loads) originated from Arizona
- In 2016, there were a total of 174 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top five destination states for those loads were the following:
 - o 10% (18 loads) were destined for Colorado
 - o 9% (16) were destined for Minnesota
 - o 8% (14 loads) per state, were destined for Illinois, Missouri and Utah
- In 2016, there were a total of 6 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top five origin states for those loads were the following:
 - o 33% (2 loads) originated from Utah
 - 17% (1 load each) per state, originated from California, Minnesota, Missouri and New Jersey
- In 2016, there were a total of 5 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The only three <u>destination states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 40% (2 loads) were destined for California
 - o 40% (2 loads) were destined for Nevada
 - o 20% (1 load) was destined for Georgia

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money 2012 - 2016:

- There were a total of 837 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top five origin states for those loads were the following:
 - o 83% (691 loads) originated from California
 - o 8% (63 loads) originated from Nevada
 - o 3% (29 loads) originated from Oregon
 - o 3% (21 loads) originated from Arizona
 - o 2% (15 loads) originated from Utah
- There were a total of 773 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top six <u>destination states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 12% (90 loads) were destined for Colorado
 - o 9% (72 loads) were destined for Utah
 - o 8% (58 loads) were destined for Illinois
 - o 6% (49 loads) were destined for Missouri
 - o 6% (47 loads) were destined for Minnesota
 - o 6% (43 loads) were destined for Wisconsin
- There were a total of 102 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top six <u>origin states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 11% (11 loads) originated from Utah
 - o 7% (7 loads) per state, originated from Colorado and Illinois
 - 6% (6 loads) per state, originated from Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania
- There were a total of 111 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top three destination states for those loads were the following:
 - o 68% (76 loads) were destined for California
 - o 13% (14 loads) were destined for Oklahoma
 - o 7% (8 loads) were destined for Nevada

Drug Threat

The following drugs are listed in order of their current perceived threat to the state. Related Information –

In addition to law enforcement data, it is essential to consider other areas of available data pertaining to the impact of drug use. Further evidence regarding the threat posed to society by drug use can be seen in data regarding calls to the poison control center, treatment admissions, emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths. The number of contact calls illustrates how many times individuals reached out to the poison control center regarding concerns about drug use. The number of treatment admissions shows how many individuals have recently sought or were mandated to seek specific drug related treatment. ED visits and hospitalizations demonstrate how often individuals were seeking medical attention related to specific drug use. The number of overdose deaths demonstrates how pervasive and dangerous the use of a particular drug is to society. Each of these areas, where data is available, have also been consulted when determining a drug's overall posed threat.

Methamphetamine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Utah HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders, in 2016 methamphetamine tied with heroin, marijuana and prescription drugs as the most prevalent drugs seen in Utah. The DUCs also ranked methamphetamine as one of the primary illicit drugs that causes the most negative impact in the community. Based on those survey results as well as all the available supporting data, it is clear that methamphetamine continues to be one of the top current drug threats in Utah.

Methamphetamine is currently widely available in Utah and saturation of the market has led to a dramatic drop in price over the last several years. Methamphetamine also poses an additional threat to society due to the violence and criminal activity associated with its use. Although the overall number of arrests involving methamphetamine cases has decreased since 2013, the total pounds seized by task forces have significantly increased. The primary direct source of methamphetamine for Utah DTOs in 2016 was Mexico, followed by Utah. Mexican-produced methamphetamine continues to be the most prevalent type seen in Utah. Mexican methamphetamine is often higher-potency than domestically produced methamphetamine.³ Also, restrictions placed on the ingredients used to manufacture methamphetamine are much less restrictive in Mexico than they are in the U.S. and are more easily acquired for production.³ Utah continues to be a conduit for the transportation and distribution of methamphetamine coming from Mexico due to

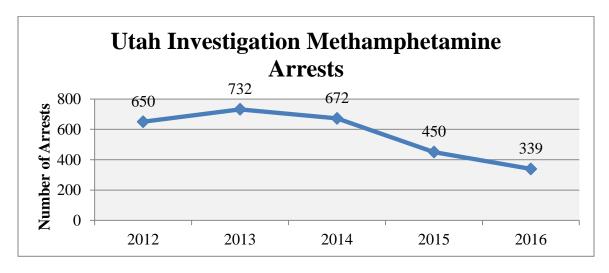
the interstate highway structure within the state. ⁸ The interstate highway structure acts as a gateway from the West into the central and eastern parts of the United States. The primary route is through California and across Interstate-15 to connect with Interstate-70 and 80 heading east. Routes through Arizona, Nevada, and south Texas are also used.

Further proof to the high level of threat can be seen through the available related data regarding the use of methamphetamine. The number of methamphetamine related calls to the poison control center increased by 29% since 2015. While it is difficult to determine a specific trend concerning the number of emergency department visits over the three year period of available data, the number of hospitalizations related to methamphetamine use showed a 63% increase over the same time period. Perhaps one of the most compelling indications of methamphetamine use is the number of overdose deaths, which increased 68% from 2012 to 2016, even when 2016 data is still preliminary and expected to increase.

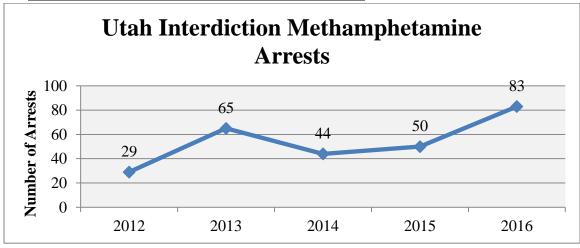
> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Arrests

- O Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 2,843 methamphetamine felony arrests by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 569 per year.
 - Although there was a slight increase in methamphetamine felony arrests from 2012 to 2013, there has been a 48% decrease in arrests from 2013 to 2016.



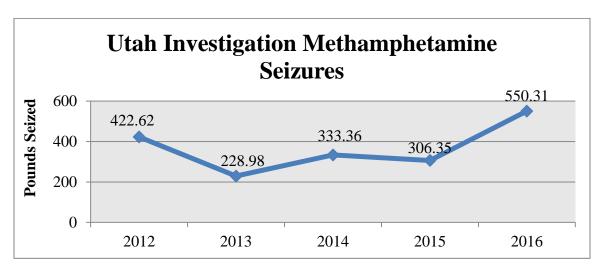
Interdiction Initiative Methamphetamine Arrests



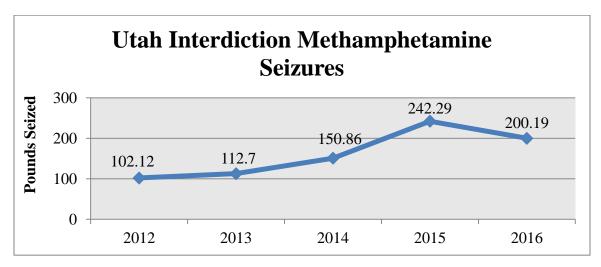
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

<u>Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Seizures</u>

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there was a total of 1,841.62 pounds of methamphetamine seized by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 368.32 per year.
 - The amount of methamphetamine seized has fluctuated over the past five years. However, there has been an overall increase of 30% since 2012.



Interdiction Initiative Methamphetamine Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Methamphetamine Labs:

- Since the early 2000's when hundreds of methamphetamine manufacturing labs were being identified and seized in Utah, the number of labs seized has significantly decreased. Additionally, any labs seen in recent years have primarily been small, user quantity setups. Despite this fact, the availability of methamphetamine has continued to increase in Utah due to the large production efforts in Mexico.
 - o In 2016 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2015 there were 0 labs seized.
 - o In 2014 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2013 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2012 there were 2 labs seized.

> Source Area for Methamphetamine:

- Of the 45 DTOs investigated in 2016, 30 were involved in trafficking methamphetamine.
- Mexico was the primary direct source area followed by Utah.
 - o 37% (17 times) obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 20% (9 times) obtained drugs from Utah.
 - o 17% (8 times) obtained drugs from California
 - o 13% (6 times) obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 9% (4 times) obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from Colorado.
 - o 2% (1 time) obtained drugs from Minnesota.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

• Methamphetamine in Utah primarily originates in Mexico and is smuggled across the US/Mexico border (into California or Arizona) via hidden compartments in vehicles. The methamphetamine is then then transported to Utah via the interstate highway systems (mainly Interstate-15, Interstate-80 and Interstate-70). Methamphetamine couriers also utilize commercial buses to transport methamphetamine from California to Utah.³

> Concealment:

• At the pound level, methamphetamine is often wrapped in cellophane plastic, sometimes masked in tape. At the ounce quantity or less, it is generally packaged in plastic bags. ²

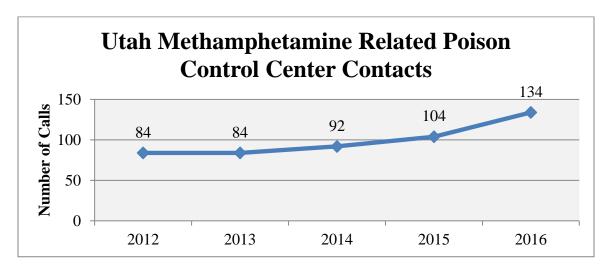
> Price:

- Over the last several years methamphetamine pricing has experienced a dramatic drop due to saturation of the market in Utah.
- Current price of methamphetamine:
 - o \$300 \$1,000 per ounce
 - o \$3,000 \$6,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Methamphetamine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

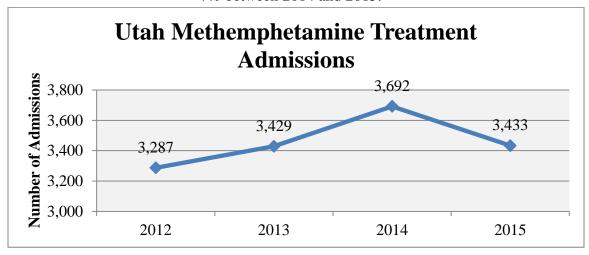
- o Between 2012 and 2016, the Utah Poison Control Center recorded 498 contact calls related to methamphetamine.
 - Average of 100 per year.
 - Overall there has been a 60% increase in the number of calls from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Methamphetamine Related Treatment Admissions

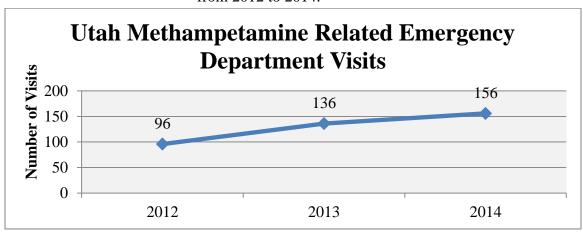
- O Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 13,841 methamphetamine related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 3,460 per year.
 - Methamphetamine related treatment admissions steadily increased from 2012 to 2014, and then slightly decreased by 7% between 2014 and 2015.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Methamphetamine Related Emergency Department Visits

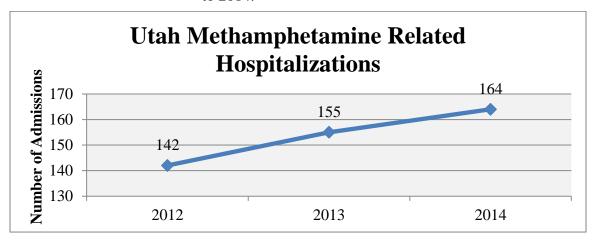
- o Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 388 methamphetamine related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 129 per year.
 - Emergency Department visits related to methamphetamine use have increased since 2012, with an overall increase of 63% from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Methamphetamine Related Hospitalizations

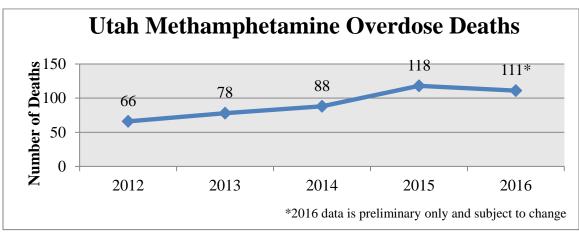
- o Between 2010 and 2014, there were a total of 461 methamphetamine related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 154 per year.
 - Hospitalizations related to methamphetamine use have increased each year with an overall increase of 15% from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 461 overdose deaths from methamphetamine use.
 - Average of 92 per year.
 - Although the data for 2016 is preliminary, overall there has been a 68% increase in the number of methamphetamine overdose deaths from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

> Projected Trends:

•	(b)(5)

Heroin

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Utah HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 heroin tied with methamphetamine, marijuana, and prescription drugs for being the most prevalent drugs seen in Utah. Further, the DUCs ranked heroin just above methamphetamine for causing the most negative impact in the community. Therefore, based on the DUC survey results as well as all the available supporting data, heroin is currently considered to be tied with methamphetamine as the top drug threat in Utah.

While heroin is not new in Utah, the prevalence of its availability has greatly increased over the past several years. Many DTOs investigated within Utah are now adding heroin as an additional drug to their already established trafficking operations. Although heroin arrests have decreased 55% since 2014, the total pounds of heroin seized have dramatically increased since 2012. The specific number of Utah heroin seizures has been sporadic, but the overall amount of heroin seized has risen 402% since 2012. In 2016, the primary direct source of heroin for the DTOs investigated was Mexico, followed by Utah. Although many of the specific DTOs investigated have been local organizations who obtain their supply within Utah, according to the 2016 DEA Trends in the Traffic Report, the vast majority of heroin in Utah is supplied by Mexican DTOs. Sources of supply for heroin DTOs in Utah are generally tied to sources of supply in Sinaloa and Nayarit, Mexico.² The southwest border has seen a significant increase in the amount of heroin that is entering into the United States. Between 2010 and 2014, heroin seizures on the southwest border of the United States increased 122% from 816 kilograms to 1813 kilograms. As a result of this increase many western states, including Utah, have seen a significant increase in heroin moving through their states, specifically along Interstate-15 which connects with Interstates- 70 and 80 going east.

Further, a majority of the available related data shows a significant impact from the increase in heroin use. Specifically, calls to poison control center regarding heroin use have remained stable in the last several years, and the most recent data for admissions to treatment for heroin use shows an increase since 2012. Despite a slight decline in 2014, heroin overdose deaths have increased over recent years and are one of the greatest concerns associated with this drug. While the majority of the overdoses have occurred in the larger municipalities, the number of overdose deaths has impacted individuals from all areas of Utah.

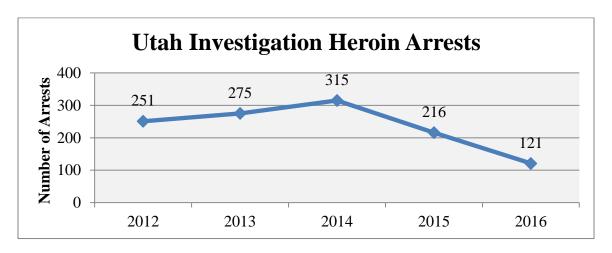
> Notes:

- o In response to increasing overdoses across the nation caused by the use of heroin and other opioids, many law enforcement agencies have trained and equipped officers with counter measures. The most common drug used to counter an opioid overdose is naloxone. Naloxone counteracts life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system, allowing an overdose victim to breathe normally. Naloxone is a nonscheduled (non-addictive) prescription medication. Naloxone only works if a person has opioids in their system and there are no adverse effects if it is not an opioid overdose. Although traditionally administered by emergency response personnel, naloxone can be administered by minimally trained laypeople. It can be injected, or sprayed into the nose. Naloxone wears off in 20-90 minutes. ⁵
- In 2014 a bill passed in Utah which allows physicians to write prescriptions for family members of friends of high risk individuals for an opioid overdose. The bill also established immunity for "good faith" administration of such treatments for use outside of a medical facility.⁵

> Findings:

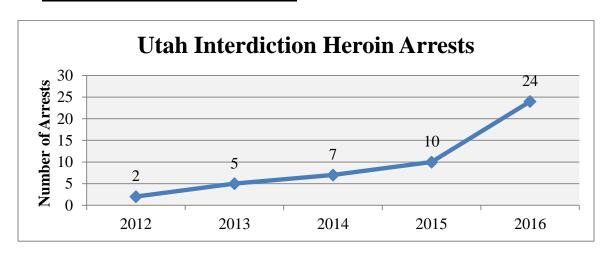
Investigative Initiatives Heroin Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 1,178 heroin felony arrests by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 236 per year.
 - The total number of arrests continued to decrease in 2016, overall there has been a 52% decrease in the number of arrests from 2012 to 2016.



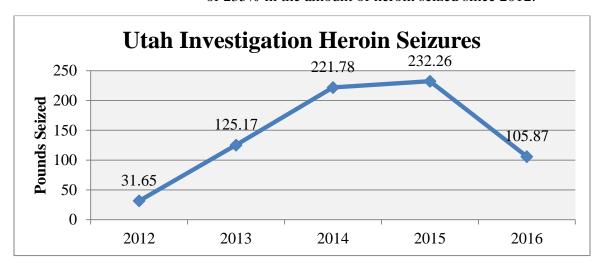
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Heroin Arrests



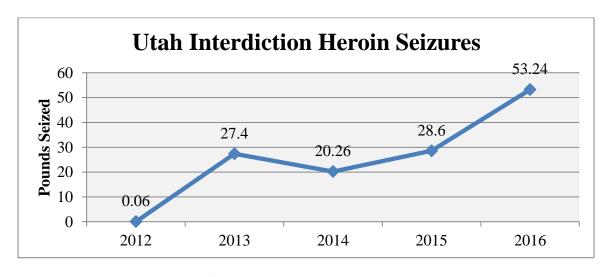
Investigative Initiatives Heroin Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 846.29 pounds of heroin seized by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 169.26 per year.
 - The amount of heroin seized was steadily increasing each year, especially since 2013 when there was a 295% increase from 2012. However, in 2016 there was a 54% decline in seizures. Despite this recent decline, there has been an overall increase of 235% in the amount of heroin seized since 2012.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Heroin Seizures



> Source Area for Heroin:

- Of the 45 DTOs investigated in 2016, 22 were involved in trafficking heroin.
- Mexico was the primary direct source area followed by Utah.
 - o 45% (15 times) obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 24% (8 times) obtained drugs from Utah.
 - o 12% (4 times) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 9% (3 times) obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 6% (2 time) obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 3% (1 time) obtained drugs from North Carolina

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Mexican organizations that operate out of Sinaloa and Nayarit send multiple-pound quantities of heroin to Utah via couriers on busses or private vehicles.
- Heroin is often transported within vehicles from Mexico to Salt Lake City via Arizona and California, particularly through the Tijuana-San Diego corridor.
- It is also reported that the cartels will send couriers with multiple pounds of heroin on passenger busses from California to Utah. (DEA regional).

> Concealment:

 Black tar and brown heroin are often packaged in small plastic bags or cellophane balls/bricks, and balloons.²

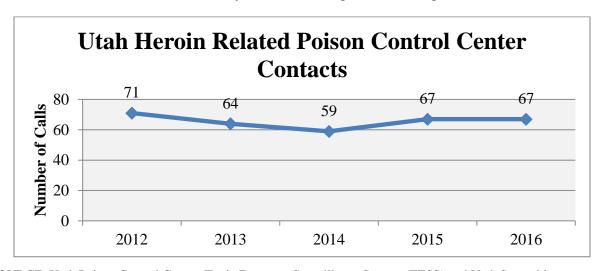
> Price:

- Current price for heroin:
 - o \$700 \$1,100 per ounce
 - o \$15,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Heroin Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

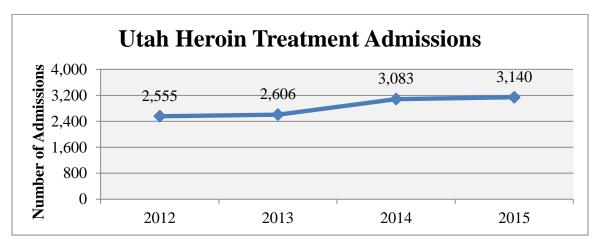
- o Between 2012 and 2016, the Utah Poison Control Center recorded 328 contact calls related to heroin.
 - Average of 67 per year.
 - Heroin related calls have remained relatively low over the past five years, with no significant change.



SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Heroin Related Treatment Admissions

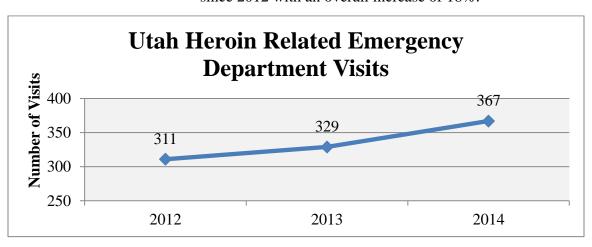
- Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 11,384 heroin related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 2,846 per year.
 - Heroin related treatment admissions have been increasing each year since 2012 with an overall 23% increase from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

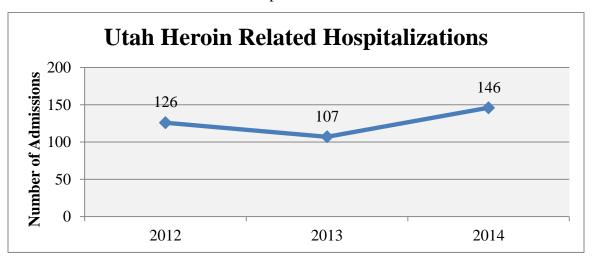
Heroin Related Emergency Department Visits

- Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 1007 heroin related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 336 per year.
 - Heroin related emergency department visits have increased since 2012 with an overall increase of 18%.



Heroin Related Hospitalizations

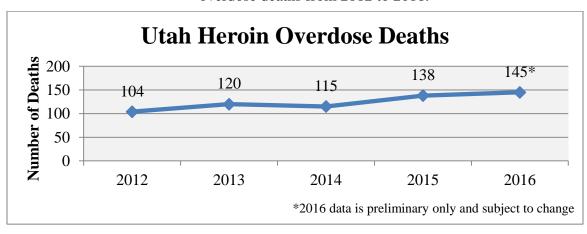
- o Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 379 heroin related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 126 per year.
 - Although there was a 15% decrease in 2013, overall heroin related hospitalizations have increased 16% from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Heroin Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 622 heroin overdose deaths.
 - Average of 124 per year.
 - Although the data for 2016 is preliminary, overall there has been a 39% increase in the number of methamphetamine overdose deaths from 2012 to 2016.



Projected Trends:

Prescription Drugs

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Utah HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 prescription drugs tied with heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana for being the most prevalent drugs seen in Utah. The DUCs also ranked prescription drugs as third overall for drugs causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community.⁴ Based on these survey results and the available supporting data, prescription drugs are assessed to be the third greatest current drug threat to Utah primarily due to their continued prevalence and availability.

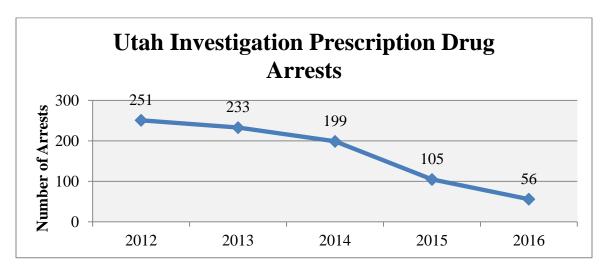
While there have not been extraordinary increases associated with prescription drugs, their continued presence in Utah still poses considerable negative impacts to society. Additionally, prescription drug use is often seen as a gateway to harder illicit drugs, particularly heroin. Although arrests for prescription drugs have been declining since 2012, the total amount of pills seized per year decreased from 2013 to 2015 but increased significantly from 2015 to 2016. While some prescriptions drugs are sold and purchased on the dark web, doctor shopping to obtain multiple prescriptions for resale on the black market remains the most common method of supply for the DTOs investigated. Therefore, in 2016 the overwhelming majority of direct source of Oxycodone, the most common drug seized by the initiatives, was from within Utah, followed by Nevada and Idaho.

Further evidence to the impact of prescription drugs based on the available related data paints a similar picture. The number of calls to the poison control center has remained fairly consistent from 2012 to 2016. While prescription drug overdose deaths were on the rise from 2012 to 2014, there was a slight 2% drop in 2015. Current totals for prescription drug overdose deaths in 2016 appear to show a decrease, but the total is subject to change as the data is still preliminary.

> Findings:

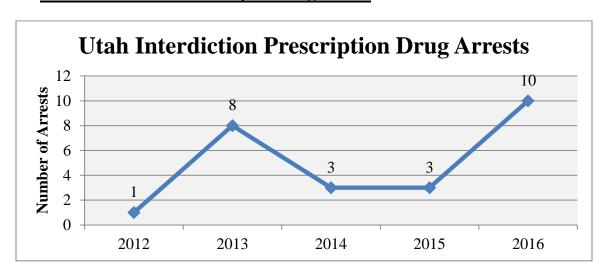
Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Arrests

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 844 prescription drug felony arrests by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 169 per year.
 - The total number of arrests have decreased 78% overall since 2012.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

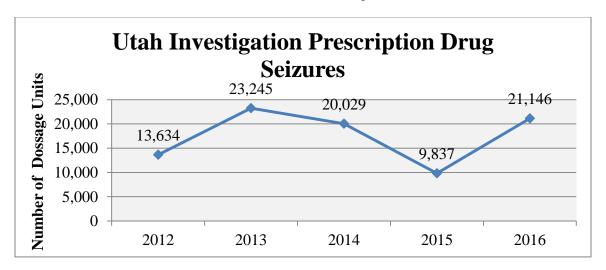
Interdiction Initiative Prescription Drug Arrests



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

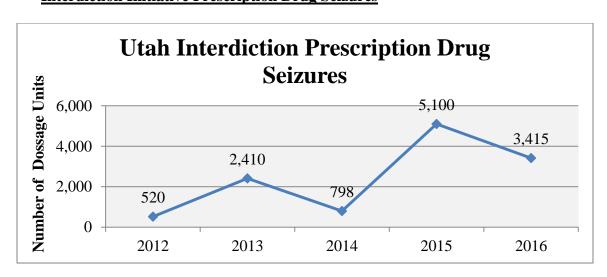
Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 100,134 prescription drug dosage units seized by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 20,026 per year.
 - The amount of prescription drug dosage units seized has fluctuated since 2012. However, there has been an overall increase of 73% in dosage units seized since 2012.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Prescription Drug Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

• Fentanyl Seizures

- RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of fentanyl, a separate subset of prescription drugs, in 2016.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 5.86 pounds of fentanyl seized by Colorado initiatives.

> Source Area for Prescription Drugs:

- Of the 45 DTOs investigated in 2016, 1 was involved in trafficking Oxycodone.
- Utah was the primary direct source area.

> Transportation:

- Prescription drugs are most commonly obtained through doctor shopping and prescription fraud. Patients obtain prescriptions, and then sell all or part of them to dealers. Pain clinics are a predominant source of supply for prescription drugs. ¹
- Prescription drugs are also transported into Utah via vehicle or via the postal system.
- Some distributors sell pharmaceuticals online or via the dark web.

> Concealment:

• No specific concealment methods for prescription drugs were identified.

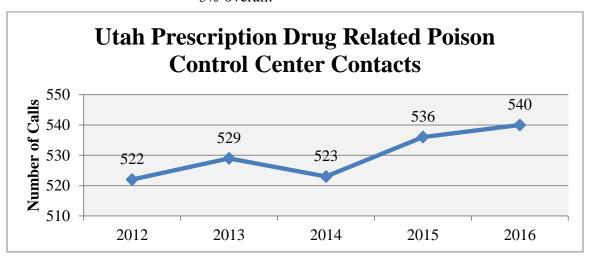
> Price:

- Current price for commonly seen in prescription drugs in Utah:
 - o \$14 \$50 per Oxycodone pill
 - o \$1 \$10 per Xanax pill

> Related Information:

Prescription Drug Related Poison Control Center Contacts

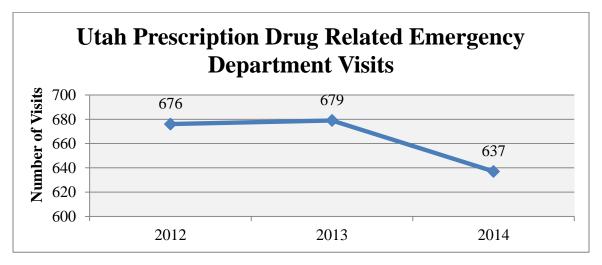
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Utah Poison Control Center recorded 2,650 contact calls related to prescription drugs.
 - Average of 530 per year.
 - The total number of prescription drug calls per year has remained fairly consistent since 2012, with a slight increase of 3% overall.



SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Prescription Drug Related Emergency Department Visits

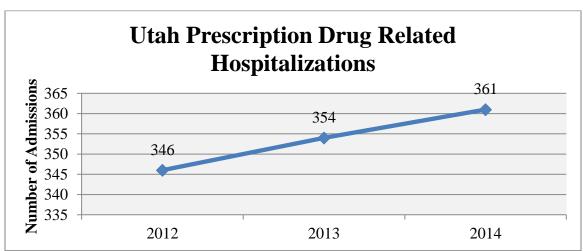
- o Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 1,992 prescription drug related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 664 per year.
 - Despite a 6% decrease from 2013 to 2014 prescription drug related emergency department visits have remained fairly stable from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

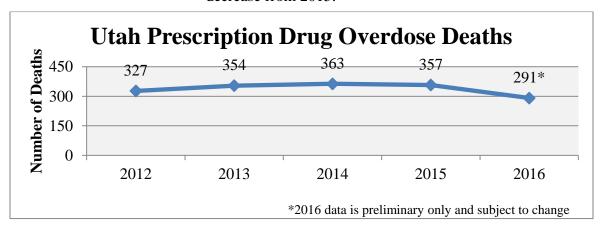
Prescription Drug Related Hospitalizations

- o Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 1,061 prescription drug related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 354 per year.
 - There has been an overall 4% increase in prescription drug related hospitalizations from 2012 to 2014.



Prescription Drug Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 1,692 prescription drug overdose deaths.
 - Average of 338 per year.
 - The number of prescription drug overdose deaths was slightly increasing each year from 2012 to 2014, but decreased by 2% in 2015. The 2016 data for prescription drug overdose deaths is preliminary, therefore it is unknown if it will remain a decrease from 2015.





Marijuana

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Utah HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 marijuana tied with heroin, methamphetamine, and prescription drugs for being the most prevalent drugs seen in Utah. However, the DUCs also ranked marijuana fourth for drugs causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community.⁴ While it is clear marijuana use and distribution continue to be a problem for Utah, based on the survey results as well as the available supporting data, marijuana is assessed overall to be the fourth most prominent current drug threat to Utah.

The total number of marijuana arrests has been decreasing since 2013, although the overall pounds seized have increased over the last five years. However, the number of plants seized has significantly dropped since 2012. This is attributable to a tremendous proactive push from law enforcement agencies to eradicate the established outdoor grows in southern Utah. To date, there has been no evidence that DTOs are seeking to rebuild the grows in that area, highlighting the overall success of their concerted efforts. Also, K-2 Spice, a synthetic cannabinoid, first appeared in Utah and was seized in large quantities in 2013, but seizures have since dramatically decreased.

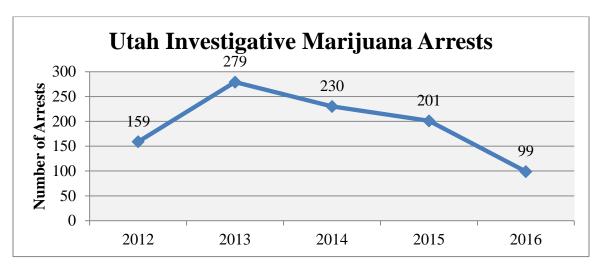
In 2016, half of the direct source of marijuana sold by Utah DTOs investigated was from California. Although Utah borders Colorado, a state with both legalized medical and recreational marijuana, it has not seen a dramatic increase of use and impact from Colorado's legalization. Utah continues to primarily see personal use quantities transported from Colorado to Utah, which occurs mainly in the eastern border areas of Utah. Utah interdiction data shows the large majority of seizures continue to originate in California. This is not a surprise considering the general flow for all drugs is moving from the west coast to the east coast.

Further evidence regarding the impact of marijuana in Utah can be seen in additional available data. Marijuana related calls to the poison control center have been on the rise since 2013. During the three year period from 2012 to 2014 marijuana related emergency department visits and hospitalizations remained fairly low with only slight increases seen in hospitalizations.

> Findings:

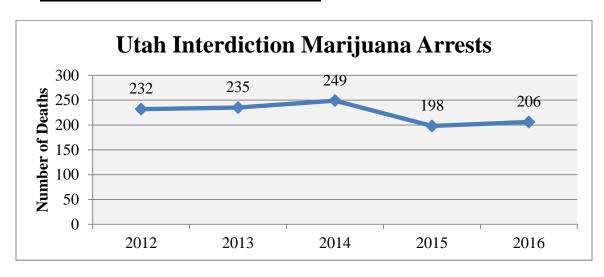
Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 968 marijuana felony arrests by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 194 per year.
 - The total number of marijuana arrests increased by 75% from 2012 to 2013, and then decreased by 65% from 2013 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

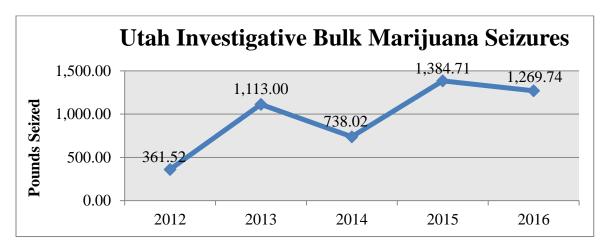
Interdiction Initiative Marijuana Arrests



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

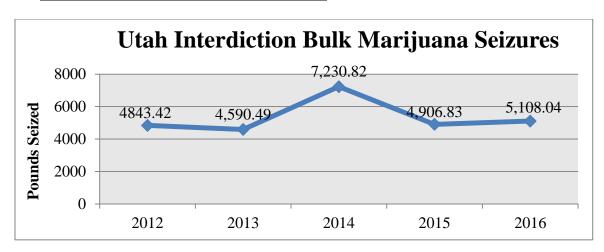
Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Seizures

- Bulk Marijuana Seizures
 - o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 4,866.99 pounds of bulk marijuana seized by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 973.4 per year.
 - Bulk marijuana seizures have fluctuated over the past five years, but have had an overall 251% increase since 2012.



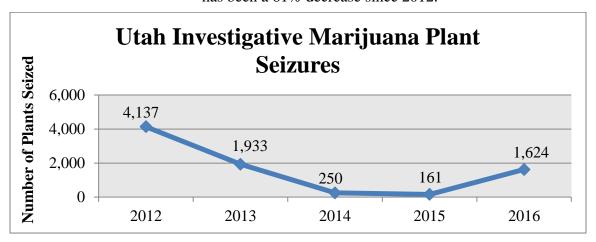
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Marijuana Seizures

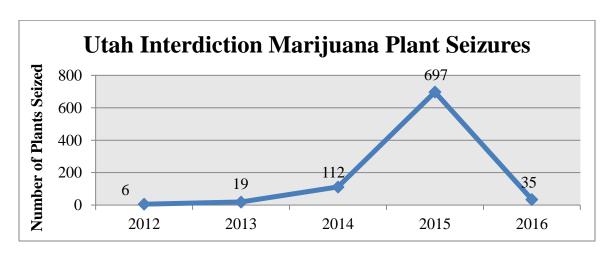


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

- Marijuana Plant Seizures
 - o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 8,105 plants seized by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 1,621 per year.
 - Despite an increase of 909% from 2015 to 2016, overall there has been a 61% decrease since 2012.

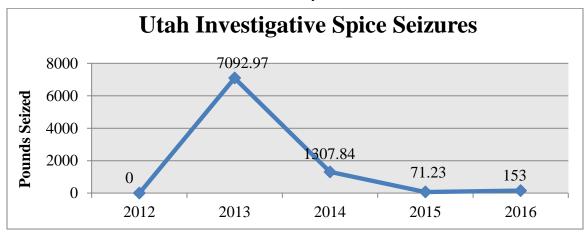


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

- Synthetic Cannabinoid, K-2 Spice Seizures
 - o Between 2013 and 2016, a total of 8,625.04 pounds of spice was seized by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 1,725.01 per year.
 - Spice first showed up in large amounts in Utah in 2013 but has since decreased by 98% from 2013 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

- Marijuana Concentrate Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of concentrates, such as hash oil, as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 107.53 pounds of hash oil seized by Utah initiatives which was an increase of 1,306% from 2015's 7.65 pounds seized.
- Marijuana Edible Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of marijuana edibles as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 2,382 individual edible items seized by Utah initiatives which was an increase of 691% from 2015's 301 edibles seized.

> Source Area for Marijuana:

- Of the 45 DTOs investigated in 2016, 3 were involved in trafficking marijuana.
- The source area for the marijuana was primarily California, followed by Nevada.
 - o 50% (3 times) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 33% (2 time) obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 17% (1 time) obtained drugs from New York.
- Of the 45 DTOs investigated in 2016, 1 was involved in trafficking synthetic marijuana or K2-Spice.
 - o Utah was the primary source area.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Much of the marijuana encountered in and traversing through Utah is grown in northern California and Oregon. ²
- Many seizures of California-produced marijuana occur along Interstated-80.
- Some sources inform that marijuana is sometimes purchased in Colorado dispensaries and brought to Utah to be sold.

> Concealment:

• Marijuana is usually packaged in one-pound vacuumed-sealed bags or plastic bags.

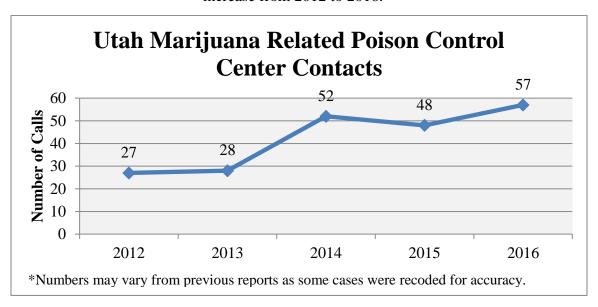
> Price:

- Current price for marijuana:
 - o \$150 \$350 per ounce
 - o \$1,500 \$3,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Marijuana Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

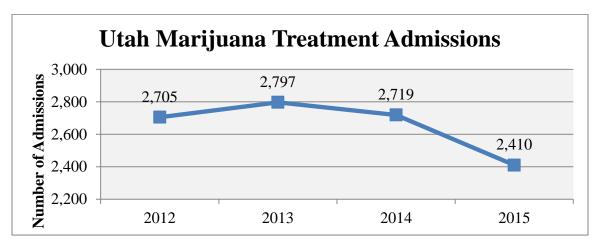
- o Between 2012 and 2016, the Utah Poison Control Center recorded 212 contact calls related to marijuana.
 - Average of 42 per year.
 - Marijuana related contact calls has had an overall 111% increase from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Marijuana Related Treatment Admissions

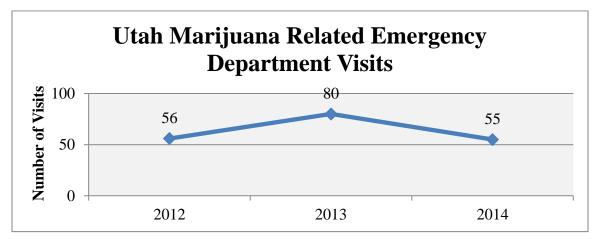
- Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 10,631 marijuana related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 2,658 per year.
 - Marijuana related treatment admissions were slightly increasing from 2012 to 2013 but then decreased 14% from 2013 to 2015.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

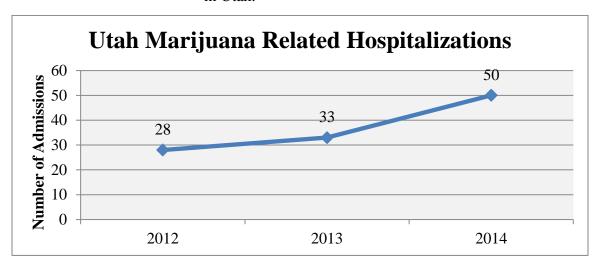
Marijuana Related Emergency Department Visits

- o Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 191 marijuana related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 64 per year.
 - Marijuana related emergency department visits have remained fairly low from 2012 to 2014, however there was a 31% decrease in visits from 2013 to 2014.



Marijuana Related Hospitalizations

- Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 111 marijuana related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 37 per year.
 - Although hospitalizations have shown a slight increase during the three year period of available data, the number of hospitalizations related to marijuana remains very low per year in Utah.



Projected Trends:	
D	

Cocaine

> Threat Description:

Utah HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs) ranked cocaine as one of the lesser prevalent drugs seen in Utah in a survey concerning 2016 drug trends. Also, the DUCs ranked cocaine as causing the fifth greatest level of negative impact in the community. Based on the survey results as well as the available supporting data, cocaine is considered to currently be the fifth most evident drug threat in Utah.

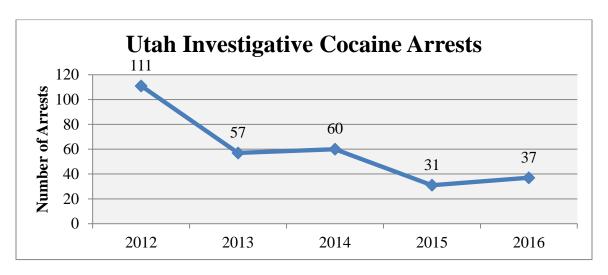
Cocaine is traditionally distributed as a white, crystalline powder, but can also appear in small, irregularly shaped chunks, or "rocks." Crack cocaine specifically appeared to have mostly disappeared from the state over a decade ago, but it is just beginning to return to the area as reported by some of the DUCs. Overall cocaine arrests have been steadily decreasing over the last five years. The amount of cocaine seized has fluctuated, but despite a significant drop in 2014 the amount of cocaine seizures appears to be slowly increasing with each year. The primary direct source of cocaine supply for the Utah DTOs investigated was Mexico followed closely by California. The most common means of trafficking cocaine continues to be through the use of motor vehicle up from Mexico to Interstate-15 and then across to Interstate-70 and 80 within Utah.

Evidence that cocaine may be making a resurgence in Utah is demonstrated in the available related data. While exposure calls to poison control centers were declining since 2012, and still remain fairly low overall, there was a spike in the number of calls in 2015 with a 100% increase over 2014 and 2016 remained consistent with 2015. Treatment admissions for cocaine use have been steadily declining since 2012 and during the three year period of data available for cocaine related emergency department visits and hospitalizations, the numbers per year remain low. Additionally, the number of overdose deaths attributed to cocaine use has stayed fairly consistent and also low over the last five years.

> Findings:

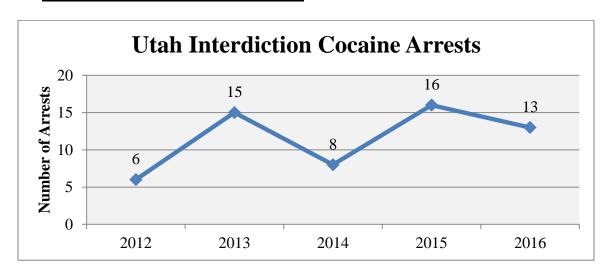
Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 296 cocaine felony arrests by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 59 per year.
 - Cocaine arrests have been declining since 2012 with an overall 67% decrease from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

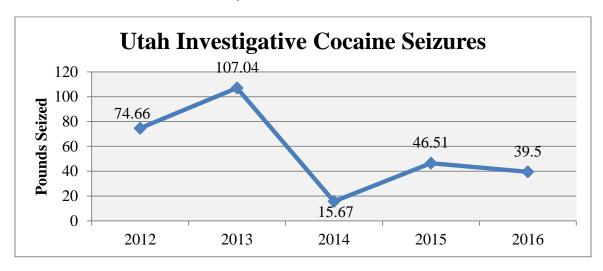
Interdiction Initiative Cocaine Arrests



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

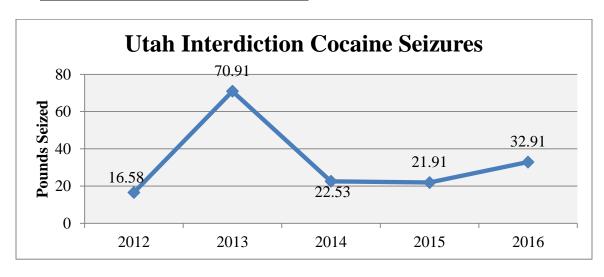
Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Seizures

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 283.38 pounds of cocaine seized by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 56.68 per year.
 - The amount of cocaine seizures have fluctuated over the past five years, with an overall decrease of 47% since 2012.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Cocaine Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Source Area for Cocaine:

- Of the 45 DTOs investigated in 2016, 11 were involved in trafficking cocaine.
- Mexico was the primary direct source area, followed by California.
 - o 38% (6 times) obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 31% (5 times) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 19% (3 times) obtained drugs from Utah
 - o 6% (1 time) obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 6% (1 time) obtained drugs from Nevada.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Cocaine distribution in Utah is controlled primarily by Mexican poly-drug trafficking organizations.
- Drug loads are transported from Mexico, Arizona, California and Nevada to Utah.
- Upon entering the state, a common destination point for cocaine is St. George, Utah. From St. George, cocaine is frequently moved north on Interstate-15 and then transferred to Interstate-70 where it is then moved east to Colorado.
- An emerging trend is the avoidance of Interstate-15, instead transporting cocaine from southern California, through Central Nevada and using the Interstate-80 from Wendover to Salt Lake City.

> Concealment:

• At the kilogram level, cocaine is often wrapped in cellophane plastic, sometimes masked in tape and packaged with some sort of odor eliminator.

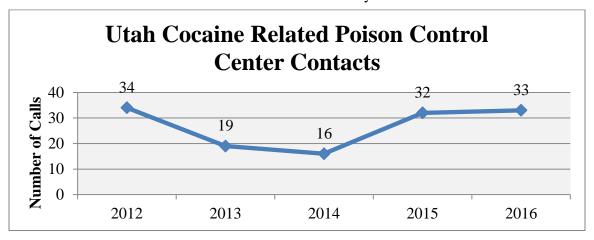
> Price:

- Current price of cocaine:
 - o \$500 \$2,300 per ounce
 - o \$10,000 \$11,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Cocaine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

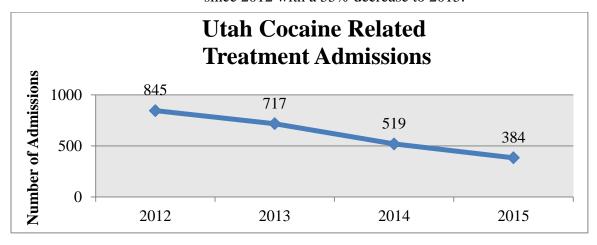
- o Between 2012 and 2016, the Utah Poison Control Center recorded 134 contact calls related to cocaine.
 - Average of 27 per year.
 - The number of contact calls regarding cocaine has been on a downward trend since 2012. There was, however, a 106% increase in the number of calls from 2014 to 2016, albeit the numbers are still relatively low.



SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Cocaine Related Treatment Admissions

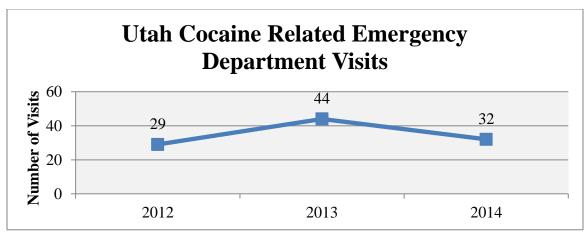
- Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 2,465 cocaine related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 616 per year.
 - Cocaine related treatment admissions have been declining since 2012 with a 55% decrease to 2015.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

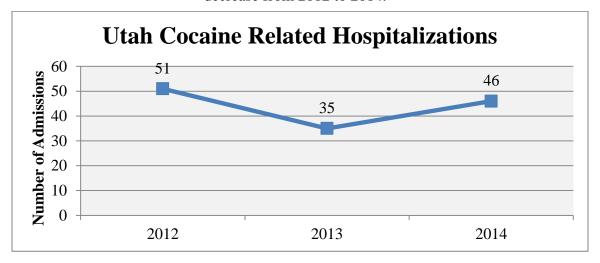
Cocaine Related Emergency Department Visits

- o Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 105 cocaine related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 35 per year.
 - Despite a 52% increase in 2013 from the previous year, cocaine related emergency department visits have remained low from 2012 to 2014.



Cocaine Related Hospitalizations

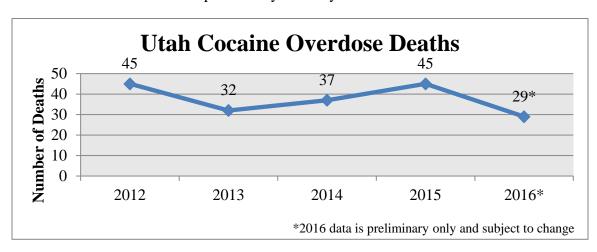
- Detween 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 132 cocaine related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 44 per year.
 - The number of cocaine related hospitalizations has remained fairly low over the years, although there was a 10% overall decrease from 2012 to 2014.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Cocaine Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 188 cocaine overdose deaths.
 - Average of 38 per year.
 - The number of cocaine overdose deaths has remained fairly stable over the previous five years, although overall there was a 36% decrease from 2012 to 2016, however 2016 data is still preliminary and may increase.



> Projected Trends:

• (b)(5)

Club Drugs

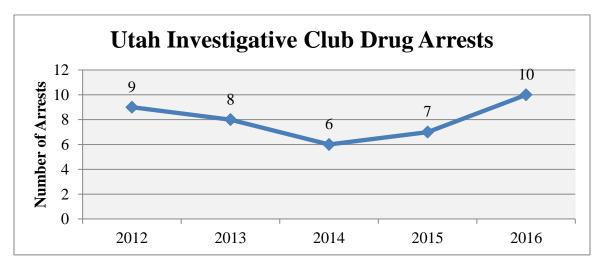
> Threat Description:

Currently club drugs pose a very minimal drug threat in Utah. In a 2016 survey, Utah HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs) ranked club drugs as some of the least prevalent drugs in Utah as well as having some of the least negative impact in the state. Overall club drug arrests have been decreasing over the past five years and have remained fairly low throughout that time. Additionally, despite a spike in 2014, the amount of club drugs seized per year has fluctuated since 2012. Due to their overall limited presence in Utah, there is currently no further available data related to club drugs for analysis.

> Findings:

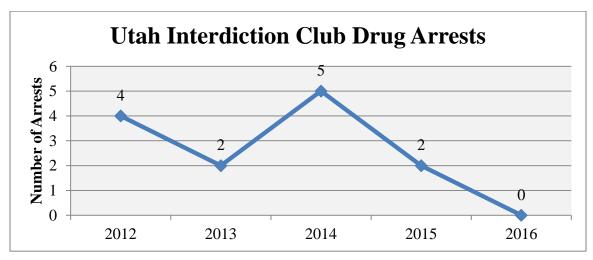
Investigative Initiatives Club Drug Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 40 club drug felony arrests by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 8 per year.
 - The number of arrests for club drugs has been extremely low since 2012, and has been fairly stable over that time.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

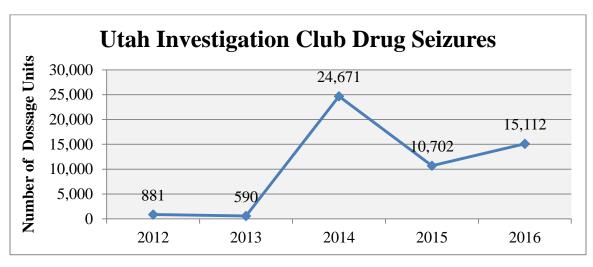
Interdiction Initiative Club Drug Arrests



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

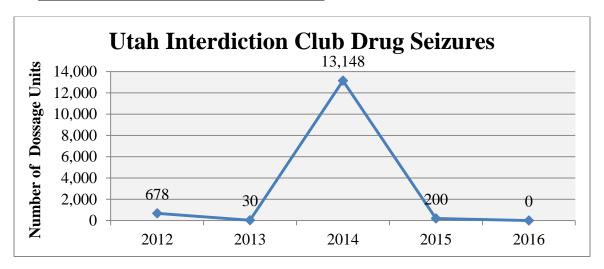
Investigative Initiatives Club Drug Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 66,012 dosage units of club drugs seized by Utah initiatives.
 - Average of 13,202 per year.
 - There is no consistent trend observed over the last five years for club drug seizures; however, there have been some significant amounts seized, indicating the presence of club drugs is fairly high in Utah.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Club Drug Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Source Area for Club Drugs:

- Of the 45 DTOs investigated in 2016, 2 were involved in trafficking club drugs.
- The source area for the club drugs was primarily California.
 - o 60% (3 times) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 20% (1 time) obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 20% (1 time) obtained drugs from New York.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Utah is primarily a transit state for club drugs. Traffickers primarily use Interstate-80 in personal vehicles to move them from California. ¹
- It is also reported by the Utah HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs) that MDMA specifically, both in pill and powder form, has been coming directly from China into Utah via parcel packages.

> Concealment:

• No specific concealment methods were noted for club drugs.

> Price:

- Current price for commonly seen club drugs in Utah:
 - o \$7 \$15 per pill of MDMA

> Related information:

Due to club drugs overall limited presence in Utah, there is currently no further available data related to club drugs for analysis.

> Projected Trends:

• (b)(5)

Utah Drug Prices



2017

The listed drug prices reflect the low / high thresholds of responses, by drug type, from urban and rural drug units in the state. These prices are subject to change due to location or shifting drug trends and should be used as a general guideline. The prices represent a summary of cost seen by year's end of 2016.

Cocaine Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	150	250	200
1/4 Ounce	300	500	400
1/2 Ounce	500	500	500
Ounce	900	2,300	1,400
Pound	10,000	11,000	10,500

Cocaine Crack	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce			
1/4 Ounce	Currently Not Seen		
1/2 Ounce			
Ounce			
Pound			

Meth Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$	
1/8 Ounce				
1/4 Ounce	Curr	Currently Not Seen		
1/2 Ounce	Curr			
Ounce				
Pound				

Meth	Low	High	Average
Ice	\$	\$	\$
1/8 Ounce	60	250	155
1/4 Ounce	150	200	175
1/2 Ounce	250	500	375
Ounce	300	1,000	650
Pound	3,000	6,000	4,500

Heroin	Low	High	Average
Tar	\$	\$	\$
1/8 Ounce	250	300	275
1/4 Ounce	300	400	350
1/2 Ounce	400	500	450
Ounce	700	1,100	900
Pound	15,000	15,000	15,000

Heroin Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	250	300	275
1/4 Ounce	300	400	350
1/2 Ounce	400	500	450
Ounce	900	1,500	1,200
Pound	15,000	15,000	15,000

Club Drugs	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
MDMA/Ecstasy (DU)	25	50	35
Molly (DU)	10	20	15

Marijuana	Low	High	Average
Plant	\$	5	\$
1/8 Ounce	40	60	50
1/4 Ounce	80	100	90
1/2 Ounce	100	200	150
Ounce	150	400	275
Pound	1,500	3,000	2,250

Marijuana Concentrate	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	300	400	350
1/4 Ounce	500	700	600
1/2 Ounce	700	900	800
Ounce	1,200	1,400	1,300
Pound	14,000	16,000	15,000

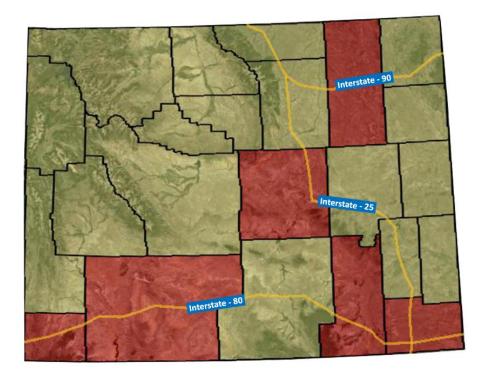
Other Drugs of Note:

• **Prescriptions drugs** average \$1/mg

Oxycodone (30mg) \$14 -

^{*}Blank spaces indicate drugs are either not purchased in these quantities, or are not a part of current cases.

WYOMING



RMHIDTA Funded Initiatives in Wyoming

In 2016, RMHIDTA funded four investigative initiatives and one interdiction initiative in the state of Wyoming.

- The Southeast Enforcement Team (SEET) Albany and Laramie Counties
- The Southwest Enforcement Team (SWET) Uinta and Sweetwater Counties
- The Northeast Enforcement Team (NEET) Campbell County
- The Central Enforcement Team (CEET) Natrona County
- Criminal Interdiction Program Wyoming Highway Patrol (WHP)

Of the five Wyoming funded initiatives, four are dedicated to drug enforcement investigations and divided throughout the state for greater regional coverage. The Wyoming Highway Patrol (WHP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction on the interstate highway. WHP does not conduct long-term investigations and most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash, drug proceeds or suspects of other criminal behavior in vehicles. Significant interdiction seizures and arrests are handed off to one of the regional enforcement teams for investigative follow up.

Source Considerations

There were several sources consulted in writing the Wyoming section of the threat assessment. Specifically these sources include Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process Data (PMP), Wyoming HIDTA initiatives drug unit commander surveys, the Wyoming National Guard Counterdrug Program, the Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), the DEA 2016 National Drug Threat Assessment and the DEA Trends in the Traffic Report. Additionally, further data was obtained from the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center as well as the Wyoming Department of Health.

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs)

The primary mission of HIDTA is to target drug-trafficking organizations (DTOs) or money-laundering organizations (MLOs) with a local, multi-state or international operational scope. The investigative intent is to disrupt or dismantle the ability of those DTOs or MLOs to operate. These are criminal enterprises with a defined hierarchy, very much like the organizational structure in a business with a head officer and subordinates that are responsible for various roles to support the DTO.

> Investigations:

In 2016 the Wyoming investigative initiatives targeted 20 drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). No money laundering organizations (MLOs) were targeted in 2016. Of all 20 organizations investigated, 9 were disrupted or dismantled. An organization is considered dismantled when its leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed and incapable of continuing to operate or reconstituting itself. Disrupted refers to when the normal and effective operation of the organization is impeded.

Of the 20 DTOs investigated:

- o 13 were classified as <u>local organizations</u> because their illicit activity generally is limited to the same metropolitan area or clearly defined geographical area.
- 6 were classified as <u>multi-state organizations</u> because they regularly carry out drug trafficking or money laundering operations in more than one state, beyond any one particular metropolitan area even if that area covers multiple states.
- o 1 was classified as an <u>international organization</u> due to its established connection to an international DTO/MLO. Additionally, they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering operations in more than one country, or they are based in one specific country and conduct their illegal activities in another.

> Scope of DTOs Investigated 2012 - 2016:

- Between 19 and 28 DTOs are investigated annually, with an average of 24 DTOs per year.
- In total, 118 DTOs have been investigated over the past five years.
 - o 63% (74) investigated were classified as local organizations.
 - o 36% (42) investigated were classified as multi-state organizations.
 - o 2% (2) investigated were classified as international organizations.

> DTO Membership Characteristics:

The definition of a DTO is an organization consisting of five or more persons that has a clearly defined chain-of-command and whose principal activity is to generate income through illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, transportation, and distribution activities. The definition of an MLO is an organization of two or more persons who process illegal drug profits to disguise the source of the money and make it appear to be legitimate income. Members of those organizations are those who take direction from the leader(s) and who carry out any of the organization's activities. Looking at the characteristics of previously identified DTOs is useful for investigative purposes.

- In 2016 there were a total of 256 members across all DTOs and MLOs investigated.
 - o The average size per organization was approximately 13 members.
 - The largest DTO investigated had 36 members, was comprised of no-Hispanic Caucasian individuals and trafficked Methamphetamine.
- In 2016 there were four different racial/ethnic affiliations among the DTOs investigated.
 - 55% (11) had a membership primarily comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 30% (6) had a membership primarily comprised of non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
 - o 10% (2) had a membership primarily comprised of Mexican individuals.
 - o 5% (1) had a membership primarily comprised of African-American and Mexican individuals.

> DTO Membership Numbers 2012 - 2016:

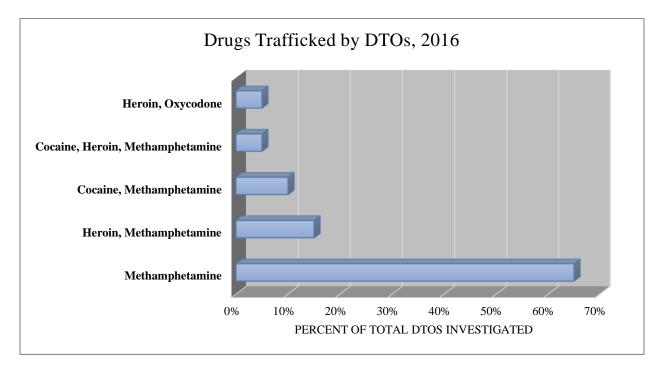
- The average number of members per DTO has been 12 individuals.
- Consistently over the past five years the primary DTOs have been comprised of either non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals, Mexican individuals, or a combination of the two ethnic groups.
 - There are no other major DTO membership trends observed over the past five years.
- The top percent of DTOs investigated had an ethnic membership primarily comprised of:
 - o 58% were non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 22% were Mexican individuals.
 - o 15% were both non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
 - o 2% were both African American and Mexican individuals.
 - o 1% were both non-Hispanic Caucasian and African-American individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs in 2016:

Drug trafficking is the complex system that illegally supplies drugs to consumers. It encompasses smuggling, importation, cultivation, manufacture, transportation, sales, distribution, and possession with intent to distribute or sell controlled substances.

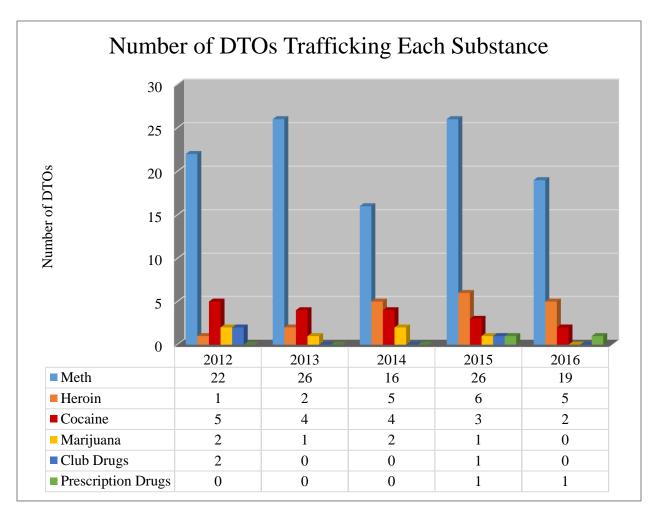
In 2016 the primary drug trafficked by investigated DTOs was Methamphetamine.

- 65% (13) primarily sold Methamphetamine.
- 15% (3) primarily sold Heroin and Methamphetamine.
- 10% (2) primarily sold Cocaine and Methamphetamine.
- 5% (1) primarily sold Cocaine, Heroin, and Methamphetamine.
- 5% (1) primarily sold Heroin and Oxycodone.



> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs 2012 - 2016:

- DTOs trafficking methamphetamine has accounted for 92% of the drugs trafficked in Wyoming over the past five years.
- DTOs trafficking Heroin have increased from 4% in 2012 to 25% in 2016.
- DTOs trafficking Cocaine decreased from 20% in 2012 to 10% in 2016.
- In 2015 and 2016 there was a DTO investigated trafficking Prescription Drugs for the first time in the past five years.

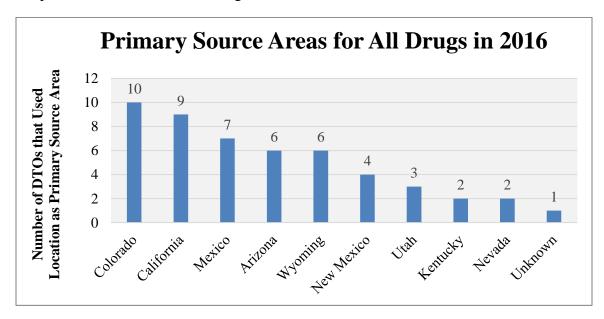


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The number of DTOs listed above per year will exceed the total number of DTOs investigated per year due to poly-drug trafficking.

> Primary Drug Source Area for DTOs:

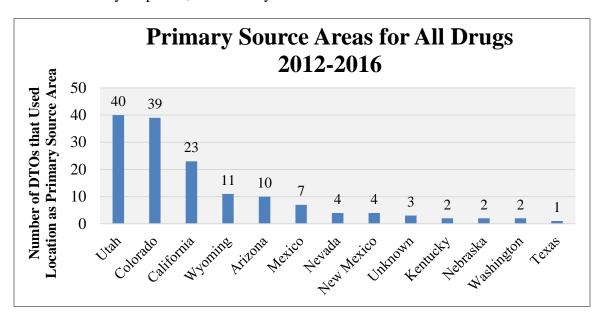
The source area is the state or foreign country from which the DTO/MLO investigated obtains the drugs from another DTO or individual. The source area is the most direct and immediate source of supply by the DTO and not necessarily the area where the drug was produced, manufactured or originated.



*Note: The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Primary Drug Source Area for DTOs 2012 - 2016:

- There were no significant trends observed over this time period.
- Utah was the most common source area of all drugs for the DTOs investigated across the five year period, followed by Colorado.



*Note: The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

Interdiction

The Wyoming Highway Patrol (WHP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction along the interstate highway. Interdiction refers to the incidents where highway or state patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently identify and seize illicit contraband. WHP most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds, or suspects of other criminal behavior. WHP does not conduct long-term investigations; therefore, significant interdiction seizures and arrests are handed off to a regional enforcement team for investigative follow up. Significant drug loads refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. Large money seizures refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money in 2016:

- There were a total of 55 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top five <u>origin states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 44% (24 loads) originated from California
 - o 18% (10 loads) originated from Colorado
 - o 11% (6 loads) originated from Nevada
 - o 9% (5 loads) per state, originated from Pennsylvania and Washington
- In 2016, there were a total of 51 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top five destination states for those loads were the following:
 - o 14% (7 loads) were destined for Illinois
 - o 12% (6 loads) per state, were destined for Missouri and Wyoming
 - o 6% (3 loads) per state, were destined for Florida and North Dakota
- In 2016, there were a total of 10 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The <u>origin states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 20% (2 loads) per state, originated from South Dakota and Wisconsin
 - 10% (1 load each) per state, originated from Delaware, Illinois, Iowa,
 Mississippi, Ohio, and Pennsylvania
- In 2016, there were a total of 8 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The destination states for those loads were the following:
 - o 63% (5 loads) were destined for California
 - o 13% (1 load) per state, were destined for Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money 2012 - 2016:

- There were a total of 155 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top five <u>origin states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 54% (84 loads) originated from California
 - o 10% (16 loads) originated from Colorado
 - o 8% (13 loads) originated from Nevada
 - o 8% (12 loads) originated from Oregon
 - o 7% (11 loads) originated from Washington
- There were a total of 142 <u>significant drug loads</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top five <u>destination states</u> for those loads were the following:
 - o 13% (19 loads) were destined for Wyoming
 - o 9% (13 loads) were destined for Missouri
 - o 8% (12 loads) were destined for Illinois
 - o 8% (11 loads) were destined for Minnesota
 - o 6% (9 loads) were destined for Ohio
- There were a total of 27 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific state of origin noted.
- The top five origin states for those loads were the following:
 - 11% (3 loads) per state, originated from Minnesota, Missouri, New York,
 South Dakota, and Wisconsin
- There were a total of 23 <u>large money seizures</u> interdicted with a specific destination state noted.
- The top seven destination states for those loads were the following:
 - o 61% (14 loads) were destined for California
 - o 9% (2 loads) per state, were destined for Nevada, and Oregon
 - o 4% (1 load) per state, were destined for Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, and Wyoming

Drug Threat

The following drugs are listed in order of their current perceived threat to the state. Related Information –

In addition to law enforcement data, it is essential to consider other areas of available data pertaining to the impact of drug use. Further evidence regarding the threat posed to society by drug use can be seen in data regarding calls to the poison control center, treatment admissions, emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths. The number of contact calls illustrates how many times individuals reached out to the poison control center regarding concerns about drug use. The number of treatment admissions shows how many individuals have recently sought or were mandated to seek specific drug related treatment. ED visits and hospitalizations demonstrate how often individuals were seeking medical attention related to specific drug use. The number of overdose deaths demonstrates how pervasive and dangerous the use of a particular drug is to society. Each of these areas, where data is available, have also been consulted when determining a drug's overall posed threat.

Methamphetamine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Wyoming HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 methamphetamine is the most prevalent illicit drug seen in Wyoming. Also, the DUCs ranked methamphetamine as the number one drug causing the most negative impact in the community. Based on these survey results as well as all the available supporting data, it is clear that methamphetamine is the top current drug threat in Wyoming.

In 2016, all 20 DTOs investigated were involved with selling methamphetamine, whether alone or in combination with other drugs. Therefore, methamphetamine is highly available wherever drugs are sold throughout Wyoming. As a result, the price of methamphetamine has dropped over the last several years. Aside from prevalence, methamphetamine also poses a significant threat to society due to the violence and criminal activity associated with its use. Arrests involving methamphetamine cases have remained fairly consistent, but overall have increased over the last five years. The total pounds of methamphetamine seized have decreased slightly but the amount is still 676% more than what was seized in 2014. The most common direct source of supply for methamphetamine for Wyoming DTOs continues to be Colorado, Utah and Nevada. However, the vast majority of the methamphetamine originating from these states is Mexican-produced and originates in Mexico. This is due to the fact that Mexican

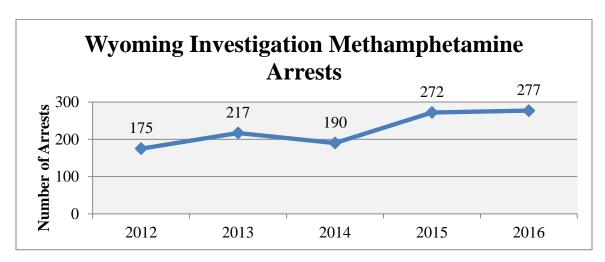
methamphetamine is often higher-potency than domestically produced methamphetamine. Nearly all methamphetamine analyzed in 2016 by the DEA Western Laboratory exceeded 95% purity and some were at or near 100% purity. ² For this reason, the level of production of methamphetamine within Wyoming remains low as local labs cannot achieve the level of purity that Mexican super labs can. Methamphetamine is generally trafficked from Mexico either up Interstate-15 through California to connect with Interstate-80 in Utah and into Wyoming, or directly from Mexico up Interstate-25 through Colorado into Wyoming.

Further evidence to the high level of threat is shown through the available related data regarding the use of methamphetamine. Although the numbers are extremely low, methamphetamine related calls to the poison control center have begun to appear over the last two years and have significantly increased in 2016. The number of methamphetamine related treatment admissions has been steadily increasing in the past 5 years and the number of methamphetamine related hospitalizations has more than doubled from 2015 to 2016.

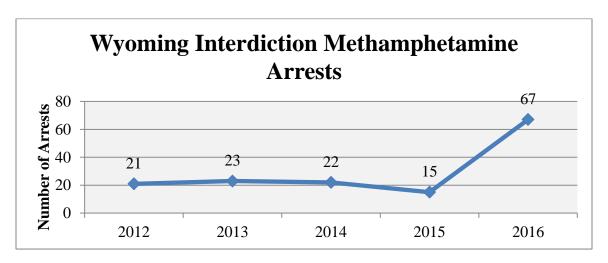
Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 1,131 felony methamphetamine arrests.
 - Average of 226 per year.
 - The number of methamphetamine related felony arrests has increased fairly consistently since 2012, although overall there has been a 58% increase.



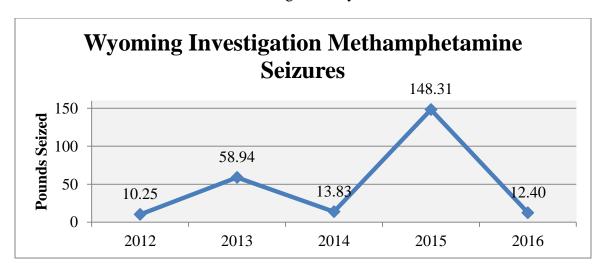
Interdiction Initiative Methamphetamine Arrests



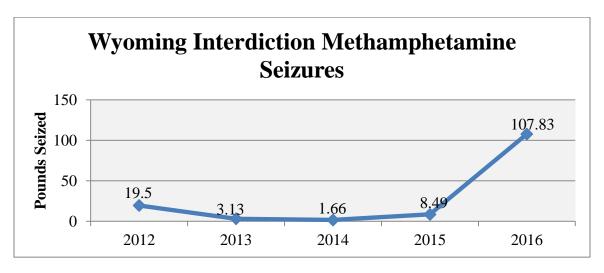
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Seizures

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there was a total of 243.73 pounds of methamphetamine seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 48.75 per year.
 - Over the past five years methamphetamine seizures have fluctuated significantly.



Interdiction Initiative Methamphetamine Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Methamphetamine Labs:

- Over the past five years, very little methamphetamine has been produced in Wyoming.
 - o In 2016 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2015 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2014 there were 5 labs seized.
 - o In 2013 there were 4 labs seized.
 - o In 2012 there were 3 labs seized.

> Source Area for Methamphetamine:

- Of the 20 DTOs investigated in 2016, 19 were involved in trafficking methamphetamine.
- Colorado was the primary direct source area of supply followed by California.
 - o 27% (8 times) obtained drugs from Colorado.
 - o 17% (5 times) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 10% (3 times) obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 10% (3 times) obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 10% (3 times) obtained drugs from Utah.
 - o 10% (3 times) obtained drugs from Wyoming.
 - o 7% (2 times) obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 7% (2 times) obtained drugs from New Mexico.
 - o 3% (1 time) obtained drugs from an unknown location.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Almost all methamphetamine seen in Wyoming originates from Mexico and is controlled by the cartels.
- Most sources of supply for methamphetamine are located in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona, therefore the interstate highway structure between these three states is highly utilized.
- Methamphetamine is primarily smuggled into Wyoming in privately owned or rented vehicles utilizing Interstate-25 and Interstate-80.

> Concealment:

• In Wyoming methamphetamine is most commonly seen in retail or user level quantities, which are most commonly packaged in clear plastic baggies.²

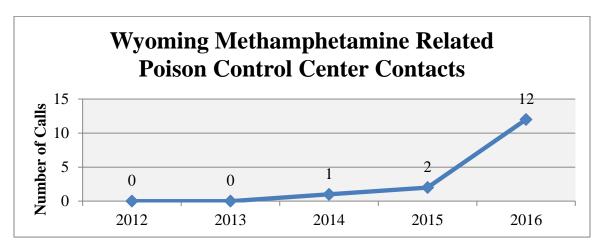
> Price:

- Current price for powder methamphetamine:
 - o \$1,100 \$2,000 per ounce
 - o \$4,500 \$6800 per pound
- Current price for crystal methamphetamine ("ice"):
 - o \$700 \$1,400 per ounce
 - o \$9,000 \$15,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Methamphetamine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

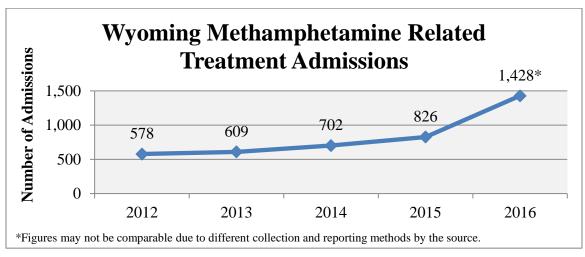
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 15 contact calls related to methamphetamine.
 - There was a significant increase in calls in 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Methamphetamine Related Treatment Admissions

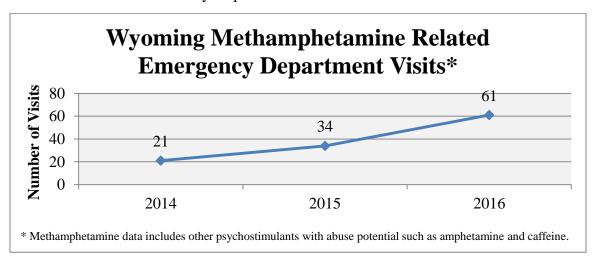
- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 4,143 methamphetamine related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 829 per year.
 - Methamphetamine related treatment admissions have been increasing steadily between 2012 and 2016, however, there has been a 72% increase between 2015 and 2016.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Methamphetamine Related Emergency Department Visits

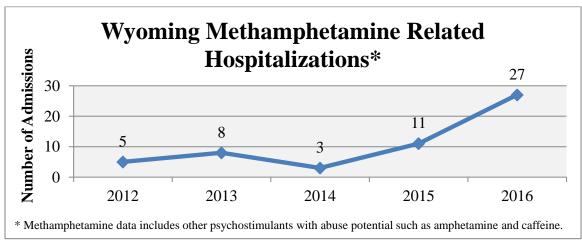
- o Between 2014 and 2016, there were a total of 116 methamphetamine related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 39 per year.
 - Methamphetamine related ED visits steadily increased from 2014 to 2016 with an overall increase of 190% over the three year period.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Methamphetamine Related Hospitalizations

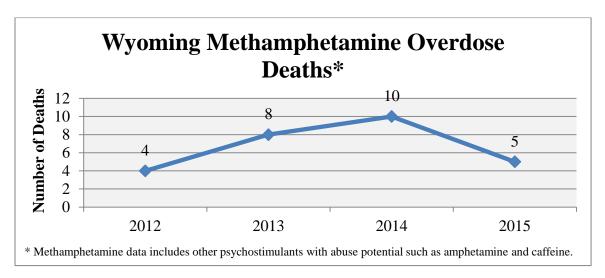
- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 54 methamphetamine related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 10 per year.
 - While the numbers remain very low, hospitalizations related to methamphetamine have increased in the last two years.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths

- Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 27 overdose deaths from methamphetamine use.
 - Average of 7 per year.
 - The number of overdose deaths due to Methamphetamine increased steadily between 2012 and 2014. In 2015, the number of overdose deaths was lower than that of 2013.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

> Projected Trends:

- (b)(5)
- (b)(5)

Marijuana

> Threat Description:

In a survey, the Wyoming HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs) ranked marijuana as the second most prevalent drugs in Wyoming in 2016. However, the DUCs then ranked marijuana in third place for causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community.⁴ Although marijuana is not seen to be one of the top drugs causing negative impact in the community by the DUCs, marijuana is assessed to be the second most prominent drug threat in Wyoming based on its prevalence, strain on law enforcement resources, as well as its overall impact to society. Additionally, due to the legalization of recreational marijuana in Colorado, marijuana is much more accessible and often sold through local distributors rather than major DTOs.

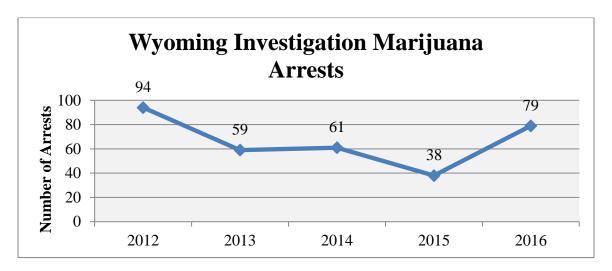
The number of arrests involving marijuana cases and the number of bulk marijuana seizures have both increase in 2016. As Wyoming becomes more reliant on Colorado marijuana and marijuana products these numbers may continue to increase before they level out. The legalization of marijuana in Colorado has had a direct impact on marijuana going into Wyoming. State law enforcement officials report that most marijuana encountered in Wyoming is produced in Colorado. Based on the packaging, much of it comes from medical and retail marijuana businesses.² Marijuana entering Wyoming from Colorado comes from home grows, outdoor grows, and believed to even come from black market excess from "legal" operations.

In addition to the law enforcement specific data, further evidence regarding the impact of marijuana on society can be seen through available related data in Wyoming. Although calls to the poison control center and hospitalizations related to marijuana remain fairly low in number, marijuana related treatment admissions are the highest number of treatment admissions across all categories of illicit drug use and have increase by 55% from in 2016. This indicates that marijuana is the most highly used illicit substance in Wyoming.

> Findings:

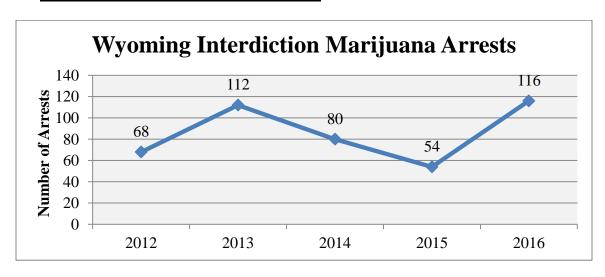
Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 331 marijuana felony arrests by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 66 per year.
 - Marijuana arrests have fluctuated since 2012, with an overall decrease of 16%.



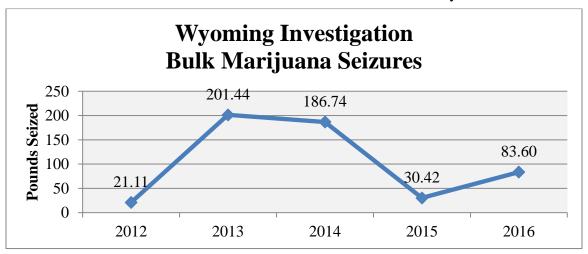
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Marijuana Arrests



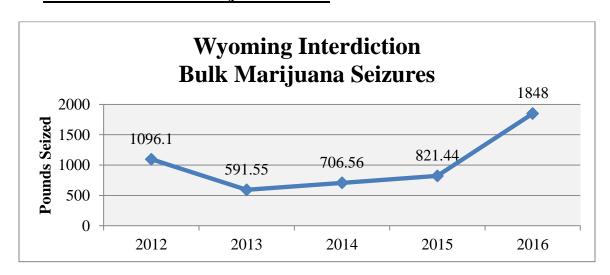
Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Seizures

- Bulk Marijuana Seizures
 - o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 523.31 pounds of bulk marijuana seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 104.66 per year.
 - Bulk marijuana seized has fluctuated over the past five years with a significant 84% decrease from 2014 to 2015. However, seizures increased from 2015 to 2016 by 175%.

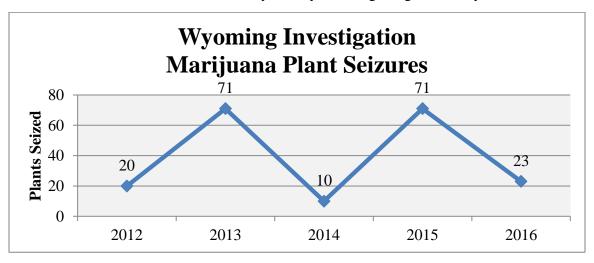


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

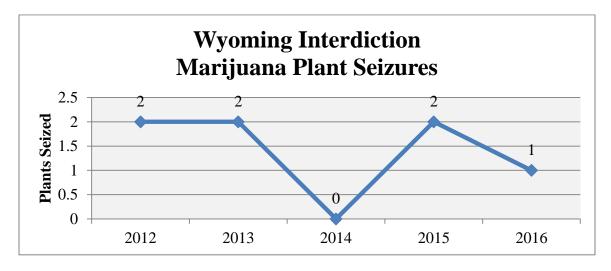
Interdiction Initiative Marijuana Seizures



- Marijuana Plant Seizures
 - o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 195 plants seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 39 per year.
 - The number of marijuana plants seized fluctuates consistently with every other year being a high seizure year.

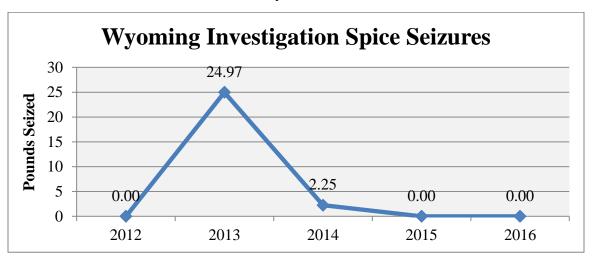


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

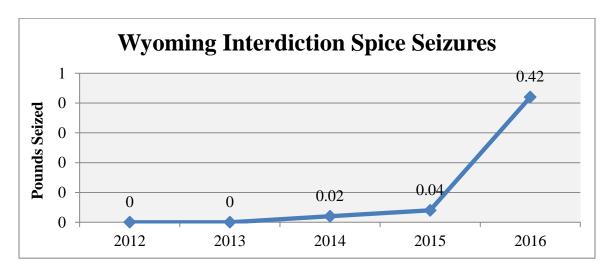


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

- Synthetic Cannabinoid, K-2 Spice Seizures
 - Between 2012 and 2016, a total of 27.22 pounds of spice was seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 5.44 per year.
 - Spice first showed up in Wyoming in 2013 but has since decreased by 100%.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data



- Marijuana Concentrate Seizures
 - o RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of concentrates, such as hash oil, as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2015, there were a total of 2.08 pounds of hash oil seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 64.38 pounds of hash oil seized by Wyoming initiatives.

• Marijuana Edible Seizures

- o RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of marijuana edibles as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2015, there were a total of 146 individual edible items seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 504 individual edible items seized by Wyoming initiatives.

> Source Area for Marijuana:

Nearly all marijuana entering into Wyoming comes directly from Colorado and many of the products still remain in their original packaging directly from the medical or retail store where it was obtained.

• Due to the easy access of marijuana from Wyoming's border with Colorado, none of the 20 DTOs investigated in 2016 were primarily involved in trafficking marijuana.

> Transportation:

- It is reported that most marijuana encountered in Wyoming is directly produced in Colorado. This is determined based on the packaging as much of it comes from Colorado medical and retail businesses.
- Marijuana is smuggled into Wyoming primarily in passenger vehicles travelling on Interstate-25 from Colorado or Interstate-80 from California.²

> Concealment:

• Much of the marijuana seen in Wyoming is reportedly contained in the original packaging from medical marijuana dispensaries and retail businesses.

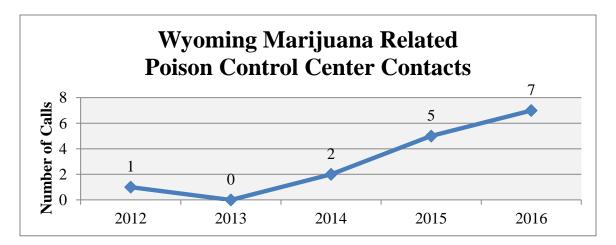
> Price:

- Current price for "Colorado Grade" marijuana:
 - o \$15 \$45 per gram
 - o \$150 \$250 per ounce
- Current price for Mexican-produced marijuana:
 - o \$150 250 on average per ounce
 - o \$1,000 on average per pound

> Related Information:

Marijuana Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

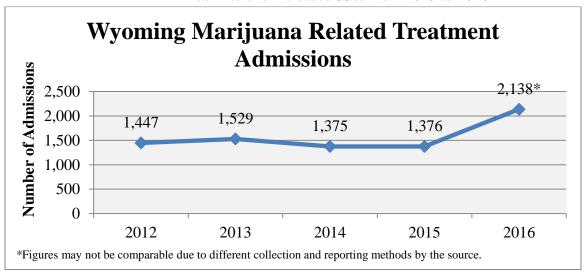
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 15 contact calls related to marijuana.
 - Although total number of calls to the poison control center remains low, their quantity has been increasing steadily since 2012.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Marijuana Related Treatment Admissions

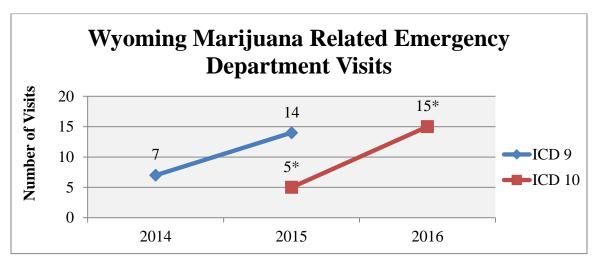
- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 7,865 marijuana related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 1,573 per year.
 - Marijuana related treatment admissions are the highest across all illicit drug categories. Marijuana related treatment admissions increased 55% from 2015 to 2016.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Marijuana Related Emergency Department Visits

- O Between 2014 and 2016, there were at least 27 marijuana related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 9 per year.
 - Marijuana related ED visits steadily increased from 2014 to 2016 with an overall increase of 114% over the three year period.

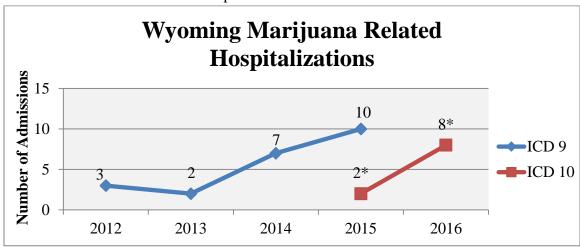


^{*} NOTE: The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) transitioned its codes in 2015 from the 9th revision (ICD 9) to the tenth revision (ICD 10). The revision includes a specific code for marijuana and therefore, previous year numbers are not comparable to ICD 10.

SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Marijuana Related Hospitalizations

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were at least 32 marijuana related hospitalizations.
 - This averages at least 5 hospitalizations per year.
 - Marijuana related hospitalizations remain very low per year compared to the number of treatment admission.



^{*} NOTE: The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) transitioned its codes in 2015 from the 9th revision (ICD 9) to the tenth revision (ICD 10). The revision includes a specific code for marijuana and therefore, previous year numbers are not comparable to ICD 10.

SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division



Prescription Drugs

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Wyoming HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 prescription drugs ranked as the third most prevalent drugs seen in Wyoming. Additionally, prescription drugs were ranked in fourth place for causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. Based on the survey results and the impact shown through the available supporting data, it is determined that prescription drugs currently are the third most prominent threat in Wyoming.

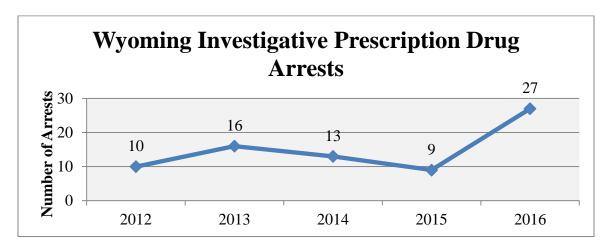
Prescription drugs are readily available in Wyoming and are commonly obtained through doctor shopping, prescription fraud and theft. ² In the survey, four out of the six DUCs listed prescription drugs as being highly prevalent in their regions. Over the last five years prescription drug arrests have remained fairly low, but in 2016, increased to the highest they have been in five years. Aside from a spike in prescription drug seizures in 2013, the total number of dosage units seized per year decreased has remained stable from 2014 to 2016.

Further impact to Wyoming regarding prescription drug use can be seen in the available related data. Calls to the poison control center related to prescription drugs were extremely low from 2011 to 2014, but increased dramatically in 2015 and 2016. The number of prescription drug related treatment admissions and hospitalizations have both decreased in 2016. However, the number of overdose deaths for prescription drugs remains the highest out of all the illicit drug categories.

> Findings:

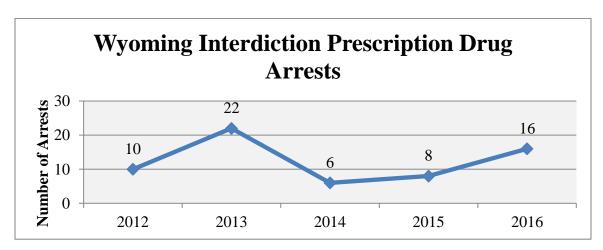
Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Arrests

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 75 prescription drug felony arrests by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 15 per year.
 - While prescription drug arrests remain fairly low, in 2016 there was a 200% increase in arrests from 2015 and a 170% increase overall since 2012.



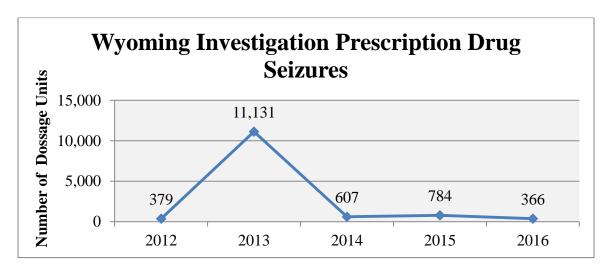
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Prescription Drug Arrests



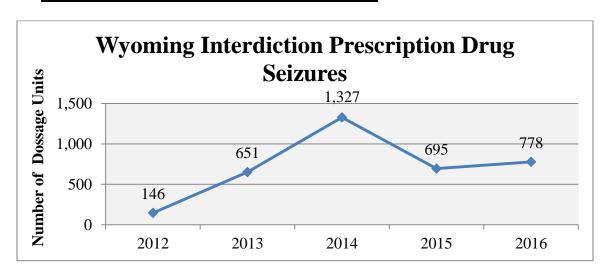
Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Seizures

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 16,864 prescription drug dosage units seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 3,373 per year.
 - Although there was a spike in the amount of prescription drugs seized in 2013, overall the number of prescription drugs seized have remained stable between 2014 and 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Prescription Drug Seizures



> Source Area for Prescription Drugs:

Prescription drugs are generally obtained through doctor shopping, prescription fraud, and theft.

- Of the 20 DTOs investigated in 2016, 1 was involved in trafficking prescription drugs.
 - o 33% (1 time) obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 33% (1 time) obtained drugs from Kentucky.
 - o 33% (1 time) obtained drugs from Wyoming.

> Transportation:

• Prescription drugs for illegal purchase are readily available in Wyoming. They are commonly obtained through doctor shopping, prescription fraud, and theft.²

> Concealment:

• No specific concealment methods for prescription drugs were identified.

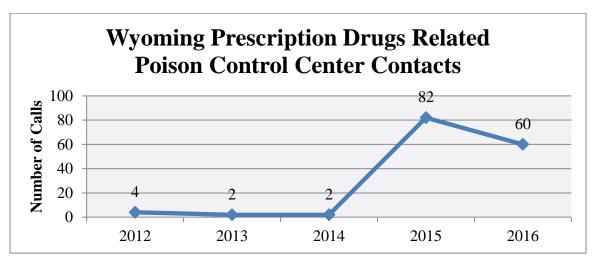
> Price:

- Current price for prescription drugs commonly seen in Wyoming:
 - o \$30 average per pill
 - o \$1 per mg of Adderall
 - o \$30 \$60 per 30mg of OxyContin
 - o \$20 \$30 per 10mg of Oxymorphone
 - o \$6 per pill of Hydrocodone

> Related Information:

Prescription Drug Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

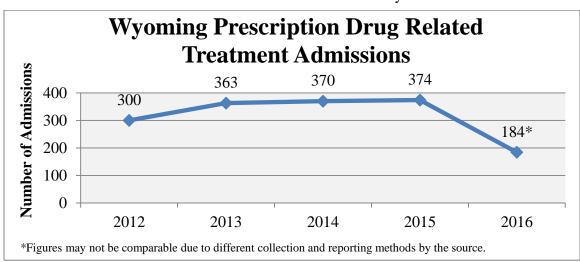
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 150 contact calls related to prescription drugs.
 - Although this averages to 30 calls per year, 94% of the calls occurred in 2015 and 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Prescription Drug Related Treatment Admissions

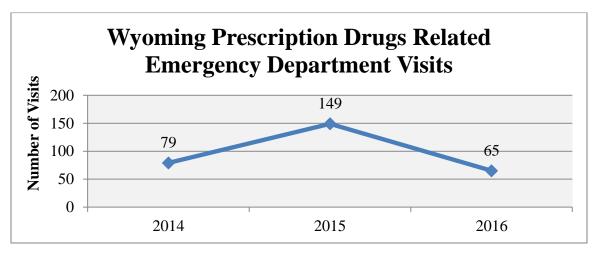
- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 1,591 prescription drug related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 318 per year.
 - The number of treatment admissions was constant between 2012 and 2015 but decreased by 51% in 2016.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Prescription Drug Related Emergency Department Visits

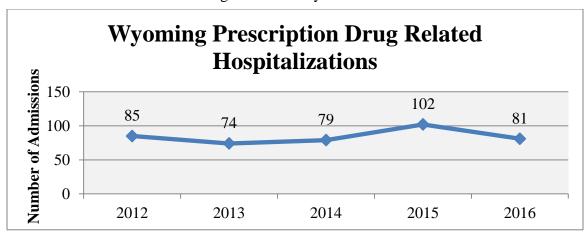
- Between 2014 and 2016, there were a total of 293 prescription drug related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 98 per year.
 - There is currently insufficient data to be able to determine a trend, however, in 2016 prescription drug ED visits are currently the lowest they have been since 2014.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Prescription Drug Related Hospitalizations

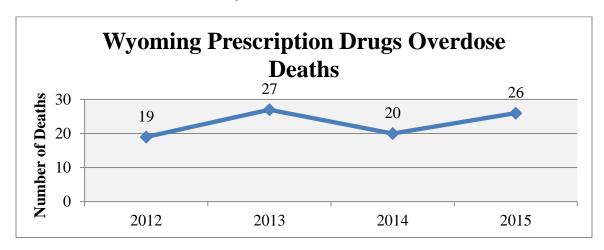
- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 421 prescription drug related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 84 per year.
 - After a peak in 2015, hospitalizations related to prescription drugs decreased by 22% in 2016.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Prescription Drug Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 92 prescription drug overdose deaths.
 - Average of 23 per year.
 - Overdose deaths from prescription drugs are the highest numbers seen across all illicit drug categories and remained fairly consistent from 2012 to 2015.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Projected Trends:



Heroin

> Threat Description:

In a survey of 2016 drug trends observed in Wyoming, the HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs) placed heroin as the fourth most prevalent drug seen in Wyoming. Also, the DUCs ranked heroin second for causing the greatest level of negative impact on the community.⁴ However, based on the low figures seen in the current available supporting data, it is assessed that heroin is more of a potential emerging threat to Wyoming rather than a current threat. Therefore, heroin is determined to be the fourth most impacting current drug threat in Wyoming.

The overall presence of heroin in Wyoming has grown over the last several years. Many DTOs have added trafficking heroin to their already established businesses. The number of DTOs trafficking in heroin has increased from 4% in 2012 to 25% in 2016. Arrests for heroin cases significantly dropped in 2015 but increased again in 2016. Overall total pounds of heroin seized each year have remained fairly low, however, that is primarily due to seeing mostly user quantities of the drug sold in Wyoming. The primary direct source of supply of heroin for Wyoming DTOs continues to be Colorado and Utah. Since both Colorado and Utah are currently seeing significant increases in heroin use, availability, and impact to society, it stands to reason that it is likely these same results will occur in Wyoming as well.

Currently, based on additional available data related to heroin use, it appears these impacts are already beginning to be seen in Wyoming. While the total number of calls to the poison control center and heroin related hospitalizations remain low, heroin related treatment admissions have been increasing over the last five years. There was an upward trend in the number of overdose deaths between 2012 and 2014, but the number of deaths decreased in 2016 possibly due to more first responders being trained and equipped with naloxone.

> Notes:

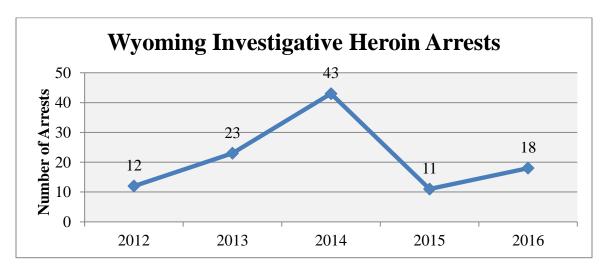
o In response to increasing overdoses across the nation caused by the use of heroin and other opioids, many law enforcement agencies have trained and equipped officers with counter measures. The most common drug used to counter an opioid overdose is naloxone. Naloxone counteracts life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system, allowing an overdose victim to breathe normally. Naloxone is a nonscheduled (non-addictive) prescription medication. Naloxone only works if a person has opioids in their system and there are no adverse effects if it is not an opioid overdose. Although traditionally administered by emergency response personnel, naloxone can be administered by

minimally trained laypeople. It can be injected or sprayed into the nose. Naloxone wears off in 20-90 minutes. ⁵

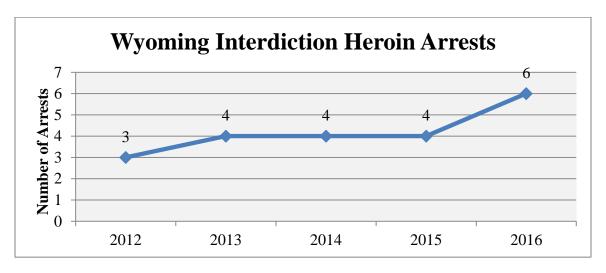
> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Arrests

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 107 heroin felony arrests by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 21 per year.
 - The total number of heroin arrests was increasing each year with an overall 258% increase from 2012 to 2014. However, in just one year it fell by 74% in 2015. It has increased by 64% in 2016 but the number of arrests still remains lower than what was seen in 2014.



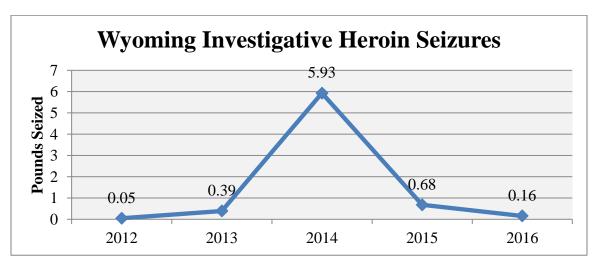
Interdiction Initiative Heroin Arrests



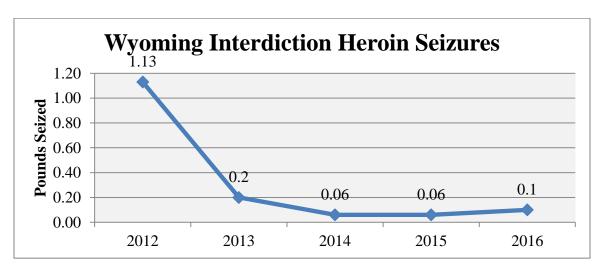
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 7.21 pounds of heroin seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 1.44 per year.
 - Although there was a spike in 2014, the total amount of heroin seized each year has remained very low, with remaining four years seeing less than a pound seized per year.



Interdiction Initiative Heroin Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Source Area for Heroin:

- Of the 20 DTOs investigated in 2016, 5 were involved in trafficking heroin.
 - o 18% (2 times) obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 18% (2 times) obtained drugs from Colorado.
 - o 18% (2 times) obtained drugs from New Mexico.
 - o 18% (2 times) obtained drugs from Wyoming.
 - o 9% (1 time) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 9% (1 time) obtained drugs from Kentucky.
 - o 9% (1 time) obtained drugs from Mexico.

> Transportation:

- Almost all heroin originates from Mexico, controlled by the cartels.³ Mexican black tar heroin is most prevalent in Wyoming and generally comes from sources of supply in Denver, Colorado.²
- Drug loads are generally transported by privately owned or rental vehicles.
- The primary route for entry into the U.S. is from Mexico to Interstate-15 in California, and then up to Interstate-70 and 80 within Utah or across Interstate-70 connecting with Interstate-25 in Colorado.

> Concealment:

 In retail or user level quantities heroin is typically packaged in different colored balloons or clear plastic baggies. In larger quantities heroin is often packaged in sausage-shaped (chorizo) and brick-shaped bundles wrapped in cellophane and duct tape.²

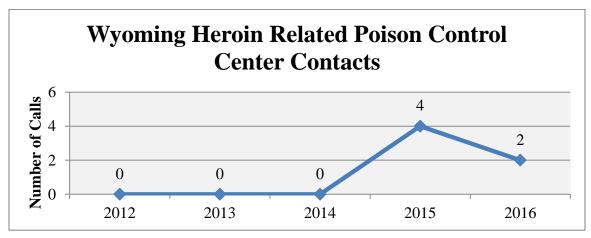
> Price:

- Current price for heroin:
 - \$200 \$300 per gram
 - o \$900 per ½ ounce

> Related Information:

Heroin Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

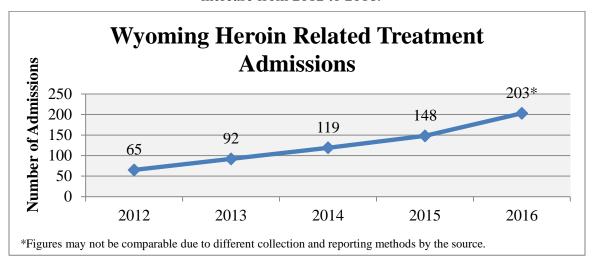
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 6 contact calls related to heroin.
 - All of the calls have occurred in 2015 and 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Heroin Related Treatment Admissions

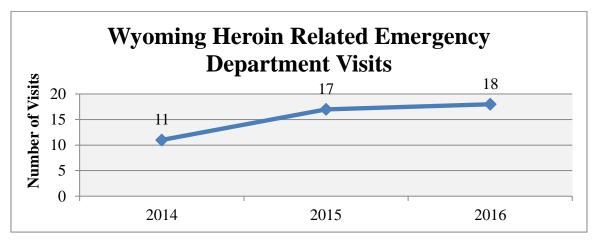
- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 627 heroin related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 125 per year.
 - Heroin related treatment admissions have been steadily increasing over the past six years with an overall 212% increase from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Heroin Related Emergency Department Visits

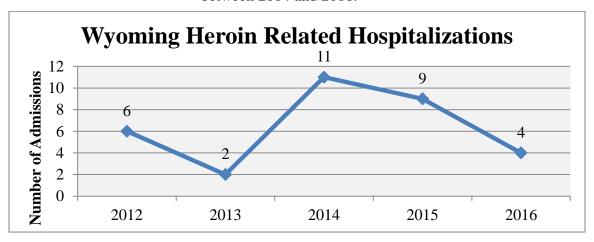
- o Between 2014 and 2016, there were a total of 46 heroin related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 15 per year.
 - Heroin related ED visits have steadily increased from 2014 to 2016 with an overall increase of 67% since 2014.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Heroin Related Hospitalizations

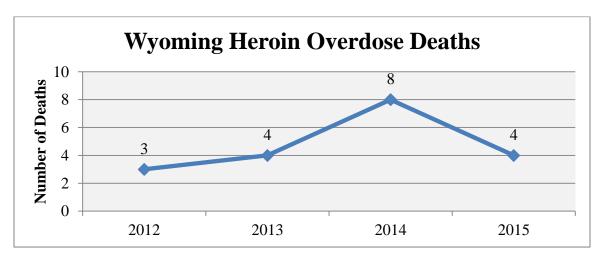
- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 32 heroin related hospitalizations.
 - Average of 6 per year.
 - Hospitalizations related to heroin were very low from 2012 to 2013. After a spike in 2014 they have had a decrease of 63% between 2014 and 2016.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division, Chronic Disease/Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Heroin Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 19 heroin overdose deaths.
 - Average of 5 per year.
 - Heroin overdose deaths were on the rise between 2012 and 2014 but there was a decrease in deaths in 2015 and numbers are back to what was seen in 2013.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

> Projected Trends:

Cocaine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Wyoming HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs), in 2016 cocaine was considered to be the sixth most prevalent drug seen in Wyoming as well as fifth for overall negative impact caused to the community.⁴ Based on the survey results as well as the available supporting data, cocaine is assessed to be the fifth most prominent current drug threat in Wyoming.

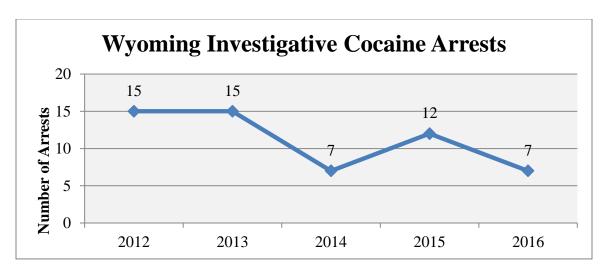
Overall cocaine arrests have been steadily decreasing between 2012 and 2014 but are currently rising again. Additionally, despite an unusually high year in 2012, the pounds of cocaine seized per year have been very low with 2016 being the lowest of the past five years. The most common means of trafficking cocaine is through privately owned or rented vehicles utilizing Interstate-25 and Interstate-80. Mexican organizations control the wholesale distribution of cocaine in Wyoming, while retail distributors are generally independent dealers. Most sources of supply for cocaine are located in Colorado and Utah.²

Further evidence regarding the current limited impact of cocaine use in Wyoming can be seen in the available related data. Over the past five years there have only been 3 calls to the poison control center related to cocaine and those three calls have occurred in 2015 and 2016. Also, between 2012 and 2016 there were only four cocaine overdose deaths recorded.

Findings:

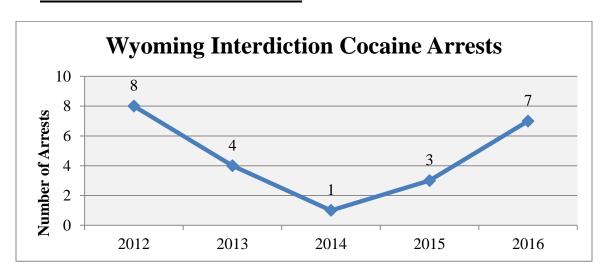
Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Arrests

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 56 cocaine felony arrests by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 11 per year.
 - Cocaine arrests have been declining since 2012, with an overall 53% decrease from 2012 to 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

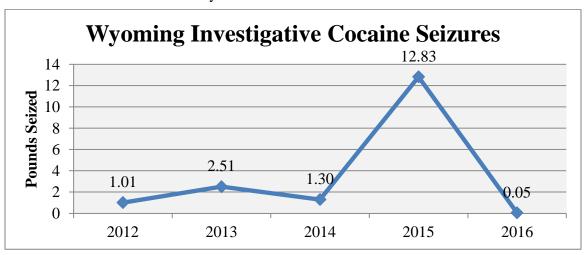
Interdiction Initiative Cocaine Arrests



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

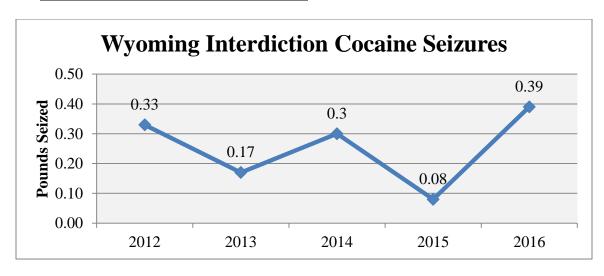
Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Seizures

- o Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 17.7 pounds of cocaine seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 3.54 seized per year.
 - Despite a spike of 887% from 2014 to 2015, the total pounds of cocaine seized per year is currently at the lowest it has been in 5 years.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Cocaine Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Source Area for Cocaine:

- Of the 20 DTOs investigated in 2016, 2 were involved in trafficking cocaine.
 - o 50% (3 times) obtained drugs from California.
 - o 50% (3 times) obtained drugs from Mexico.

*Note: The number of source of supply areas will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

> Transportation:

- Cocaine supplied to the United States still largely originates in Mexico and is specifically controlled by the cartels. ²
- Cocaine is primarily transported into Wyoming from Colorado and Utah in privately owned or rental vehicles utilizing Interstate-25 and Interstate-80.²

> Concealment:

• Cocaine at the retail or user level quantities is typically packaged in plastic baggies. In larger quantities cocaine is often wrapped in cellophane plastic, sometimes masked in tape and packaged with some sort of odor eliminator.²

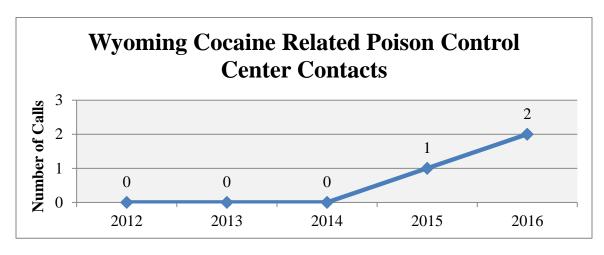
> Price:

- Current price for powder cocaine:
 - o \$80 \$100 per gram
 - o \$200 per 8-ball
 - o \$25,000 \$30,000 per kilo (2015 price)
- Current price for crack cocaine:
 - o \$90 per gram

Related Information:

Cocaine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

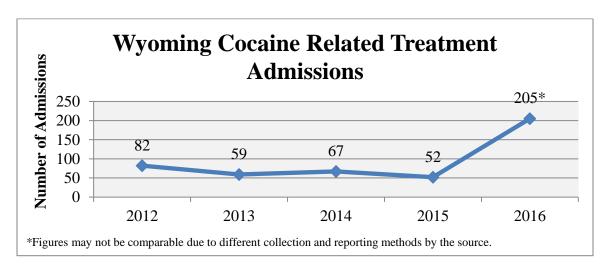
- Between 2012 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 3 contact call related to cocaine.
 - All of the calls received have occurred in 2015 and 2016.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Cocaine Related Treatment Admissions

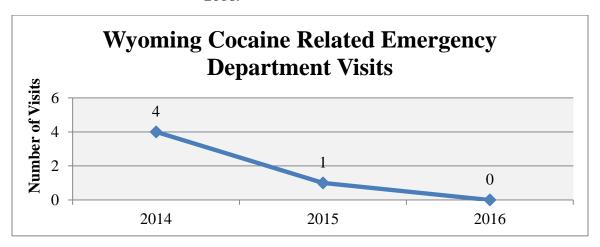
- o Between 2014 and 2016, there were a total of 465 cocaine related treatment admissions.
 - Average of 93 per year.
 - Cocaine related treatment admissions have been steadily declining between 2012 and 2015, however, there has been a 294% increase in 2016.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Cocaine Related Emergency Department Visits

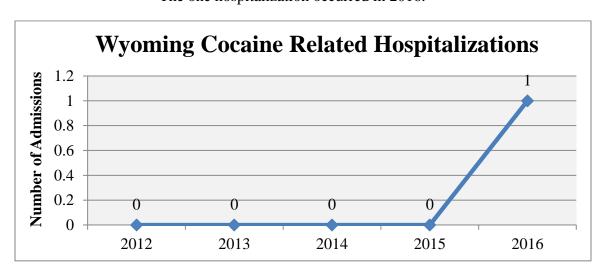
- Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 3 cocaine related emergency department (ED) visits.
 - Average of 1.6 ED visits per year.
 - There were no cocaine related emergency department visits in 2016.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Wyoming Cocaine Related Hospitalizations

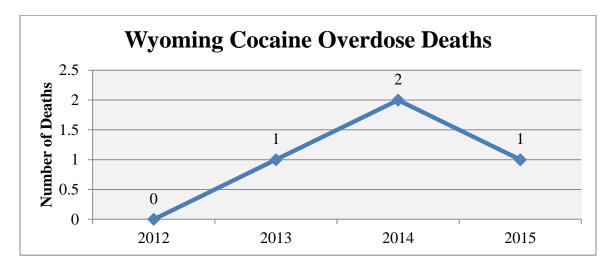
- o There has been one cocaine hospitalization in Wyoming in the last 5 years.
 - The one hospitalization occurred in 2016.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Cocaine Overdose Deaths

- o Between 2012 and 2015, there were a total of 4 cocaine overdose deaths.
 - All deaths occurred between 2013 and 2015.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

> Projected Trends:



Club Drugs

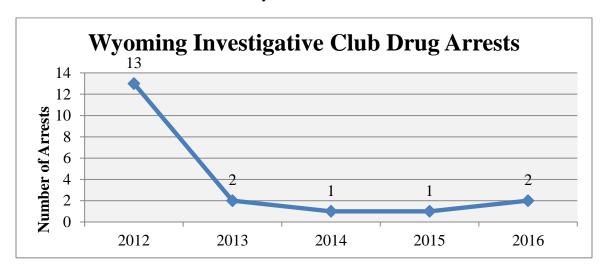
> Threat Description:

Currently club drugs pose a very minimal drug threat in Wyoming. The Wyoming HIDTA initiative drug unit commanders (DUCs) ranked club drugs among the least prevalent and causing some of the least negative impacts to the community in a 2016 survey. Club drug arrests have been very low over the past five years. The number of club drugs seized decreased from 2012 to 2015, but had a significant increase in 2016 due to a large seizure of dark-web ordered MDMA that was transported to Wyoming using the USPS. Due to the overall limited presence of club drugs in Wyoming, there is no further available related data for analysis.

> Findings:

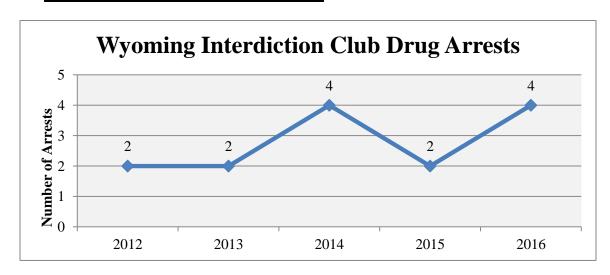
Investigative Initiatives Club Drug Arrests

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 19 club drug felony arrests by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 4 per year.
 - The number of arrests for club drugs has been extremely low and fairly consistent since 2013.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

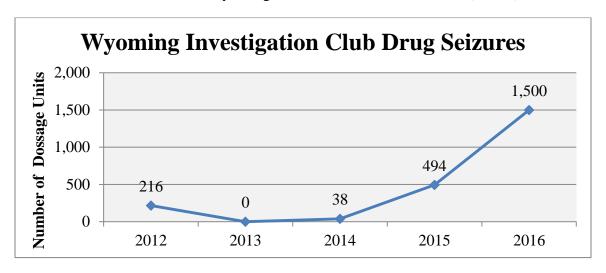
Interdiction Initiative Club Drug Arrests



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

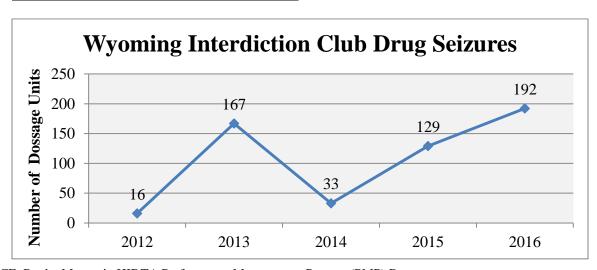
Investigative Initiatives Club Drug Seizures

- Between 2012 and 2016, there were a total of 2,785 dosage units of club drugs seized by Wyoming initiatives.
 - Average of 557 per year.
 - The amount of club drugs seized has significantly increased in 2016 due to a large seizure of ecstasy conducted by the Wyoming Northeast Enforcement Team (NEET).



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Interdiction Initiative Club Drug Seizures



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Source Area for Club Drugs:

• Of the 20 DTOs investigated in 2016, none were primarily involved in trafficking club drugs.

> Transportation:

• In general, club drugs are transported from Colorado via rental or privately owned vehicles. They are also reported to be sent via express mail.²

> Concealment:

• No specific concealment methods for club drugs were identified.

> Price:

- Current price for club drugs commonly seen in Wyoming:
 - o \$25 for MDMA or Ecstasy
 - o \$10 for a dose (60 micrograms) of LSD
 - o \$650 for a pound of Psilocybin Mushrooms

> Related information:

Due to club drugs overall limited presence in Wyoming, there is no further available related data for analysis.

> Projected Trends:

- (b)(5)
- (b)(5)

Wyoming Drug Prices



2017

The listed drug prices reflect the low / high thresholds of responses, by drug type, from urban and rural drug units in the state. These prices are subject to change due to location or shifting drug trends and should be used as a general guideline. The prices represent a summary of cost seen by year's end of 2016.

Cocaine Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	200	200	200
1/4 Ounce	600	600	600
1/2 Ounce			
Ounce	800	1,600	1,000
Pound			

Cocaine	Low	High	Average
Crack	\$	\$	\$
Gram	100	100	100
1/8 Ounce			
1/4 Ounce			
1/2 Ounce			
Ounce			
Pound			

Meth Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce	350	350	350
1/4 Ounce	350	600	475
1/2 Ounce	400	600	500
Ounce	1,100	2,000	1,550
Pound	9,000	15,000	12,000

Meth	Low	High	Average
Ice	\$	\$	\$
1/8 Ounce	210	350	280
1/4 Ounce	350	600	475
1/2 Ounce	450	800	625
Ounce	700	1,400	1,050
Pound	9,000	15,000	12,000

Heroin	Low	High	Average
Tar	\$	\$	\$
"Point" 0.1g	25	50	30
Gram	250	250	250
1/8 Ounce			
1/4 Ounce			
1/2 Ounce	900	900	900

Heroin Powder	Low \$	High \$	Average \$		
1/8 Ounce					
1/4 Ounce					
1/2 Ounce	Curi	Currently Not Seen			
Ounce					
Pound					

Club Drugs	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
MDMA/Ecstasy			
Molly (DU)	25	25	25

Marijuana Plant	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce			
1/4 Ounce			
1/2 Ounce			
Ounce	150	250	200
Pound	2,200	2,200	2,200

Marijuana Concentrate	Low \$	High \$	Average \$
1/8 Ounce			
1/4 Ounce			
1/2 Ounce			
Ounce			
Pound	2,000	2,000	2,000

Other Drugs of Note:

- Prescriptions drugs average \$1/mg
 - o Adderall (5mg) \$10
 - Oxycontin (10mg) \$10 \$20
 - Oxycodone (20mg) \$25
 - Oxymorphone (10mg) \$20 \$30
 - O Hydrocodone (DU) \$6
 - Dilaudid (4mg) \$15
 - Morphine (60mg) \$40

*Blank spaces indicate drugs are either not purchased in these quantities, or are not a part of current cases.

ENDNOTES

¹McHenry, Reid, "Paradigm Shift-Cocaine Trade". DEA Cocaine Briefing

²U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration – Denver Field Division, "Trends in the Traffic Report," July 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016.

³U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, "2016 National Drug Threat Assessment Summary," November 2016.

⁴Colorado Drug Unit Commander Interviews

⁵Utah Department of Health, Statewide Information and Analysis Center Intelligence Bulletin 2015-03, "Utah Drug Monitoring Initiative: Heroin," October 26, 2015.

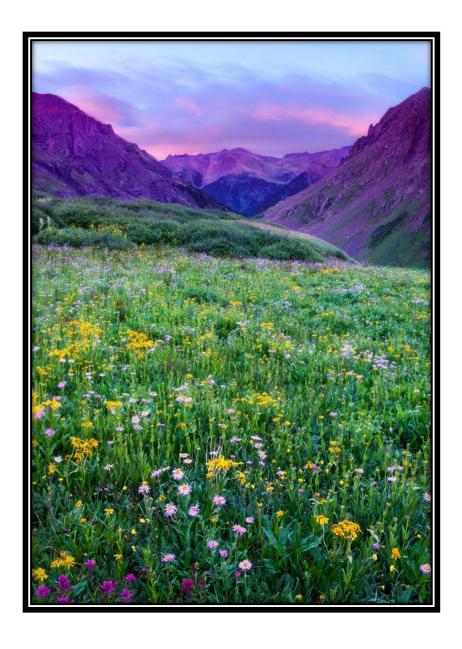
⁶Intelligence Support Center, "The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact, Volume 4," September 2015

⁷Utah Department of Health, Statewide Information and Analysis Center Intelligence Bulletin 2016-02, "Utah Drug Monitoring Initiative: Heroin (Part 2)," January 26, 2016

⁸Utah Department of Health, Statewide Information and Analysis Center Intelligence Bulletin 2016-01-TR, "Utah Drug Monitoring Initiative: Methamphetamine," January 6, 2016

⁹Utah Department of Health, Statewide Information and Analysis Center Intelligence Bulletin 2016-04-TR, "Utah Drug Monitoring Initiative: Cocaine," March 7, 2016

* All other sources which would generally be documented in the end notes are sourced in the body of the report.



RMHIDTA Strategy

Year 2018

Rocky Mountain HIDTA Investigative Support Center Strategic Intelligence Unit

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II. Executive Summary

Based upon the 2016 Rocky Mountain HIDTA (RMHIDTA) Threat Assessment report (Drug Market Threat Analysis), this strategic response is prepared for program year 2018. The overall concept of employing a strategic response to the threat assessment is to provide the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board and Rocky Mountain HIDTA-funded initiatives actionable information in support of the National HIDTA Program goals and the mission statement of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA.

The goal behind the threat assessment and strategic response is to assist the RMHIDTA Executive Board in funding its investigative initiatives. Also, to aid regional law enforcement in effectively and efficiently addressing drug-trafficking concerns. This is accomplished through several approaches:

- RMHIDTA provides valuable analytical case support during investigations using the identified threats as a focus point where applicable
- RMHIDTA collects information and shares intelligence with law enforcement groups to aid in the prioritization of cases based on current threats in the region
- RMHIDTA provides timely subject matter training in these threat areas or emerging trends in drug enforcement

This publication serves as a summary of the identified drug trafficking threats within the RMHIDTA region. Based upon the information within the 2016 threat assessment, the following drug groups were identified as key areas of concern:

- Methamphetamine (Mexican-sourced)
- Marijuana (domestically-sourced)
- **Heroin** (*Mexican-sourced*)
- Controlled Prescription Drug (CPD) diversion (domestically-sourced)
- Cocaine (Mexican-sourced)

Description of Drug Threat:

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine remains the most prominent threat across the Rocky Mountain region. The majority of DTOs in all four states are involved in trafficking methamphetamine. Although production in the region has dropped, methamphetamine produced in Mexico is still accessible and continues to flood markets in the region. Due to market saturation, prices remain extremely low, which has allowed for consistent and even increased use. According to those surveyed, individuals on methamphetamine are more likely to be involved in violent crimes. Therefore, methamphetamine continues to have the most significant negative impact to the region.

Pro	ojected Trends:
((b)(5)

Marijuana

For the region as a whole, marijuana is the second most significant threat. Marijuana, in all its various forms, is widely prevalent and accessible throughout all four states. The amount of time, energy, and resources spent on marijuana cases, investigations, and interdictions continues to be an increasing demand on law enforcement. Impacts to society are being seen through the increased use of marijuana, especially in Colorado with recreational legalization. Legalization laws have created the perfect environment for drug traffickers to conduct business and flourish under the guise of legitimacy. More weapons and violence are also being seen with sophisticated marijuana growing operations within the Rocky Mountain region.

Pr	ojected Trends:
((b)(5)

Heroin

Over the past five years, there has been a significant increase in the number of DTOs trafficking heroin throughout the Rocky Mountain region. The main heroin threat is predominantly seen in Colorado and Utah. Although heroin is less of a threat in Montana and Wyoming, there are noticeable increases occurring in both states. While regional levels of use and impact have not reached the epidemic status seen in the East Coast, heroin is a significant threat due to increased accessibility and the potential for overdose. Fentanyl, which began to be seen in the region in 2016, has added to increased concerns for overdoses as well as dangers posed to law enforcement and first responders from accidental exposure by absorption through the skin or inhalation of airborne powder.

((b	Projected Trends:	
b		
	b	
		i

Prescription Drugs

Overall, prescription drugs continued to be available across the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. Prevalence of prescription drugs is typically rated as high or moderately high throughout the region. However, prescription drugs are in the mid-range in terms of causing the greatest level of negative impact in the region. Throughout the past five years there have not been any significant increases or decreases related to the use and availability of prescription drugs. Prescription drugs are primarily obtained locally through doctor and pharmacy shopping, prescription fraud, and theft. Prescription drug use is often seen as a gateway to heroin use since heroin is less expensive.

> Projected Trend		ojected Trends:
	((b)(5)

Cocaine

Although use levels of cocaine have appeared to be on a slight downward trend over the past five years, the amount of cocaine seized has seen an increase. Through 2016 prices for cocaine have remained fairly high across the region. However, it should be noted that production levels have increased while eradication efforts have dropped off significantly in Colombia, the largest producer and supplier of cocaine. While small quantities of cocaine are typically seen in the Rocky Mountain region for personal use, large loads of cocaine continue to transit the region to Canada and the East.

> Projected Trends:



Summary of Established RMHIDTA Performance Goals for 2018

Drug trafficking organizations (DTO) and/or money laundering organizations (MLO) to be disrupted and/or dismantled by Rocky Mountain HIDTA-funded initiatives in 2018:

• <u>109</u> organizations

Return on investment (ROI) goals for every HIDTA dollar expended:

• Combined ROI = $\frac{$16.09}{$}$ • Drugs = $\frac{$14.51}{$}$ • Assets = $\frac{$1.58}{$}$

Training provided by RMHIDTA:

• Goals for total students trained by class type = 2,000

o Enforcement = 1,800o Analytical = 100o Management = 100

Deconfliction entries into RISS platforms for deconfliction:

Total = 29,500
 ○ Events - Rissafe
 ○ Subjects - RissIntel
 = 17,000

Number of cases receiving analytical support by the Investigative Support Center:

• <u>200</u>

III. Introduction

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Threat Assessment is produced by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategic Intelligence Unit (SIU). The methodology of the RMHIDTA Threat Assessment included both quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative information was obtained through the Performance Management Process (PMP) database regarding arrests, seizures, and all specific DTO/MLO information. Societal impact quantitative data was collected, when available, through poison control center contact calls, treatment admissions, emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and overdose deaths from each state. Qualitative information was primarily obtained through an annual survey of Rocky Mountain initiative drug unit commanders, as well as follow-up questions based on survey responses. Various law enforcement reports and intelligence bulletins were also reviewed for data, trends and overall information. This methodology was developed in order to provide a complete and accurate depiction of current drug trends and threats, rather than a one-sided view from law enforcement sources only.

The purpose for the annual strategy report is to respond to current drug threats for the region identified in the RMHIDTA Threat Assessment as well as addressing the two primary goals of the HIDTA program: to dismantle or disrupt drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations; and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the initiatives. This is accomplished by setting targeted goals and expectations in order to address the region's drug threats and two stated goals. The strategy provides the RMHIDTA Executive Board direction in providing support to the RMHIDTA-funded initiatives and an overall plan to reduce the identified drug threat in the region.

IV. Concept of Strategy

Despite the regional differences of terrain, population and transportation corridors, there are sufficient similarities in the missions of the RMHIDTA task forces to support the use of the threat analysis and strategy report. These processes provide an overview of both existing and emerging trends found within the region, specifically by each individual state. These documents provide a platform from which the task force commanders can assess their operations to determine if they are addressing the known drug threats while supporting the RMHIDTA strategy. This type of information serves as foundational material for measuring productivity while meeting the goals of the HIDTA Program.

(i) Goal of the HIDTA Program

The mission of the National HIDTA Programⁱ is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs by:

- Dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and / or money-laundering organizations
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives

These goals are at the core of the vision and mission statements of RMHIDTA.

(i) (a) Vision and Mission Statements

Rocky Mountain HIDTA Vision Statement

To stop any increase, and actively reduce, illegal drug use and trafficking.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA Mission Statement

The mission of the RMHIDTA is to support the National Drug Control Strategyⁱⁱ of reducing illegal drug use. The RMHIDTA's ultimate mission is to facilitate cooperation and coordination among federal, state and local drug enforcement efforts to enhance combating the drug trafficking problem locally, regionally and nationally.

This mission is accomplished through intelligence-driven, multi-agency drug task forces sharing information and working cooperatively with other drug enforcement initiatives, including interdiction.

The mission statement of the RMHIDTA directly supports the National HIDTA mission statement through the facilitation and cooperation of multi-agency, collocated task forces. The main objective of the HIDTA Program is to disrupt or dismantle drug trafficking organizations throughout the United States. The multi-agency task force approach permits the investigation of organizations outside the normal scope of a federal, state, or local agency through cross-designation, leveraging of resources, and the cooperation of agencies outside of the HIDTA-designated areas.

(ii) Addressing the Threat

The primary drug threats identified in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region are methamphetamine, followed by marijuana and heroin, and then prescription drugs and cocaine. The majority of drug trafficking organizations operating in the region traffic in multidrug types (poly-drug). Therefore, all 22 multi-agency drug task forces will continue to target these local, multi-state and international poly-drug DTOs. The general exception to the poly-drug DTOs are:

- In Colorado, due to the legalization of marijuana, there are DTOs that specialize only in marijuana. They either quasi legally or totally illegally cultivate marijuana in Colorado and sell it out of state. Under those circumstances, Colorado drug task forces, particularly in the Denver metro area, target and investigate these DTOs.
- Although prescription drugs have been identified as a threat within the region, very few RMHIDTA task forces engage in those types of investigations. They are handled by DEA Tactical Diversion teams and the DEA Diversion Program that exists in each of the four states.

(iii) Executive Board Oversight and Direction of the HIDTA

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is made up of four states: Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. Criminal justice executives from each of the four states comprise the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board. Board representation includes federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as the United States Attorneys' Offices. Board leadership is comprised of the elected positions of chairperson and vice-chairperson. The chair and vice-chair alternate annually between a federal and state or local board member. The RMHIDTA Director serves as an *ex officio* member of the executive board and various committees. Executive board meetings are open for attendance to criminal justice personnel, but voting rights are limited to RMHIDTA Executive Board members. There are 10 federal and 13 state/local board members. In order to have a balanced vote, the US Attorneys in Montana, Utah and Wyoming each get an extra vote. The board represents a cooperative management approach, while addressing matters of practice, policy or other issues requiring a consensus in order to take action for the good of the order.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2017 Organizational Chart

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2017 Organizational Chart

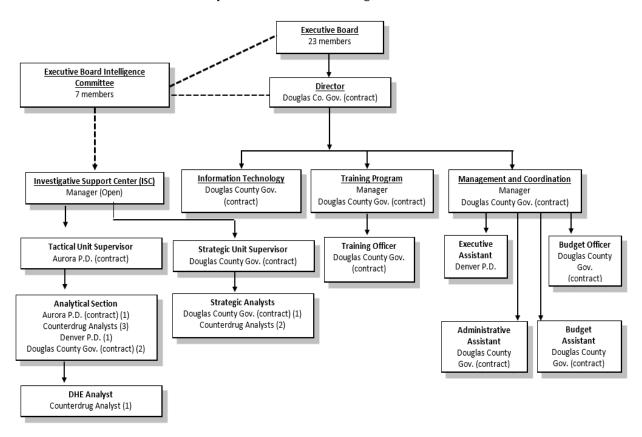


Table 1: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Organization Chart. (Source: RMHIDTA 2016)

(iv) Coordination of Initiatives

The RMHIDTA region has great diversity in its geographical composition from very rural / country regions to densely-populated urban areas. Coordination of efforts between initiatives poses a challenge to avoid duplication, promote information exchanges and foster a safe working environment. The direction of the RMHIDTA Executive Board to mandate use of both RISSafe and RISSIntel by RMHIDTA-funded initiatives as intelligence data deconfliction platforms significantly contributes to this mission. iii

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA region represents a cooperative effort on the part of state, local and federal law enforcement agencies in support of the common goals to dismantle and/or disrupt drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations' operations. This cooperation is demonstrated by the makeup of the executive board of Rocky Mountain HIDTA, the emphasis on training within the four-state region, the availability of significant analytical support for

investigations, and the emphasis placed upon the sharing of relevant intelligence information within the law enforcement community as a whole.

Overall, the centralized focus of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA and its initiatives are:

- Dismantle/disrupt drug trafficking organizations and money laundering organizations' ability to operate
- Increase the investigative effectiveness and efficiency of HIDTA-supported initiatives
 - o Demonstrated by return on investment for drugs and assets removed by initiatives
 - o Number of students trained by Rocky Mountain HIDTA
 - Event and subject deconfliction services provided by Rocky Mountain HIDTA
 - o Cases provided analytical support by ISC analysts
 - Investigative leads and intelligence information shared by Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Management/Coordination

The Management/Coordination component of Rocky Mountain HIDTA is staffed with a director, an office/financial manager, a budget officer, an executive assistant and an administrative assistant. It is this initiative of Rocky Mountain HIDTA that supports initiatives with funding, guidance, operational issues as well as audits and assessments.

Training

The Training Program is staffed with a training manager and a training officer. It supports the overall concept of professional drug enforcement by providing education and skills development classes. The Training Program, although based in Denver, sponsors classes in all four states. The goal is to make training easily accessible to eligible officers. The Training Program has an exceptional reputation nationally, iv and works in conjunction with other groups such as the Drug Enforcement Administration and National Guard Counterdrug Program to develop relevant training curriculums.

Investigative Support Center

The Investigative Support Center (ISC) is broken down into a tactical and a strategic unit. The tactical unit is staffed with a supervisor, seven tactical unit analysts and one domestic highway enforcement (DHE) analyst. The strategic unit is staffed with a supervisor and three strategic unit analysts.

- During 2016, the tactical analysts provided investigative case support to the major RMHIDTA-funded drug task forces, primarily in the Denver metropolitan area and other heavily populated regions in Colorado. Additionally, there is a RMHIDTA funded analyst position in Wyoming and two funded positions in Utah.
- During 2016, the strategic analysts developed products to include: the annual threat assessment, The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: *The Impact* report, and an assessment of the heroin threat in Colorado. The strategic unit also contributed by giving presentations on drug policy and the impact of legalizing marijuana in Colorado to groups both inside and outside the RMHIDTA region.

Enforcement Initiatives

The Enforcement Initiatives are comprised of twenty seven* separate task forces/initiatives.

- Twenty two of the task forces have a common goal of disrupting or dismantling drugtrafficking organizations (DTOs) and/or money laundering organizations (MLOs) in the most effective and efficient manner possible. They focus on both domestic and international organizations.
 - Of the twenty two initiatives, one specifically targets gang-based drug-trafficking organizations. vi
- One task force specifically targets fugitives commonly associated to drug trafficking and crimes of violence.
- o Four additional initiatives are criminal interdiction programs (highway/state patrol) in each of the four RMHIDTA states. They are responsible for criminal enforcement / interdiction on the interstate highway system as part of the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program known as the Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network (RMHPN)

A state by state breakdown of the enforcement initiatives is as follows:

Colorado

- 10 Drug Task Force Initiatives
- 1 Gang Task Force Initiative
- 1 Fugitive Apprehension Initiative
- 1 Criminal Interdiction Program

Montana

- 5 Drug Task Force Initiatives
- 1 Criminal Interdiction Program

Utah

- 5 Drug Task Force Initiatives
- 1 Criminal Interdiction Program

Wyoming

- 1 Drug Task Force Initiative
- 1 Criminal Interdiction Program

^{*}The four Wyoming enforcement initiatives (CEET, NEET, SEET, and SWET) combined into one initiative called the Wyoming Enforcement Team, effective January 2017.

V. HIDTA Goal 1:

Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking organizations and/or money laundering organizations

In 2004, the HIDTA Program adopted the Performance Management Process (PMP) to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of each of the individual HIDTAs and their respective initiatives. These performance measurements were modified in 2007 to provide greater clarity and accuracy on how the individual HIDTAs were meeting the National HIDTA goals. In 2016 these measures were once again changed in an ongoing effort for accurate and consistent reporting across the HIDTA program.

The information that follows is reported in the HIDTA Program Core Performance Tables, located within the PMP. The information and numbers provided in the core tables are provided by the HIDTA initiatives initially as expectations and, subsequently, results of performance for the following calendar year.

Goal 1: Performance Targets

Performance targets are established by each initiative as part of their annual budget request process. The expected performance target goals are based upon past performance, insight into current investigative trends and a projection of anticipated caseload. Once completed these are submitted to the director of RMHIDTA for review. The director can adjust these numbers in cases of either under- or over-projections of target goals to ensure reasonableness. The executive board gives final approval of the expectations for each initiative. Once established, these target numbers are entered into the Performance Management Process (PMP) in order to populate the "Core Tables" for the next calendar year.

In 2016 the drug trafficking trends remained stable from those noted in previous years. It is anticipated that these same trends will likely continue through 2017. As such, performance targets will reflect only minor changes from those set for 2018. Rocky Mountain HIDTA began to address an emerging heroin trend in 2016 and will continue these efforts for the 2018 strategy.

RMHIDTA Performance Targets for CY2018 include:

The Number of Drug Trafficking and Money laundering Organizations Expected to be disrupted or Dismantled (Core Table 1):

- It is estimated that RMHIDTA-funded initiatives will disrupt and/or dismantle 109 drug trafficking and/or money-laundering organizations.
 - Actual figures will be reported in Core Table 1 of the 2017 Annual Report, available June 2018.

Return on Investment (ROI) Expected for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace (Core Table 5):

- It is estimated that the ROI for drugs will be approximately \$14.51 for every HIDTA dollar spent.
 - Actual figures will be reported in Core Table 5 of the 2017 Annual Report, available June 2018.

Note: In 2004, the initial baseline number used for the expected return on investment (ROI) for drugs removed from the marketplace was set at \$3 returned for every \$1 spent. The ROI calculation is constantly being reassessed to ensure the numbers are both timely and relevant to current market trends. By 2011, the ROI was set at \$31.86 returned for every HIDTA dollar spent after reaching a high of \$40.30 in 2010.

In 2015 this number remained consistent with the recent downward trend cause by the reduction in seizures of domestically grown marijuana. This reduction is being attributed to the further legalization of marijuana in Colorado (recreational use) and a regional decrease in the level of interest by task forces and prosecutors in marijuana investigations.

The ROI increased in 2016 due to some significant drug and cash seizures by task forces and criminal interdiction programs. Additionally the task forces targeted a higher percentage of international and multi-state DTOs which traditionally handle a larger volume of drugs and cash.

Return on Investment (ROI) Expected for Cash and Assets Seized (Cash/Asset ROI) (Core Table 5):

- It is estimated that the ROI for cash and assets will be approximately \$1.58 for every HIDTA dollar spent.
 - Actual figures will be reported in Core Table 5 of the 2017 Annual Report, available June 2018.

The expected total ROI (combined) is \$16.09 returned for every \$1 spent from RMHIDTA.

- The primary variable rests in a task force's ability to conduct financial investigations in order to identify and seize assets of either drug trafficking organizations or money laundering organizations
 - o Actual figures will be reported in Core Table 5 of the 2017 Annual Report, available June 2018.

Goal 1: HIDTA Enforcement Initiatives

As of January 2017, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA is composed of four states (Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming) containing 27 separate enforcement initiatives.* Of the 27 initiatives, 22 specifically focus on drug-trafficking organizations, both domestic and international. One of those initiatives specifically identifies gang-based drug trafficking organizations viii involved in violent crime and drug trafficking. Another separate initiative is a fugitive apprehension group viii focusing on the location and arrest of persons wanted on active warrants, with an emphasis on drug traffickers and violent crime.

The Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network (RMHPN) is comprised of the state highway patrols of the four states, with each state being a separate initiative. The RMHPN represents the footprint for the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Program for RMHIDTA. The RMHPN focuses on criminal enforcement of violators using the interstate highway system to transport drugs, weapons or drug assets by means of commercial or private vehicles. Enforcement is governed under the approved concept of "all crimes, all threats, all hazards" as a model focusing on traffic safety and traffic enforcement, leading to increased criminal interdictions.

Threats Responsible

Most of the RMHIDTA initiatives are enforcement based; there are no prevention or treatment initiatives. The enforcement initiatives all share a common responsibility to the stated performance goals, with the exception of two. The Rocky Mountain Safe Streets Fugitive Task Force formerly known as the Fugitive Location Apprehension Group (FLAG) focuses on the arrest of drug-related fugitives and violent offenders. Secondly, the RMPHN (Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network) focuses on criminal interdiction along the interstate highway system.

Operationally each group has the ability to adversely impact the operations of a DTO/ MLO, or even to dismantle them. The Criminal Interdiction Programs offer little opportunity to dismantle an organization but their enforcement efforts do play a significant role in disrupting drug trafficking.

*The four Wyoming enforcement initiatves (CEET, NEET, SEET, and SWET) combined into one initiative called the Wyoming Enforcement Team, effective January 2017.

Enforcement Initiatives Contained within Rocky Mountain HIDTA

	Enforceme nt Initiative	Disrupt DTO	Dismantle DTO	Disrupt MLO	Dismantle MLO	Remove Drugs from Marketplace Drug ROI	Cash/Assets Seized Cash / Asset ROI
Colorado							
Colorado Springs Metro VNI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Front Range TF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rocky Mountain Safe Streets Fugitive Task Force	X						
Metro Gang TF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Metro TF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Colorado DTF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southern Colorado TF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southwest Colorado TF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TRIDENT Weld County DTF	X	X	X	X	X	X X	X X
West Metro DTF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Colorado DTF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Colorado DTF	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	A	Λ	Λ
Montana							
Eastern Montana DTF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missoula County DTF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri River DTF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northwest Montana DTF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russell Country DTF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Utah							
Davis Metro TF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Salt Lake Metro TF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Utah County Major Crimes TF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington County TF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
,	X		X	X	X	X	X
Weber/Morgan TF	Α	X	Χ	A	Α	A	Λ
Wyoming							
Wyoming Enforcement Team	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interdiction							
CO Criminal Interdiction	X	X		X		X	X
MT Criminal Interdiction	X	X		X		X	X
UT Criminal Interdiction	X	X		X		X	X
WYO Criminal Interdiction	X	X		X		X	X

VI. HIDTA Goal 2:

Increase the Efficiency of Law Enforcement Agencies Participating in HIDTAs

The second program goal of HIDTA is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the initiatives. Beyond policy compliance audits and direction from management and coordination, the intelligence and training initiatives have the most potential for affecting both efficiency and effectiveness as reported into the Performance Management Process (PMP). As such, Intelligence and Training have very specific metrics related to effectiveness and efficiency as core reporting tables within the PMP.

In RMHIDTA-hosted training classes, students are exposed to new ideas, concepts and best practices related to conducting drug-based investigations. Classes are structured to provide timely and relevant drug training to increase the skills, knowledge and ability levels of the student. The increased skill set derived from these training classes are intended to help reduce learning curves in drug-related assignments, elevate awareness of risk management and increase officer safety.

The Intelligence Initiative provides investigative support and information-sharing resources to the HIDTA-funded initiatives. Investigative support comes in the form of analysts. Tactical analysts can assist in developing a case through telephone toll analysis, and link association analysis of subjects. Many investigators assigned to drug task forces have limited experience in conducting major or complex investigations and a tactical analyst can be an excellent resource for them. RMHIDTA tactical analysts have substantial operational experience in working these types of cases. As such, the use of an analyst is a benefit in terms of time savings, reduction of learning curves for new investigators and risk management during investigations. To meet the goal of enhancing criminal investigations and intelligence dissemination, information sharing takes place across regional lines to other law enforcement agencies. Strategic analysts look at the bigger picture of the regional drug threat by creating products and bulletins relative to the needs of the task forces. Their contributions enable task forces to stay on top of emerging drug trends, be aware of any new drug threats as well as provide ongoing support to prevention efforts.

Goal 2: Performance Targets

Training Funded and Supported (Core Table 7)

For CY2018, the expected number of students to receive training through RMHIDTA is: 2,000 students.

- 2017 goals for training = 2,000 students
 - \circ Enforcement = 1,800
 - o Analytical = 100
 - Management = 100

The final number will be reported in **Core Table 7** in the 2016 Annual Report, available June 2018.

Deconflictions Expected to be Submitted (Core Table 8)

For CY2018, the expected number of deconflictions: <u>29,500</u>.

- <u>12,500</u> by event RISSafe
- <u>17,000</u> by subject RISSIntel

The final number will be reported in **Core Table 8** in the 2017 Annual Report, available June 2018.

Note: The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board adopted the recommendation to mandate both RISSIntel and RISSafe usage to all RMHIDTA-funded initiatives in order to provide a more complete deconfliction system for law enforcement initiatives^{ix}. The ISC has worked closely with the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN) to promote usage, develop training and ensure compliance with the executive board's direction.

- 2013 represented the first full year of use of both RISS deconfliction platforms by RMHIDTA
- 2015 represented the first year that all deconfliction systems were communicating between the different platforms performing complete event deconfliction nationwide.

Number of Cases Expected to be Provided Analytical Support (Core Table 9)

For CY2018, the expected number of cases receiving analytical support is: 200

• Case support is defined as when an analyst performs an analytical distinct activity, which could be defined as, telephone toll analysis, link association or association analysis. This definition is more in-line with the definitions in the PMP requirements.

The final results will be reported in **Core Table 9** in the 2017 Annual Report, available June 2018.

Other Threat-Specific Targets

Heroin Response Working Group. The dramatic increase in the availability and abuse of heroin in Colorado necessitates coordinated and collaborative efforts across multiple disciplines, especially between prevention providers, treatment providers and law enforcement. In 2016 the RMHIDTA endeavored to build a heroin response working group to coordinate on prevention best practices, improve access to treatment, and coordinate data collection of heroin reporting, support and expanding current efforts they are proving effective. The efforts of this working group have proven successful and are anticipated to continue in the upcoming years, possibly expanding to the other three states within the RMHIDTA.

Goal 2: Law Enforcement Support Initiatives

Management and Coordination

The Management and Coordination Initiative of Rocky Mountain HIDTA provide oversight for the entire process, outlined in Goals 1 and 2.

Training

The Training Initiative provides relevant and timely training on topics specific to law enforcement and drug investigations. Examples would include basic drug investigations school, THC extraction labs overview and an online job orientation for new drug unit commanders.

Intelligence

The Intelligence Initiative is responsible for the collection and collation of intelligence as well as the dissemination of information developed within the Investigative Support Center. Additional responsibilities include providing case deconfliction, case referral, and specific analytical support, upon request, to Rocky Mountain HIDTA-funded drug task forces.

VII. Prevention Efforts

There is no specific prevention initiative funded by RMHIDTA. However, the RMHIDTA will continue to research and develop strategic written products assessing the impact of the legalization of marijuana in Colorado and other states. The intent is to provide the public a basis of information founded in objective facts concerning the impacts of drugs and drug use.

Marijuana: In September 2016, RMHIDTA released its annual report "The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: *The Impact*, Volume 3." This report presented objective facts specific to marijuana's impact on the following topic areas:

- Colorado fatal accidents
- o Colorado youth marijuana usage
- o Colorado adult marijuana usage
- o Colorado emergency room and hospitalization admissions
- o Colorado marijuana exposure cases to the Poison Control Center
- o The diversion of Colorado marijuana to other states
 - By vehicle
 - By parcel packages
 - THC lab explosions
- The response and feedback to this report has been overwhelmingly positive which has led to its ongoing demand.
- The facts in the report have been used across the United States and internationally by city councils, county commissioners and state legislatures when considering issues of legalization of marijuana in their areas.

RMHIDTA will also continue to meet the demand by law enforcement, prevention, and treatment groups throughout the country to make presentations on drug policy and the impact of legalizing marijuana in Colorado. In 2016, RMHIDTA Director's office coordinated 58 formal drug abuse presentations both inside (13) and outside the RMHIDTA region (45) to over 10.544 attendees. The Director personally gave 19 of these presentations.

Heroin: RMHIDTA has been an influencing partner in developing a heroin response working group. The dramatic increase in the availability and abuse of heroin in Colorado necessitates coordinated and collaborative efforts across multiple disciplines, especially between prevention providers, treatment providers and law enforcement. In 2016 the RMHIDTA endeavored to build a heroin response working group to coordinate on prevention best practices, improve access to treatment, and coordinate data collection of heroin reporting, support and expanding current efforts they are proving effective. In April of 2017 the group released a report entitled "Heroin in Colorado," which looked at the current landscape of the heroin threat in Colorado based on a combination of law enforcement and societal data measures.

The efforts of this working group have proven successful and are anticipated to continue in the upcoming years, possibly expanding to the other three states within the RMHIDTA.

VIII. Endnotes

¹ Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), report to Congress on High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area's Program, release date June 2011, Executive Summary.

ii Ihid

iii RMHIDTA Executive Board Meeting, Denver Colorado – March 2012 and June 2013

iv Interviews with director of Rocky Mountain HIDTA and training manager for Rocky Mountain HIDTA

^v Colorado Springs Task Force (CSTF), Front Range Task Force (FRTF), Metro Gang Task Force (MGTF), and North Metro Drug Task Force (NMDTF), Northern Colorado Drug Task Force (NCDTF), Southern Colorado Task Force (SCTF), Weld County Task Force (WCTF)

vi Metro Gang Task Force (MGTF), a collocated federal (Federal Bureau of Investigation – FBI) and local law enforcement task force targeting violet gangs and drug-trafficking organizations based in Denver, Colorado. vii Ibid

viii Fugitive Location and Apprehension Group (FLAG), now known as Rocky Mountain Safe Streets Task Force Fugitive Unit.

ix RMHIDTA Executive Board Meeting, Denver, Colorado

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA 2018 THREAT ASSESSMENT



June 2018 Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Investigative Support Center
Strategic Intelligence Unit

DISCLAIMER: In this document, the term "drugs" refers to illicit substances tracked and nvestigated by Rocky Mountain HIDTA initiatives. The term does not include any legal ubstances such as alcohol or tobacco.
PREPARED BY ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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Scope

The purpose of the 2018 Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (RMHIDTA) Threat Assessment is to identify current and emerging drug-related trends within the designated area. The threat assessment is also intended to deliver accurate and timely strategic intelligence to assist the RMHIDTA Executive Board in the development of ongoing drug enforcement strategies. Additionally, the data contained within the threat assessment can be used by criminal justice agencies and shared with legislatures and policy makers. This document provides a drug threat activity overview of Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming with an emphasis on identifying the extent of current and emerging drug trends, drug use, drug trafficking organizations (DTO), and distribution of illicit drugs. The document also fulfills statutory and grant requirements issued by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), and has been approved by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board.

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Region

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is comprised of 4 states: Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. RMHIDTA supports a total of 30 initiatives: 22 drug investigative initiatives (of which one is primarily focused on drug trafficking within gangs), 4 criminal interdiction initiatives, 1 fugitive apprehension initiative, 1 investigative support initiative, 1 training initiative and 1 management and coordination initiative. Within all of these initiatives, there are a total of 129 participating federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. The four states' demographics vary, from densely populated metropolitan areas such as Denver and Salt Lake City to rural areas in Montana and Wyoming.



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Colorado

Colorado has a population of 5.68 million and is the 9th fastest growing state in the nation.¹ The western part of the state has a mountainous geography, with a mean elevation of 6,800 ft.² The state has two main interstate corridors. I-25 which runs north-south along the eastern slope through the major populated areas in the state, and I-70, which runs east-west and is the main thoroughfare across the Rocky Mountains. I-70 is vital to Colorado's ski towns and resorts, which attract the majority of tourism into the state, bringing in over \$18 billion in revenue every year. In 2016, the violent crime rate in Colorado was 343 per 100,000 which is approximately 11% lower than the national average and the property crime rate was 2,741 per 100,000 or 12% higher than the national average.⁴ Colorado was one of the first two states in the nation to vote for legalized recreational marijuana in 2012 and began retail sales in 2014. Since then, there has been an increase in out of state marijuana diversion eastward, where marijuana can be sold for as much as twice the price as compared to marijuana sold in Colorado.

Montana

Montana is the 3rd largest state in the U.S. by land mass, and yet it is the 6th least populated state with only 1.06 million people. Therefore, it has an abundance of rural and isolated areas. The western part of the state is mountainous with areas that can get up to 300 inches of snow annually. The eastern part of the state is mostly plains and averages 20 inches of snow annually. In those plains, Montana houses five Native American Indian reservations. Montana's main thoroughfares are I-15 going north-south and I-90, which becomes I-94, going east-west. In 2016, the violent crime rate in Montana was 368 per 100,000 or 5% above the national average, and the property crime rate was 2,684 per 100,000, or 10% above the national average. Part of the Bakken oil field encompasses the eastern part of Montana that borders North Dakota. Since 2008, due to a sudden influx of well-paid oil workers, there has been a significant increase in crime and drug use in the area.⁴

Utah

Between July 2016 and July 2017 Utah was the third fastest growing state in the nation with 3.1 million residents. The state is defined by its vast expanses of desert and the Wasatch Mountains which run north-south along the central part of the state attracting skiers and other outdoor tourism. Utah's major thoroughfares are I-15 which travels north-south through most of the state's major population zones, I-80 which travels east-west through the northern portion of the state, and I-70 which begins in the central portion of the state and continues east. Northbound I-15 to eastbound I-70 is a route often used by drug traffickers moving drugs from California towards the East. In 2016, the violent crime rate in Utah was 243 per 100,000 or 37% below the national average, and the property crime rate was 2,952 per 100,000 or 20% above the national average. Utah has some of the strictest alcohol, tobacco, and gambling laws in the nation since over 60% of the population of Utah is Mormon. According to Alpine Recovery Lodge and CNN.com, "drug use is strictly forbidden in the LDS community, but many people don't view medications prescribed by a doctor as being an illicit substance," which leads to a higher rate of abuse for prescription drugs seen in this community ⁵ Between 2013 and 2015 Utah had the seventh highest drug overdose rate in the United States.

Wyoming

The least populated state in the nation, Wyoming has a population of only 586,107 people.¹ However, it is currently experiencing one of the highest population growth rates in the country, fueled in part by the natural gas industry in the state.² The state is defined by vast plains on the eastern side and the Rocky Mountains on the western side. Its famed Yellowstone National Park, a nearly 3,500-sq.-mile wilderness recreation area, is home to hundreds of animal species, dramatic canyons and alpine rivers. Wyoming's Wind River Indian Reservation is home to the Shoshone and Northern Arapaho tribes. The state's major thoroughfares are I-80 running eastwest along the southern part of the state and I-25 which runs north-south throughout the majority of the state. At its conclusion, I-25 becomes I-90 which runs not only north-south into Montana, but also east-west into South Dakota. The majority of drugs transported into Wyoming come

from Mexico via sources in Denver along I-25 as well as sources in Salt Lake City along I-80. In 2016, the violent crime rate in Wyoming was 242 per 100,000 or 37% below the national average, and the property crime rate was 1,957 per 100,000 or 24% above the national average.³

Executive Summary

Drug trafficking in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is primarily dominated by poly-drug trafficking organizations (DTO) linked to cartels based in Mexico. The ultimate source of supply for methamphetamine, heroin, and cocaine originates from Mexico and they are brought into the United States through the Southwest Border. The direct source of supply for most drugs distributed to the RMHIDTA region are DTOs operating either within the state or generally states west of the Rocky Mountain region. The interstate highway system that runs through the four-state region is the primary method utilized to transport drugs. Often, large drug shipments are delivered to DTOs operating in Colorado and Utah to be further transported to other states. Currency obtained from drug transactions is often returned to Mexico backtracking along the same routes. Although the RMHIDTA region is comprised of four unique states, overall methamphetamine remains the greatest drug threat in the region, despite the increasing negative impacts seen from heroin and marijuana.

Drug Trafficking Organizations Targeted in 2017

International DTOs Identified by the **Rocky Mountain HIDTA** Characteristics Total International DTOs 14 - Mexican 12 - Black, Mexican 1 - Non- Hispanic Caucasian 1 **Total Members** 148 Leaders 33 Gang Members 0 Average DTO Size 11 Multi-ethnic 1 Gang Related 0 Violent 4 8 Polydrug Money Laundering Activities 2 Federal Case Designations OCDETF 6 **CPOT** 5 **RPOT** 1 PTO 10

Identified by the			
Rocky Mountain HIDTA			
Characteristics			
Total Multi-State DTOs	90		
- Mexican	37		
- Non-Hispanic Caucasian	28		
- Non-Hispanic Caucasian, Mexican	9		
- Cuban	3		
- Cuban - Black,	3		
Non-Hispanic Caucasian	2		
- Chinese	2		
- Asian, Non-Hispanic			
Caucasian	1		
- Non-Hispanic Caucasian,	1		
Mexican, Native American	1		
- Non-Hispanic Caucasian,	1		
Native American			
- Honduran, Mexican	1		
- Laotian	1		
- Mexican, Outlaw	1		
Motorcycle Gang	1		
- Mexican, Unspecified	1		
- Street Gang			
- Vietnamese	1		
Total Members	1,004		
Leaders	177		
Gang Members	32		
Average DTO Size	16		
Multi-ethnic	17		
Gang Related	3		
Violent	13		
Polydrug	29		
Money Laundering Activities	2		
Federal Case Designations			
OCDETF	18		
CPOT	4		
RPOT	1		
PTO	22		

Multi-State DTOs

Local DTOs			
Identified by the			
Rocky Mountain HIDT	'A		
Characteristics			
Total Local DTOs	71		
- Non-Hispanic Caucasian	32		
- Mexican	21		
- Non-Hispanic Caucasian,	7		
Mexican	,		
- Black	4		
- Hispanic	2		
- Asian, Non-Hispanic	1		
Caucasian	1		
- Non-Hispanic Caucasian,	1		
Mexican, Native American			
- Non-Hispanic Caucasian,	1		
Native American			
- Chinese	1		
- Unspecified	1		
Total Members	2,049		
Leaders	139		
Gang Members	1,010		
Average DTO Size	29		
Multi-ethnic	11		
Gang Related	2		
Violent	17		
Polydrug	28		
Money Laundering Activities	0		
Federal Case Designations			
OCDETF	6		
CPOT	2		
RPOT	2		
PTO	7		

DTO Threat

International DTOs:

- 8% of all DTOs investigated in 2017 were operating on an international level
- Over 50% are polydrug organizations
- 86% are comprised solely of Mexican members
 - o There is the least variation in ethnicities among international DTOs
- On average they have the fewest members
- They are the most violent at 29%
- There are very few, if any, gang members involved in the organization

Multi-State DTOs:

- 51% of all DTOs investigated in 2017 were operating on a multi-state level
- 32% are polydrug organizations
- Membership is primarily comprised of Mexican (41%), Non-Hispanic Caucasian (31%), or a combination of the two (10%)
- The greatest variety of ethnicities involved in drug trafficking activities were operating on a multi-state level
- Generally the least violent at 14%
- Very little gang presence within organizations

Local DTOs:

- 41% of all DTOs investigated in 2017 were operating on a local level
- 40% are polydrug organizations
- Membership is primarily comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian (45%), Mexican (30%), or a combination of the two (10%)
- On average they have the largest number of members
- The second most violent at 24%
- The largest gang presence within membership

Drug Threat

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine remains the most prominent threat across the Rocky Mountain region. The majority of DTOs in all four states are involved in trafficking methamphetamine. Although production in the region has significantly decreased, methamphetamine produced in Mexico is still accessible and continues to flood markets in the region. Due to market saturation, prices remain extremely low, which has allowed for consistent and even increased use. According to those surveyed, individuals on methamphetamine are more likely to be involved in violent crimes. Therefore, methamphetamine continues to have the most significant negative impact to the region.

Heroin

Over the past five years, there has been a significant increase in the number of DTOs trafficking heroin throughout the Rocky Mountain region. The main heroin threat is predominantly seen in Colorado and Utah. Although heroin is less of a threat in Montana and Wyoming, there are noticeable negative impacts occurring in both states. While regional levels of use and impact have not reached the epidemic status seen in the East Coast, heroin is a significant threat due to increased accessibility and the potential for overdose. Fentanyl, which began to be seen in the region in 2016, has added to increased concerns for overdoses as well as dangers posed to law enforcement and first responders from accidental exposure by absorption through the skin or inhalation of airborne powder.

Marijuana

Marijuana, in all its various forms, is widely prevalent and accessible throughout all four states. The amount of time, energy, and resources spent on marijuana cases, investigations, and interdictions continues to be an increasing demand on law enforcement. Although Colorado voters were told that recreational legalization would diminish the black market, in actuality, law enforcement in Colorado spends more time and resources on marijuana investigations post-recreational legalization than ever before. Impacts to society are being seen through the increased use of marijuana, especially in Colorado with recreational legalization. Legalization and lax laws have created the perfect environment for drug traffickers to conduct business and flourish under the guise of legitimacy. More weapons and violence are also being seen with sophisticated marijuana growing operations.

Prescription Drugs

Overall, prescription drugs continue to be available across the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. Prevalence of prescription drugs is typically rated as high or moderately high throughout the

region. However, prescription drugs are in the mid-range in terms of causing negative impact in the region. Throughout the past five years there have not been any significant increases or decreases related to the use and availability of prescription drugs. Prescription drugs are primarily obtained locally through doctor and pharmacy shopping, prescription fraud, and theft. However, the purchase of fentanyl and other prescription drugs via the dark web is an emerging trend now seen in the region. Prescription drug use is often seen as a gateway to heroin use since heroin is currently less expensive.

Cocaine

Although use levels of cocaine have appeared to be stable over the past five years, the amount of cocaine seized has increased. Through 2017 prices for cocaine have remained fairly high and stable across the region. However, it should be noted that production levels have increased while eradication efforts have dropped off significantly in Colombia, the largest producer and supplier of cocaine. While small quantities of cocaine are typically seen in the Rocky Mountain region for personal use, large loads of cocaine continue to transit the region to Canada and the East.

Additional Drug Information

In the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region, club drugs and hallucinogens are considered to be some of the least prevalent drugs seen in the region. Therefore, the negative impact to society in all four states from club drugs and hallucinogens is minimal. Felony arrests for club drugs and hallucinogens have been low for all over the past five years, and seizure amounts have been sporadic without a discernable trend noted for the region.

Regional Outlook

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Transportation

The entire Rocky Mountain HIDTA region is contained within a land-locked area. Although there has been evidence of some trafficking via planes, buses, and trains, the primary method of transportation both to and through the area is by utilizing the major interstate highway systems. The RMHIDTA region contains portions of several significant interstates as well as converging intersections where they meet. These intersections primarily occur around major cities like Denver and Salt Lake City, which are then used as further distribution points. The use of private vehicles or rental cars is still the most commonly seen method for transporting drugs.

I-15 begins at the California/Mexico border and runs north through Utah and Montana up to the Canada border. I-25 begins at the New Mexico/Mexico border and runs north through Colorado and Wyoming where it ends at I-90. Interstates 80 and 90 both begin on the west coast, cross through the RMHIDTA region, and continue over to the eastern portion of the United States. I-94 begins in Montana and runs through several large cities in the northern most states, while I-70 begins in Utah and runs all the way to the east coast.

Illicit Finance

Nearly every drug trafficking organization (DTO) investigated in the RMHIDTA region is involved in some form and level of money laundering activities. Illicit drug proceeds are commonly used for acquiring property, vehicles, weapons, and used for general living expenses. However, very few groups investigated are actually classified as money laundering organizations (MLO). It is most commonly seen that drugs and their illicit proceeds transverse to and through the region without significant layering and integration used for the proceeds. Most drug profits acquired in the RMHIDTA region are sent directly to Mexican sources of supply in bulk cash. Often the cash is loaded into the same vehicle that was used to deliver drugs from Mexico. Drug proceeds are also sent to sources of supply through money remitters, such as wire transfers and money grams, generally using several different transactions.

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COLORADO



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RMHIDTA Funded Initiatives in Colorado

In 2017, RMHIDTA funded 11 investigative initiatives, one interdiction initiative and one fugitive apprehension initiative in the state of Colorado.

- Criminal Interdiction Program Colorado State Patrol (CSP)
- Colorado Springs Metro Task Force El Paso County
- Rocky Mountain Safe Streets Task Force, Fugitive Unit
- Front Range Task Force Denver Metropolitan Area
- Metro Gang Task Force Denver Metropolitan Area
- North Metro Task Force Adams County
- Northern Colorado Drug Task Force Larimer County
- Southern Colorado Drug Task Force El Paso and Pueblo County
- Southwest Drug Task Force La Plata County
- Two Rivers Drug Enforcement Team Garfield County
- Weld County Drug Task Force Weld County
- West Metro Drug Task Force Jefferson County
- Western Colorado Drug Task Force Mesa County

Of the 13 funded initiatives, 11 are dedicated to drug enforcement investigations. The other two funded programs are:

- The Rocky Mountain Safe Streets Task Force, Fugitive Unit: Formerly the Fugitive Location and Apprehension Group (FLAG), the role of this unit is to identify, track and arrest those with active arrest warrants for drug trafficking or violent crimes.
- Criminal Interdiction Program Colorado State Patrol (CSP): This initiative focuses on
 interdiction on the interstate highways and most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk
 cash drug proceeds or suspects of other criminal behavior in vehicles. CSP does not
 conduct long-term investigations. Significant seizures and felony arrests are handed off to
 a RMHIDTA task force for investigative follow up.

Source Considerations

There were several sources consulted in writing the Colorado section of the threat assessment. Specifically these sources include Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) data, Colorado HIDTA initiatives drug unit commander surveys and interviews, RMHIDTA quarterly reports from task forces, the 2017 DEA National Drug Threat Assessment, and DEA Trends in the Traffic report. Additional related data was obtained from the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, the Colorado Department of Human Services, and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Drug Trafficking Organizations

The primary mission of HIDTA is to target drug-trafficking organizations (DTO) or money-laundering organizations (MLO) with a local, multi-state or international operational scope. The investigative intent is to disrupt or dismantle the ability of those DTOs or MLOs to operate. While not all DTOs are considered MLOs, many of the DTOs investigated engaged in money laundering activities. Both DTOs and MLOs are criminal enterprises with a defined hierarchy, very much like the organizational structure in a business with a head officer and subordinates that are responsible for various roles to support the DTO.

2017:

> Investigations:

In 2017, the Colorado investigative initiatives targeted 75 drug trafficking organizations of which 52 were disrupted or dismantled.

An organization is considered dismantled when its leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed and incapable of continuing to operate or reconstitute itself. Disrupted refers to when the normal and effective operation of the organization is impeded.

The 75 DTOs investigated include:

- 29 <u>local organizations</u> they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering limited to the same metropolitan area or clearly defined geographical area.
- 39 <u>multi-state organizations</u> since they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one state, beyond any one particular metropolitan area even if that area covers multiple states.
- 7 <u>international organizations</u> since they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one country, or they are based in one specific country and conduct their illegal activities in another.

> DTO Membership Characteristics:

The definition of a DTO is an organization consisting of five or more persons that has a clearly defined chain-of-command and whose principal activity is to generate income through illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, transportation, or distribution activities. The definition of an MLO is an organization of two or more persons who process illegal drug profits to disguise the source of the money and make it appear to be legitimate income. Members of MLOs are those who take direction from the leader(s) and who carry out any of the organization's activities. Looking at the characteristics of previously identified DTOs is useful for investigative purposes.

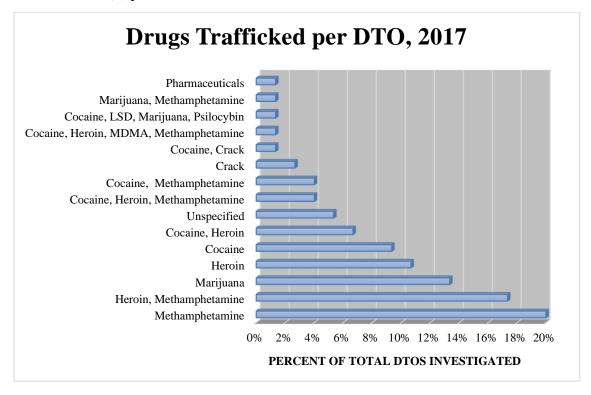
- In 2017 there were a total of 773 members across all DTOs investigated; not including 3 gangs investigated that had a combined total of 1,350 members.
 - The average size per organization was about 11 members.
 - The largest DTO targeted had 80 members and was a Cuban group trafficking marijuana.
 - The next largest had 30 members and was a Laotian group trafficking marijuana.
- In 2017 the main racial/ethnic affiliations amongst the 75 DTOs included:
 - o 52% (39) had a membership primarily comprised of Mexican individuals.
 - 20% (15) had a membership primarily comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs in 2017:

Drug trafficking is a complex system that illegally supplies drugs to consumers. Trafficking encompasses smuggling, importation, cultivation, manufacture, transportation, sales, distribution, and possession with intent to distribute or sell controlled substances.

In 2017 the primary drug trafficked by targeted DTOs was methamphetamine.

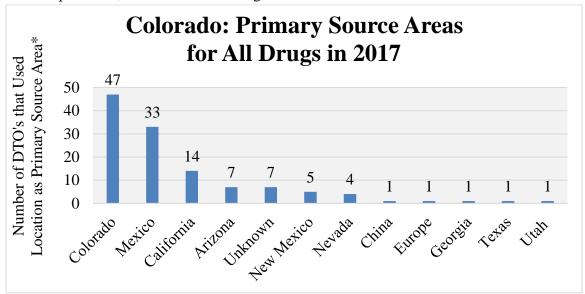
- 20% (15) primarily sold methamphetamine.
- 17% (13) primarily sold heroin and methamphetamine.
- 13% (10) primarily sold marijuana.
- 11% (8) primarily sold heroin.
- 9% (7) primarily sold cocaine.
- 7% (5) primarily sold cocaine and heroin.
- 5% (4) were unspecified.
- 4% (3) primarily sold cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.
- 4% (3) primarily sold cocaine and methamphetamine
- 3% (2) primarily sold crack.
- The remaining DTOs primarily sold:
 - o (1) cocaine and crack; (1) cocaine, heroin, MDMA, and methamphetamine; (1) cocaine, LSD, marijuana, and psilocybin; (1) marijuana and methamphetamine; and (1) pharmaceuticals.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

➤ Primary Drug Source Areas for DTOs in 2017:

The source area is the state or foreign country from which the DTO being investigated obtains their drugs from another individual or DTO. The source area is the most direct and immediate source of supply by the DTO and not necessarily the area where the drug was produced, manufactured or originated.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The Denver metro area is a hub for distribution of drugs within the Rocky Mountain region. Due to this, the Denver metro area serves as the primary source area for DTOs in other parts of Colorado.

The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

2013-2017:

> Scope of DTOs Investigated 2013 - 2017:

- Between 71 and 85 DTOs are investigated annually, with an average of 78 DTOs per year.
 - o 46% were classified as local organizations.
 - 45% were classified as multi-state organizations.
 - o 10% were classified as international organizations.

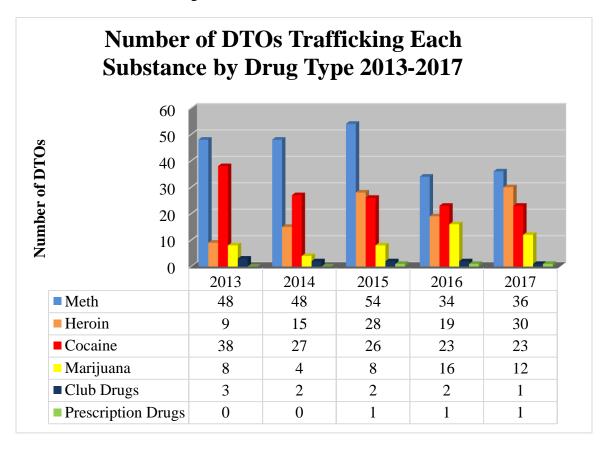
▶ Membership Numbers 2013 - 2017:

- The average number of members in a DTO was 13 individuals.
- The majority of DTOs are comprised of a single ethnic group.
 - o There is no significant trend observed with the ethnically mixed groups.

- The top percent of ethnicities of DTOs investigated had a membership primarily comprised of:
 - 56% were Mexican individuals.
 - o 22% were primarily Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 6% were both Non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
 - o 3% were Black individuals.
 - 2% were Asian individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs 2013 - 2017:

- DTOs trafficking methamphetamine accounted for 57% of the total.
- DTOs trafficking heroin increased from 11% in 2013 to 40% in 2017.
- DTOs trafficking marijuana increased from 10% in 2013 to 16% in 2017.
- DTOs trafficking cocaine decreased from 45% in 2013 to 31% in 2017.

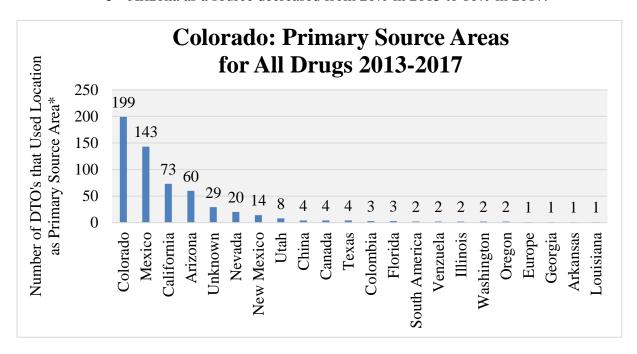


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The number of DTOs listed above per year will exceed the total number of DTOs investigated per year due to poly-drug trafficking.

➤ Primary Drug Source Areas for DTOs 2013 - 2017:

- The top source areas for all drugs has remained consistent throughout the five year timeframe.
 - However, in the past five years, source areas have now included South
 American countries such as Colombia, Venezuela, and an unspecified country.
 - o Arizona as a source decreased from 20% in 2013 to 10% in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The Denver metro area is a hub for distribution of drugs within the Rocky Mountain region. Due to this, the Denver metro area serves as the primary source area for DTOs in other parts of Colorado.

The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

Drug Threat

Threat Rank

The following drugs are listed in order of their current perceived threat to the state. The threat rank is determined through combined analysis of survey responses provided by the RMHIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC) and other related information that shows how the drug is affecting the community.

In addition to law enforcement data, it is essential to consider other areas of available data pertaining to the impact of drug use. Further evidence regarding the threat posed to society by drug use can be seen in data regarding calls to the poison control center, treatment admissions, emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths.

The number of contact calls illustrates how many times individuals reached out to the poison control center regarding concerns about drug use. The number of treatment admissions shows how many individuals have recently sought or were mandated to seek specific drug related treatment. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations demonstrate how often individuals were seeking medical attention related to specific drug use. The number of overdose deaths demonstrates how pervasive and dangerous the use of a particular drug is to society. Each of these areas, where data is available, have also been consulted when determining a drug's overall posed threat.

Methamphetamine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative DUCs, in 2017 methamphetamine was one of the top two most prevalent drugs in Colorado, second only to Marijuana. The DUCs also placed methamphetamine and heroin as the drugs causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. Based on survey responses as well as all the available supporting data, methamphetamine is assessed to currently be in a tie with heroin as the top current drug threat in Colorado.

In 2017, poly-drug traffickers with ties to Mexico, supplied most of the methamphetamine available in Colorado. Large methamphetamine loads are transported from Mexico and the Southwest Border States to Colorado, where it is then further broken down and redistributed regionally and nationally. Much of the methamphetamine encountered in Denver came directly from Mexican sources of supply, and much of it was transported in liquid form. Most of the samples tested by the DEA, whether at the wholesale or retail level, tested at 90 percent or higher purity.⁶

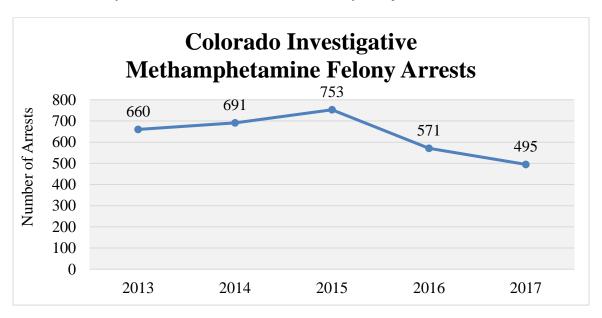
Since the early 2000's there has been a significant decrease in the number of domestic methamphetamine labs seized. Despite the decrease in the number of domestic labs, the price of methamphetamine continues to decrease as low-cost, high-purity methamphetamine is imported from Mexico. Methamphetamine is generally trafficked directly from Mexico into Colorado via Southern California, Arizona, Nevada and Texas. The interstate highway system is used extensively in trafficking methamphetamine into Colorado, to include I-15, I-8, I-10, I-40, I-25 and I-70. Felony arrests for methamphetamine cases have decreased 25% over the past 5 years. Additionally, methamphetamine seizures have increased significantly between 2016 and 2017.

Further indication of the threat posed by methamphetamine is detailed in the supporting data. There have been increases in methamphetamine related overdose deaths and methamphetamine related treatment admissions in the last several years. Of particular note, in 2017 methamphetamine surpassed marijuana as the primary reason for drug related treatment admissions in Colorado.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Felony Arrests

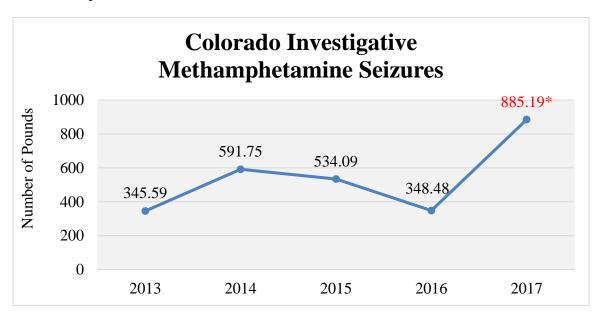
- Methamphetamine felony arrests decreased 25% from 2013 to 2017. Anecdotal reports indicate this could be due to task force resources and focus shifted to marijuana and opioid investigations since 2013.
- In 2017, methamphetamine felony arrests accounted for 41% of the 1,209 felony drug arrests by RMHIDTA task forces, followed by marijuana.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Seizures

- Methamphetamine seizures have varied since 2013, however, there was a significant increase of 154% from 2016 to 2017.
- In 2017, pounds of methamphetamine seized were second only to pounds of marijuana seized.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spike in 2017 was due to multiple high quantity investigative seizures and not due to any one large seizure.

> Methamphetamine Labs:

- Very little methamphetamine has been produced in Colorado over the last five years.
 Since the early 2000's, when hundreds of methamphetamine manufacturing labs were being identified and seized in Colorado, the number of labs seized has significantly decreased. Additionally, any labs seen in recent years have primarily been small, user quantity setups.
 - o In 2017 there were 2 labs seized.
 - o In 2016 there were 4 labs seized.
 - o In 2015 there were 4 labs seized.
 - o In 2014 there were 7 labs seized.
 - o In 2013 there were 7 labs seized.

> Source Areas for Methamphetamine:

Very little methamphetamine is currently produced in Colorado. Almost all methamphetamine originates from Mexico, controlled by the cartels, and arrives in Colorado directly from Mexico or California.

- There were 75 DTOs investigated in 2017 of which 36 were involved in trafficking primarily methamphetamine.
- California, Colorado and Mexico were tied as the primary methamphetamine source areas.
 - o 23% obtained drugs from California.
 - o 23% obtained drugs within Colorado.
 - o 23% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 9% obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 7% obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 7% obtained drugs from New Mexico.
 - o 5% obtained drugs from an unspecified location.
 - o 2% obtained drugs from Utah.

> Transportation:

- Large methamphetamine loads are transported from Mexico and the Southwest Border States to Colorado primarily using personal or rental vehicles.
- The primary routes utilized are I-25 and I-70 which intersect in Denver. Additional routes used outside Colorado are I-15, I-8, I-10, and I-40.
- Once the loads reach Colorado they are often sold to local distributors, although some methamphetamine is distributed to traffickers in other states such as Wyoming and Montana.

> Concealment:

- At retail or user-level quantities methamphetamine is generally packaged in plastic baggies, but various other wrapping is also used such as plastic containers, foil, brown paper, plastic and carbon paper.⁸
- In larger quantities methamphetamine is often wrapped in cellophane plastic, sometimes masked in tape and packaged with some sort of odor eliminator.⁸
- Methamphetamine transported to Colorado is most often in crystal form, but seizures
 of liquid suspended methamphetamine are not uncommon.⁸ Liquid suspended
 methamphetamine has been seen transported inside factory sealed bottles labeled as
 sports drinks, juice, flavored water, or alcohol.⁸

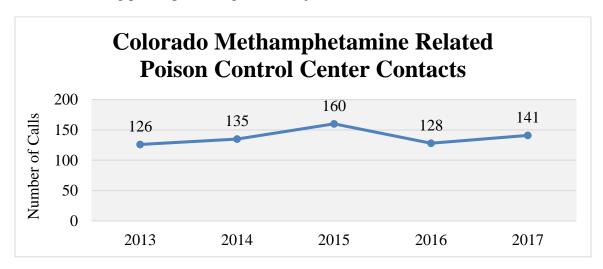
> Price:

- Current price for crystal methamphetamine ("ice"):
 - o \$300 \$1,000 per ounce
 - o \$2,500 \$7,200 per pound
- Current price for powder methamphetamine:
 - o \$190 \$800 per ounce
 - o \$2,500 \$5,500 per pound

> Related Information:

Methamphetamine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

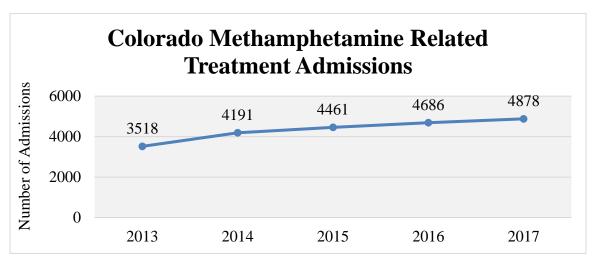
• Methamphetamine was the third most common reason to contact poison control, following prescription drugs and marijuana.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Methamphetamine Related Treatment Admissions

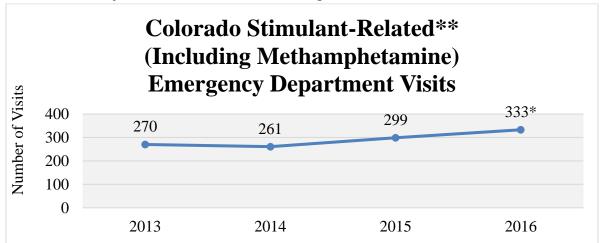
- Methamphetamine related treatment admissions have steadily increased 39% from 2013 to 2017.
- Methamphetamine was the second leading reason for seeking treatment in Colorado for 2017, following heroin.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

Stimulant-Related (Including Methamphetamine) Emergency Department Visits

- The number of stimulant-related (including methamphetamine) emergency department visits increased 23% from 2013 to 2016.
- Stimulants (including methamphetamine) accounted for 17% of drug related emergency department visits. Stimulants ranked third for drug related emergency department visits, following heroin and prescription drugs, in 2016. Although, data for marijuana was not available for comparison.



SOURCE: Emergency Department Visits Data, Hospital Discharge Dataset, Colorado Hospital Association, 2013-2016 (using proxy year for 2015)

ANALYSIS BY: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*Note: On October 1, 2015, the United States replaced the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD)-9-CM with ICD-10-CM for coding information in hospital discharge, emergency department, and outpatient records for administrative and financial transactions. Since ICD-10-CM is a major expansion from ICD-9-CM, a national workgroup is charged with determining standard definitions for monitoring non-fatal drug overdoses from 2016 forward. This workgroup will release recommendations after the publication of this report. ICD-9-CM codes were used to identify records from 2011-2015 and ICD-10-CM codes were used to select records from 2016.

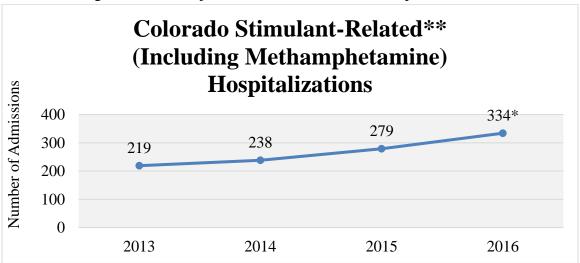
Comparing trends across states is also difficult due to differences in reporting practices; Colorado expanded the number of diagnosis fields for hospital discharge records from 15 to 30 in 2014. Colorado scanned all 15 emergency department diagnosis fields, and all 30 hospital discharge diagnosis fields to find drug poisoning cases.

Hospital records were excluded if the individual was not a resident of Colorado, if there was a record of the individual expiring during the encounter, the encounter took place in a rehabilitation hospital, or if the admission source was a transfer from another hospital. The dataset only captures records from non-federal hospitals in Colorado.

**<u>Note</u>: Since there is no methamphetamine specific code in ICD-10 CM, psychostimulants were substituted. This group includes methamphetamine, caffeine, and prescription stimulants. These ICD-10 C codes were: T43.6[1-9][1-4] and all encounter types.

Stimulant-Related (Including Methamphetamine) Hospitalizations

- Colorado stimulant-related (including methamphetamine) hospitalizations steadily increased 53% from 2013 to 2016.
- In 2016, stimulant-related (including methamphetamine) hospitalizations were the second leading cause of drug related hospitalizations, following prescription drugs. Although, data for marijuana was not available for comparison.



SOURCE: Emergency Department Visits Data, Hospital Discharge Dataset, Colorado Hospital Association, 2013-2016 (using proxy year for 2015)

ANALYSIS BY: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*Note: On October 1, 2015, the United States replaced the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD)-9-CM with ICD-10-CM for coding information in hospital discharge, emergency department, and outpatient records for administrative and financial transactions. Since ICD-10-CM is a major expansion from ICD-9-CM, a national workgroup is charged with determining standard definitions for monitoring non-fatal drug overdoses from 2016 forward. This workgroup will release recommendations after the publication of this report. ICD-9-CM codes were used to identify records from 2011-2015 and ICD-10-CM codes were used to select records from 2016.

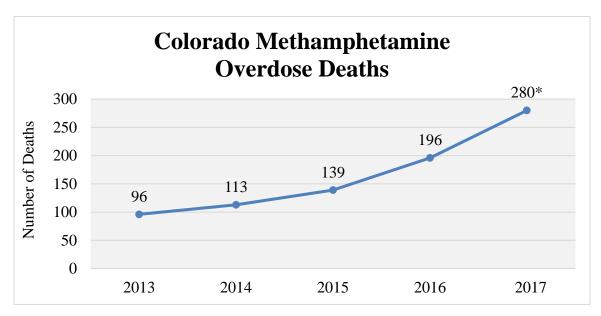
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**Note: Since there is no methamphetamine specific code in ICD-10 CM, psychostimulants were substituted. This group includes methamphetamine, caffeine, and prescription stimulants. These ICD-10 C codes were: T43.6[1-9][1-4] and all encounter types.

Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths

- Overall methamphetamine overdose deaths increased 192% from 2013 to 2017.
- Methamphetamine was the leading cause of illicit drug overdose deaths, in 2017.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics

*Note: 2017 data is preliminary and subject to change.

Heroin

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 heroin ranked third, just below methamphetamine and marijuana, in regards to prevalence in Colorado. However, most DUCs ranked heroin first as the drug causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. Based on the survey responses as well as the available supporting data, heroin is overall assessed to currently be in a tie with methamphetamine as the top current drug threat in Colorado.

The majority of Colorado heroin originates from Mexico.⁶ Although heroin is not new to Colorado, recently its prevalence has greatly increased in the state. Heroin distribution organizations operating in Colorado are generally tied to sources of supply in Sinaloa and Nayarit, Mexico. Both Mexican black tar and Mexican brown powder heroin are encountered in the Denver area. Heroin is usually trafficked to Colorado through Arizona, California and Nevada.⁸ In the last few years there has been a significant

increase in the amount of heroin brought into Colorado. On average, about 98 pounds of heroin are seized per year by Colorado investigative initiatives.

The increase in heroin use is verified by the available supporting data. Heroin related calls to the poison control center increased 41% from 2013 to 2017. Furthermore, heroin related treatment admissions, emergency department visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths have all steadily increased over the last several years.

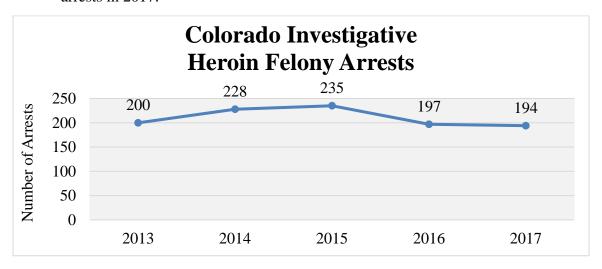
> Notes:

o In response to increasing overdoses across the nation caused by the use of heroin and other opioids, many law enforcement agencies have trained and equipped officers with countermeasures. The most common drug used to counter an opioid overdose is naloxone. Naloxone counteracts life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system, allowing an overdose victim to breathe normally. Naloxone is a non-scheduled (non-addictive) prescription medication. Naloxone only works if a person has opioids in their system and there are no adverse effects if it is not an opioid overdose. Although traditionally administered by emergency response personnel, naloxone can be administered by minimally trained laypeople. It can be injected, or sprayed into the nose. Naloxone wears off in 20-90 minutes.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Felony Arrests

- Heroin felony arrests have remained consistent from 2013 to 2017.
- Heroin felony arrests ranked lower than methamphetamine, marijuana, and cocaine arrests in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Seizures

- Heroin seizures have increased 160% overall since 2013.
- Despite the overall increase in seizures, heroin was ranked lower than marijuana, methamphetamine, and cocaine for total pounds seized during 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Source Area for Heroin:

Almost all heroin originates from Mexico and the trafficking is controlled by the cartels.

- There were 75 DTOs investigated in 2017 of which 30 were involved in trafficking heroin.
- Colorado and Mexico were the two primary direct source of supply areas.
 - o 42% obtained drugs from Colorado.
 - o 39% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 6% obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 3% obtained drugs from California.
 - o 3% obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 3% obtained drugs from New Mexico.
 - o 3% obtained drugs from an unspecified location.

> Transportation:

- Heroin distribution organizations operating in Colorado are generally tied directly to sources of supply in Mexico. Heroin is transported into Denver from source locations in Mexico, through Arizona, southern California, or Nevada.⁸
- In more remote areas of Colorado such as the Western Slope, an individual will collect money from associates, travel to Denver or Salt Lake City, and purchase heroin for the group.⁸
- Street-level distribution of quarter-ounce to ounce quantities is dominated by Mexican and Honduran distribution cells.⁸
- Heroin is primarily transported using privately owned or rental vehicles traveling along I-25, and I-70 which intersect in Denver. Additional routes used outside of Colorado are I-15, I-8, I-10, and I-40.

> Concealment:

 Retail or user-level quantities of heroin are typically packaged in different colored balloons or clear plastic baggies. In large quantities, heroin is packaged in tubes, or sausage shaped bundles (chorizo), placed within cellophane and wrapped in packing tape.⁸

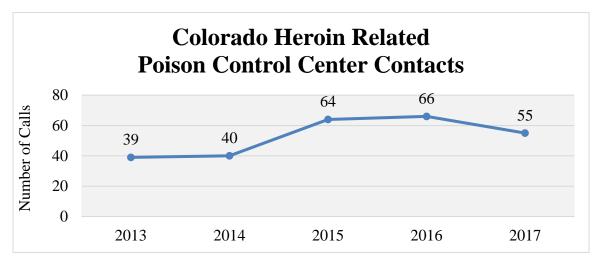
> Price:

- Current price for black tar heroin:
 - o \$700 \$2,000 per ounce
 - o Approximately \$36,000 per kilo
- Current price for brown powder heroin:
 - o \$800 \$2,000 per ounce
 - o Approximately \$32,000 per kilo

> Related Information:

Heroin Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

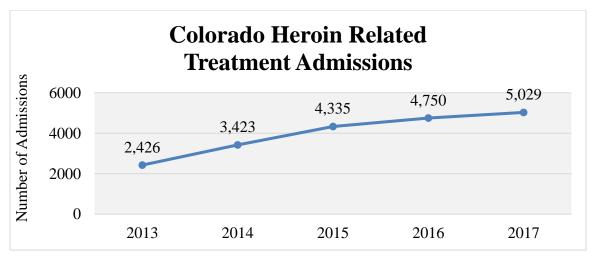
- Overall, there has been a 41% increase in calls from 2013 to 2017.
- Heroin exposure calls were among the lowest, only 5 calls more than cocaine, for drug related exposure calls for 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Heroin Related Treatment Admissions

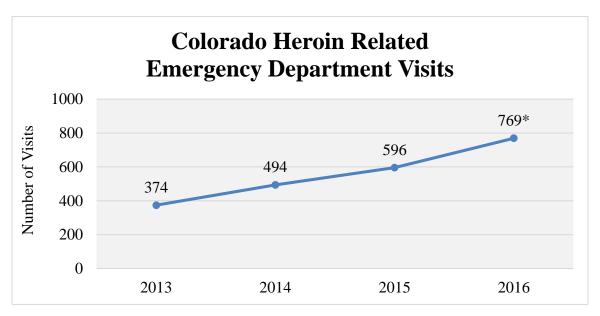
- Heroin related treatment admissions steadily increased 107% from 2013 to 2017.
- Heroin was the leading cause of drug related treatment admissions for Colorado in 2017.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

Heroin Related Emergency Department Visits

- The number of heroin related emergency department visits more than doubled from 2013 to 2016.
- Heroin was the leading cause of drug related emergency department visits in Colorado for 2016, although data for marijuana was not available for comparison.



SOURCE: Emergency Department Visits Data, Hospital Discharge Dataset, Colorado Hospital Association, 2013-2016 (using proxy year for 2015)

ANALYSIS BY: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*Note: On October 1, 2015, the United States replaced the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD)-9-CM with ICD-10-CM for coding information in hospital discharge, emergency department, and outpatient records for administrative and financial transactions. Since ICD-10-CM is a major expansion from ICD-9-CM, a national workgroup is charged with determining standard definitions for monitoring non-fatal drug overdoses from 2016 forward. This workgroup will release recommendations after the publication of this report. ICD-9-CM codes were used to identify records from 2011-2015 and ICD-10-CM codes were used to select records from 2016.

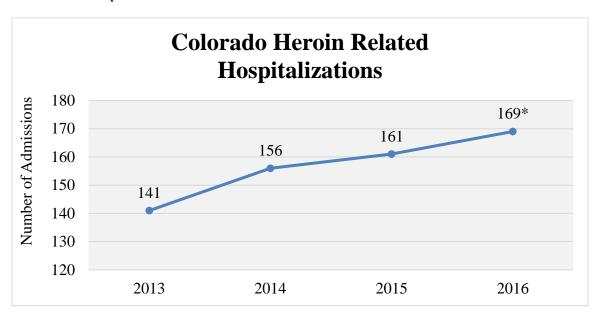
Comparing trends across states is also difficult due to differences in reporting practices; Colorado expanded the number of diagnosis fields for hospital discharge records from 15 to 30 in 2014. Colorado scanned all 15 emergency department diagnosis fields, and all 30 hospital discharge diagnosis fields to find drug poisoning cases.

Hospital records were excluded if the individual was not a resident of Colorado, if there was a record of the individual expiring during the encounter, the encounter took place in a rehabilitation hospital, or if the admission source was a transfer from another hospital. The dataset only captures records from non-federal hospitals in Colorado.

Heroin-related poisoning codes were defined in ICD-10 CM as: T40.1X1-4 and all encounter types.

Heroin Related Hospitalizations

- Colorado heroin related hospitalizations steadily increased 20% from 2013 to 2016.
- Heroin was the third leading cause of drug related hospitalizations in 2016, following
 prescription drugs and methamphetamine. Although, marijuana data was not available
 for comparison.



SOURCE: Emergency Department Visits Data, Hospital Discharge Dataset, Colorado Hospital Association, 2013-2016 (using proxy year for 2015)

ANALYSIS BY: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*Note: On October 1, 2015, the United States replaced the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD)-9-CM with ICD-10-CM for coding information in hospital discharge, emergency department, and outpatient records for administrative and financial transactions. Since ICD-10-CM is a major expansion from ICD-9-CM, a national workgroup is charged with determining standard definitions for monitoring non-fatal drug overdoses from 2016 forward. This workgroup will release recommendations after the publication of this report. ICD-9-CM codes were used to identify records from 2011-2015 and ICD-10-CM codes were used to select records from 2016.

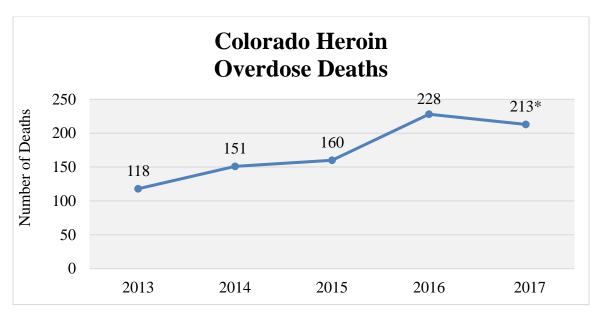
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Hospital records were excluded if the individual was not a resident of Colorado, if there was a record of the individual expiring during the encounter, the encounter took place in a rehabilitation hospital, or if the admission source was a transfer from another hospital. The dataset only captures records from non-federal hospitals in Colorado.

Heroin-related poisoning codes were defined in ICD-10 CM as: T40.1X1-4 and all encounter types.

Heroin Overdose Deaths

- Overall the number of heroin overdose deaths increased 81% from 2013 to 2017.
- Heroin was the second leading cause of drug related overdose deaths in Colorado for 2017, following methamphetamine.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics

*Note: 2017 data is preliminary and subject to change.

Marijuana

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 marijuana ranked first as the most prevalent drug in Colorado. In regards to the drugs causing the greatest level of negative impact to the community, the DUCs ranked marijuana as third. Based on the survey results and source area trends marijuana is currently assessed to be the second highest drug threat in Colorado.⁷

Marijuana produced in Colorado is distributed both locally and nationally. The perception that there is little legal risk in growing marijuana, combined with advancements in growing expertise, have resulted in increased amounts of black marijuana produced outside the state-sanctioned industry. These black market activities have strained state and local law enforcement resources. Although the amount of marijuana imported from Mexico has decreased significantly, large loads of marijuana from California are still

regularly seen transiting the state eastward. The number of investigations that led to marijuana related felony arrests has increased 63% from 2013 to 2017. Likewise, from 2013 to 2017, the total quantity of bulk marijuana seized during investigations as well as the number of plants seized during investigations saw overall increases of 886% and 503%, respectively.

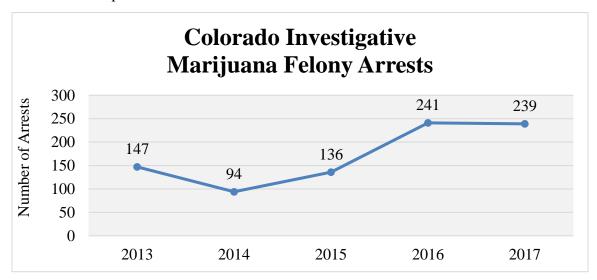
Some of the most significant evidence to the threat posed by marijuana is seen in the societal impact data. Annually, Colorado data shows over 200 calls to the poison and drug control center regarding marijuana exposure. Additionally, marijuana related emergency room visits as well as hospitalizations increased from 2012 to 2015. Marijuana related treatment admissions were previously the highest numbers seen across all other illicit drug categories, but in 2017 the number of marijuana treatment admissions was surpassed by those of methamphetamine related admissions.

For further information regarding the impact of legalized marijuana in Colorado, refer to "The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: *The Impact*," Volume 5 at www.rmhidta.org/reports.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Felony Arrests

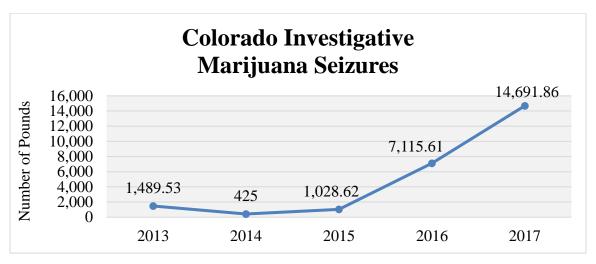
- Marijuana felony arrests have fluctuated since 2013, but have overall increased 63% over the past five years.
- Although there were nearly half as many felony marijuana arrests as compared to methamphetamine, the number of marijuana arrests was second only to methamphetamine.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Seizures

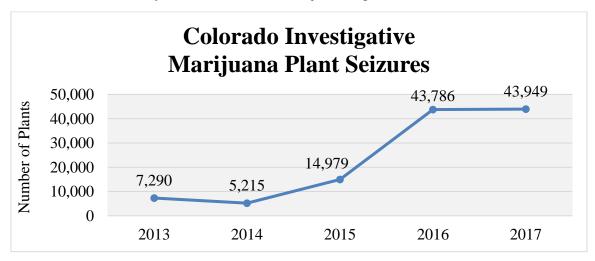
- Bulk Marijuana Seizures
 - Overall, bulk marijuana seizures increased 886% since 2013, with over 1,000% increase from 2015-2017 alone.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Plant Seizures

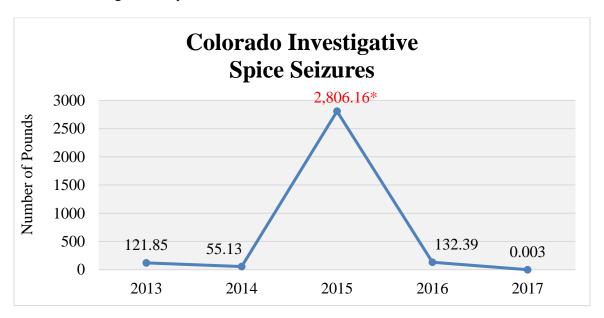
- Marijuana Plant Seizures
 - o Marijuana plant seizures have increased 503% since 2013.
 - There were approximate 5 times as many plants seized in 2017 as there were in the first year of recreational marijuana legalization.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Spice Seizures

- Synthetic Cannabinoid, K-2 Spice Seizures
 - The first significant seizures of spice occurred in 2013. Despite one investigation in 2015*, the overall pounds of spice seized have decreased significantly.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: In 2015, one task force conducted two seizures against the same DTO which amounted to 2,799.89 pounds of spice.

- Marijuana Concentrate Seizures
 - o RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of concentrates, such as hash oil, as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2017 there were a total of 102.29 pounds of concentrates seized.
 - In 2016 there were a total of 232.12 pounds of concentrates seized.
 - In 2015 there were a total of 19.36 pounds of concentrates seized.
- Marijuana Edible Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of marijuana edibles as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2017 there were a total of 6,462 individual edible items seized.
 - In 2016 there were a total of 2,111 individual edible items seized.
 - In 2015 there were a total of 288 individual edible items seized.

> Source Areas for Marijuana:

Colorado is a primary production and distribution source area for marijuana trafficking. With "legal" medical and recreational marijuana, Colorado has become the black market for much of the nation.

- Of the 75 DTOs investigated in 2017, 12 were involved in trafficking marijuana.
 - o 93% obtained drugs from a source within Colorado.
 - o 7% obtained drugs from a source within California.

> Transportation:

- Marijuana is produced and trafficked extensively throughout Colorado. High-potency marijuana is widely available from local marijuana growing operations, many of which are outside the state-sanctioned system.
- High-grade marijuana is transported within and out-of-state, both nationally and
 internationally. Transportation methods are generally through privately owned or
 rented vehicles using the interstate highway systems. There has also been a
 significant increase in the use of parcel services.

> Concealment:

- Large amounts of bulk marijuana are generally packaged in cellophane and tape. Smaller user levels are packaged in plastic baggies.
- Marijuana is available in a wide variety of forms and packaging. Often marijuana obtained directly from dispensaries and retail stores will be seen in its original packaging.(b) (7)(E)
- Domestic bulk marijuana is generally packaged loosely in large plastic bags not compressed into bricks like Mexican marijuana.⁵

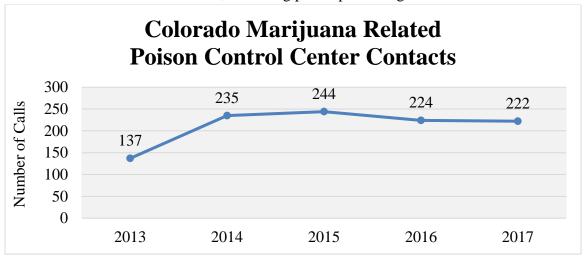
> Price:

- Current price for black market domestic marijuana:
 - o \$90 \$300 per ounce
 - o \$900 \$4,000 per pound
- Current price for Mexican-produced marijuana:
 - o \$400 \$1,200 per pound
- Current price for Colorado retail marijuana:
 - o \$25 \$50 per 1/8 ounce (common retail purchase quantity)

> Related Information:

Marijuana Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

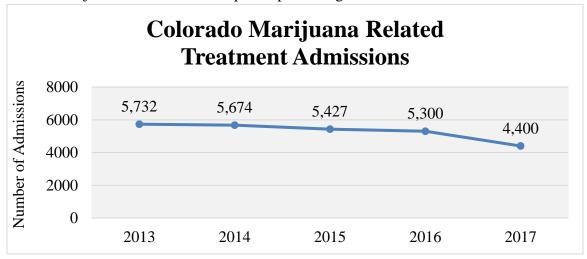
- There was a 72% increase in marijuana related calls from 2013 to 2014. The number of marijuana related calls has remained fairly consistent from 2014 through 2017.
- Marijuana is the second leading cause of drug related poison control center exposure calls in Colorado for 2017, following prescription drugs.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Marijuana Related Treatment Admissions

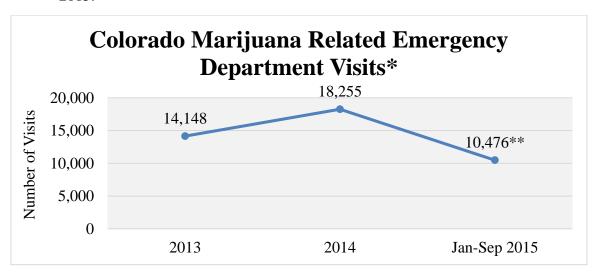
- Marijuana related treatment admissions decreased 23% from 2013 to 2017.
- Marijuana related treatment admissions where ranked third following heroin and methamphetamine in 2017.
- In 2017, there were four times as a many people admitted into treatment for marijuana as there were for prescription drugs.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

Marijuana Related Emergency Department Visits

- Based on available data, there is no discernable trend for marijuana related emergency department visits.
- Marijuana was the leading cause for drug related emergency department visits in 2015.



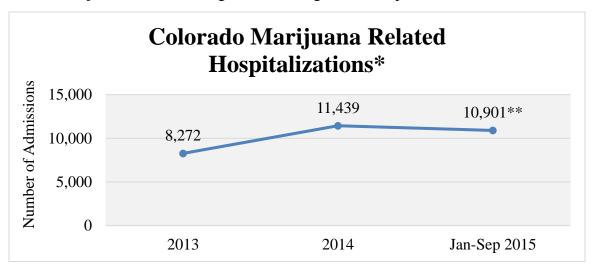
SOURCE: Colorado Hospital Association, Emergency Department Visit Dataset. Statistics prepared by the Heath statistics and Evaluation Branch, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

*Note: The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment is not willing to share marijuana hospitalization and emergency department data until the agency officially releases it in July 2018.

**Note: 2015 data is through September only.

Marijuana Related Hospitalizations

- Based on available data, there is no discernable trend for marijuana related hospitalizations.
- Marijuana was the leading cause for drug related hospitalizations in 2015.



SOURCE: Colorado Hospital Association, Emergency Department Visit Dataset. Statistics prepared by the Heath statistics and Evaluation Branch, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

*Note: The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment is not willing to share marijuana hospitalization and emergency department data until the agency officially releases it in July 2018.

**Note: 2015 data is through September only.

Prescription Drugs

> Threat Description:

In 2017, prescription drugs were tied with cocaine as the fourth most prevalent drugs seen in Colorado by a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC). The DUCs also reported that prescription drugs and cocaine are very close in terms of causing the greatest level of negative impact on the community. Based on the survey results as well as the available supporting data, prescription drugs are currently tied with cocaine as the third highest drug threats in Colorado.⁷

Most prescription drugs are obtained through doctor shopping, fraudulent prescriptions, over-prescribing medical practitioners, and to a lesser extent, theft. Additionally, there has been an increase within the last few years in the use of the dark web to obtain fentanyl from source countries such as China. The use and trafficking of prescription drugs has remained fairly stable over the last five years with no dramatic increases or

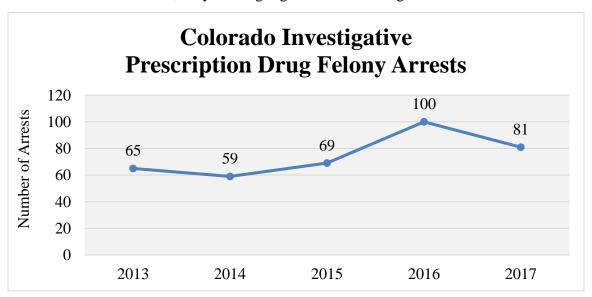
decreases.⁸ However, their continued presence and availability poses a significant impact in Colorado. Particularly in that they are seen as a gateway to other illicit drugs, especially heroin. Felony arrests for prescription drugs have been fairly consistent over the last five years with an overall slight increase from 2013 to 2017. Seizures of prescription drugs were on a steady decline from 2013 to 2015, but there was a significant increase from 2015 to 2017.

The available supporting data details a varied impact in Colorado from prescription drug use. Overall prescription drug related calls to the poison control center have increased from 2013 to 2017, however prescription opiate/opioid drug related poison control center calls have steadily decreased over the same time period. Lastly, treatment data shows that the number of people seeking treatment for opiates has gradually declined since 2013.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Felony Arrests

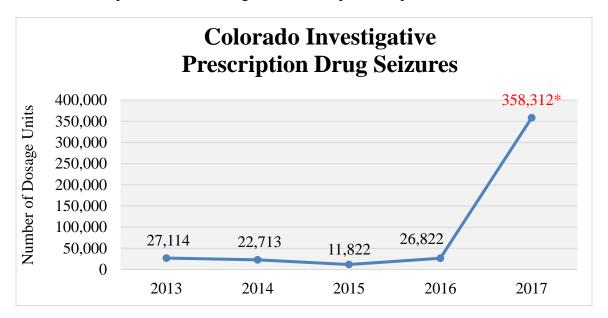
- There was a 25% increase in prescription drug felony arrests from 2013 to 2017.
- Prescription drug felony arrests were one of the least common drug felony arrests in Colorado for 2017, only ranking higher than club drugs.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Seizures

- Excluding the one irregular seizure amount in 2017, the average amount of prescription drugs seized over the past five years was 23,217.
- Since prescription drug seizures are reported in dosage units, the quantities seized are not comparable to other drugs which are reported in pounds.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: A single seizure from one task force amounted to 243 pounds of Xanax, or approximately 330,669 dosage units.

- Fentanyl Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of fentanyl, a subset of prescription drugs, in 2016.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 0.2 pounds of fentanyl seized by Colorado initiatives.
 - In 2017, there were a total of 0.5 pounds of fentanyl and 7 fentanyl patches seized by Colorado Initiatives.

> Source Areas for Prescription Drugs:

Prescription drugs are generally obtained through doctor shopping, prescription fraud, theft and the dark web.

- Of the 75 DTOs investigated in 2017, 1 was involved in trafficking prescription drugs.
 - o China was the only direct source area.

> Transportation:

- Most diverted prescription drugs are obtained locally by doctor shopping, prescription fraud, pharmacy shopping, theft and the dark web.
- Another source of supply are online pharmacy and web forum purchases that are delivered to the user by mail services.⁵

> Concealment:

• No specific prescription drug concealment methods identified.

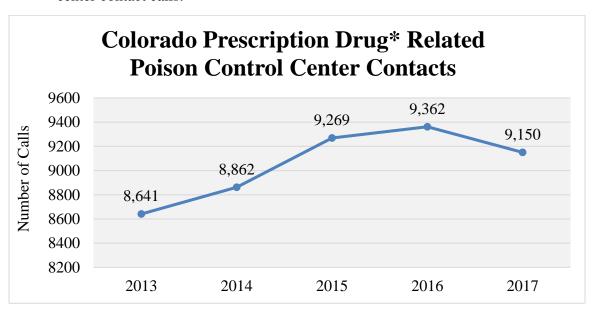
> Price:

- Current price for prescription drugs commonly seen in Colorado:
 - Approximately \$1 per mg for most prescription drugs
- Current price for Fentanyl:
 - o Approximately \$100 per gram
 - o \$20 \$100 per Dosage Unit (DU)

> Related Information:

Prescription Drug Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

- Calls to the poison control center regarding prescription drugs remained fairly stable with an overall increase of 6% from 2013 to 2017.
- In 2017, prescription drug related exposures were the leading cause for poison control center contact calls.

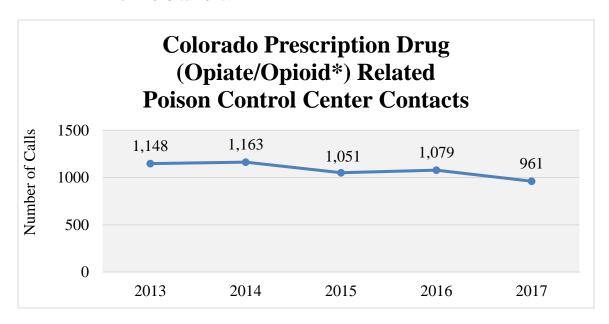


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

*Note: Some calls regarding certain drugs may be missing or may have been erroneously included in this dataset. Some drugs are available both over-the-counter and by prescription, thus, making the distinction difficult.

Prescription Drug (Opiate/Opioid) Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

 Calls to the poison control center regarding prescription drugs, specifically opiates and opioids, have been consistent, with an overall decrease of 16% from 2013 to 2017.

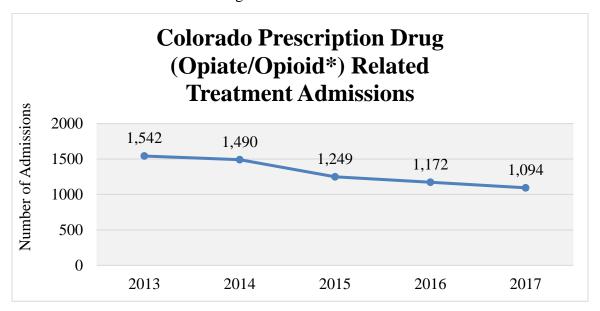


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

*Note: This dataset includes single agent opioids, as well as combination opioid products (cough and cold agents), and antidiarrheal agents which contain opioids (such as diphenoxylate).

Prescription Drug (Opiate/Opioid) Related Treatment Admissions

- Prescription drugs, specifically opiate and opioids, related treatment admissions steadily decreased 29% from 2013 to 2017.
- Prescription drugs, specifically opiate and opioids, were ranked fourth for treatment admissions, following heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana during 2017. They accounted for 7% of all drug related treatment admissions.

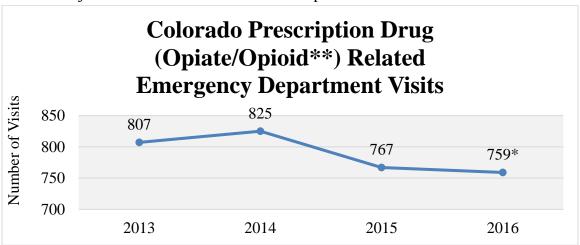


SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

*Note: In Colorado, opiate/opioid related treatment admissions were the only data available in the prescription drug category.

Prescription Drug (Opiate/Opioid) Related Emergency Department Visits

- Prescription drug, specifically opiates and opioids, emergency department visits decreased 6% from 2013 to 2016.
- Prescription drugs, specifically opiates and opioids, were the second leading cause of drug related emergency department visits, following heroin, in 2016. Although, marijuana data was not available for comparison.



SOURCE: Emergency Department Visits Data, Hospital Discharge Dataset, Colorado Hospital Association, 2013-2016 (using proxy year for 2015)

ANALYSIS BY: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*Note: On October 1, 2015, the United States replaced the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD)-9-CM with ICD-10-CM for coding information in hospital discharge, emergency department, and outpatient records for administrative and financial transactions. Since ICD-10-CM is a major expansion from ICD-9-CM, a national workgroup is charged with determining standard definitions for monitoring non-fatal drug overdoses from 2016 forward. This workgroup will release recommendations after the publication of this report. ICD-9-CM codes were used to identify records from 2011-2015 and ICD-10-CM codes were used to select records from 2016.

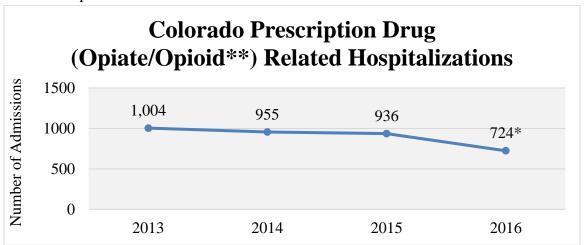
Comparing trends across states is also difficult due to differences in reporting practices; Colorado expanded the number of diagnosis fields for hospital discharge records from 15 to 30 in 2014. Colorado scanned all 15 emergency department diagnosis fields, and all 30 hospital discharge diagnosis fields to find drug poisoning cases.

Hospital records were excluded if the individual was not a resident of Colorado, if there was a record of the individual expiring during the encounter, the encounter took place in a rehabilitation hospital, or if the admission source was a transfer from another hospital. The dataset only captures records from non-federal hospitals in Colorado.

**Note: Prescription opioid poisoning codes were defined in ICD-10 CM as: T40.2X1-4, T40.3X1-4, T40.4X1-4 and all encounter types.

Prescription Drug (Opiate/Opioid) Related Hospitalizations

- Prescription drug, specifically opiates and opioids, related hospitalizations decreased 28% from 2013 to 2016.
- Prescription drugs, specifically opiates and opioids, were the leading cause of drug related hospitalizations in 2016. Although, marijuana data was not available for comparison.



SOURCE: Emergency Department Visits Data, Hospital Discharge Dataset, Colorado Hospital Association, 2013-2016 (using proxy year for 2015)

ANALYSIS BY: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*Note: On October 1, 2015, the United States replaced the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD)-9-CM with ICD-10-CM for coding information in hospital discharge, emergency department, and outpatient records for administrative and financial transactions. Since ICD-10-CM is a major expansion from ICD-9-CM, a national workgroup is charged with determining standard definitions for monitoring non-fatal drug overdoses from 2016 forward. This workgroup will release recommendations after the publication of this report. ICD-9-CM codes were used to identify records from 2011-2015 and ICD-10-CM codes were used to select records from 2016.

Comparing trends across states is also difficult due to differences in reporting practices; Colorado expanded the number of diagnosis fields for hospital discharge records from 15 to 30 in 2014. Colorado scanned all 15 emergency department diagnosis fields, and all 30 hospital discharge diagnosis fields to find drug poisoning cases.

Hospital records were excluded if the individual was not a resident of Colorado, if there was a record of the individual expiring during the encounter, the encounter took place in a rehabilitation hospital, or if the admission source was a transfer from another hospital. The dataset only captures records from non-federal hospitals in Colorado.

**Note: Prescription opioid poisoning codes were defined in ICD-10 CM as: T40.2X1-4, T40.3X1-4, T40.4X1-4 and all encounter types.

Cocaine

> Threat Description:

In 2017, cocaine tied with prescription drugs as the fourth most prevalent drug seen in Colorado in a survey of Colorado HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC). The DUCs also reported that cocaine and prescription drugs are very close in terms of causing the greatest level of negative impact on the community. Based on the survey results as well as the available supporting data, cocaine is currently tied with prescription drugs as the third highest drug threats in Colorado.⁷

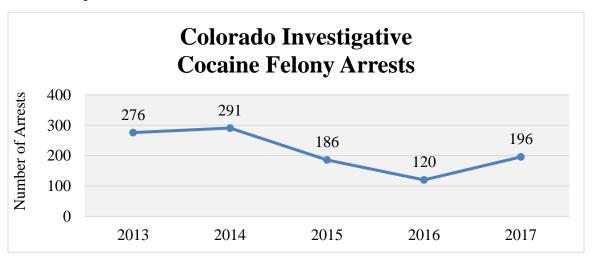
Cocaine transportation and distribution throughout the region are controlled primarily by Mexican poly-drug trafficking organizations. More specifically, most of the Mexican cocaine in Colorado is from Sinaloa and Chihuahua, Mexico. ⁸ The primary trafficking routes used are along the interstate highways through Arizona, Texas and California. Once in Colorado, cocaine is distributed throughout the region to neighboring states. The number of investigative felony arrests for cocaine has decreased by 29% from 2013 to 2017, however, the total quantity of cocaine seized has increased significantly over the same time period.

The available supporting data confirms cocaine as a lower threat in Colorado due to relatively low numbers of overdose deaths, emergency department visits and treatment admissions. The overall number of poison control contacts regarding cocaine have decreased 30% from 2013 to 2017, and treatment admissions for cocaine addiction have decreased 6% over the same time period.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Felony Arrests

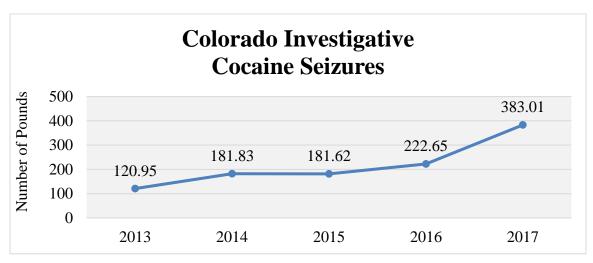
- Cocaine felony arrests decreased 29% from 2013 to 2017, however there was a 63% increase from 2016 to 2017.
- Cocaine related felony arrests ranked third following methamphetamine and marijuana in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Seizures

- Pounds of cocaine seized steadily increased 217% from 2013 to 2017.
- Cocaine ranked third in pounds seized following methamphetamine and marijuana in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Source Areas for Cocaine:

- Of the 75 DTOs investigated in 2017, 21 were involved in trafficking cocaine.
- Mexico was the primary direct source area followed by Colorado.
 - o 38% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 25% obtained drugs within Colorado.
 - o 13% obtained drugs from an unspecified location.
 - o 8% obtained drugs from California.
 - o 4% obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 4% obtained drugs from New Mexico.
 - 4% obtained drugs from Texas.
 - o 4% obtained drugs from Georgia.
- Of the 75 DTOs investigated in 2017, 3 were involved in trafficking crack (chemically purified, potent form of cocaine).
 - o 33% obtained drugs from within Colorado.
 - o 33% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 33% obtained drugs from an unspecified source.

> Transportation:

- Cocaine supplied to Colorado generally originates in Mexico and enters the country through the Southwest Border States by the use of personally owned and rental motor vehicles.
- Drug loads are brought to Colorado from California, west Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. The primary routes utilized are I-15, I-8, I-10, I-40, I-25 and I-70.

> Concealment:

Retail or user-level quantities of cocaine are usually packaged in plastic baggies.
 Larger quantities of cocaine are often wrapped in cellophane plastic, sometimes masked in tape and packaged with some sort of odor eliminator.⁸

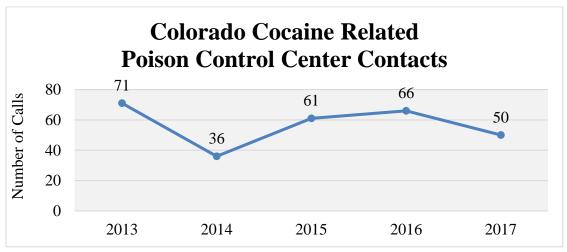
> Price:

- Current price for powder cocaine:
 - o \$450 \$1,300 per ounce
 - o Approximately \$8,000 per pound
 - o \$15,000 \$30,000 per kilo
- Current price for crack cocaine (chemically purified, potent form of cocaine):
 - o \$750 \$800 per ounce
 - o Approximately \$27,000 per kilo

> Related Information:

Cocaine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

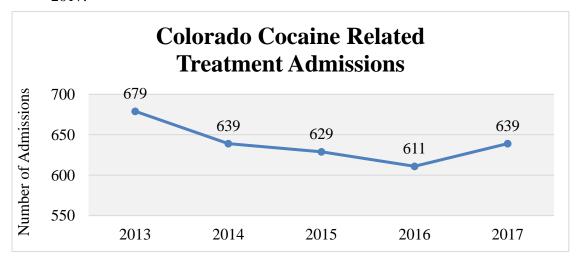
- Cocaine related calls have fluctuated over the last five years with an overall 30% decrease from 2013 to 2017.
- In 2017, cocaine accounted for the fewest poison control center exposure calls of all drug related calls.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Cocaine Related Treatment Admissions

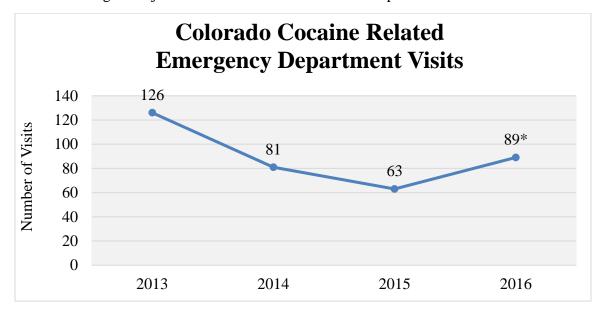
- Cocaine related treatment admissions remained stable from 2013 to 2017.
- Cocaine had the fewest number of treatment admissions for drugs in Colorado during 2017.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health Services, Office of Behavioral Health

Cocaine Related Emergency Department Visits

- The number of cocaine related emergency department visits decreased 29% from 2013 to 2016.
- Cocaine accounted for the fewest drug related emergency department visits in 2016, although marijuana data was not available for comparison.



SOURCE: Emergency Department Visits Data, Hospital Discharge Dataset, Colorado Hospital Association, 2013-2016 (using proxy year for 2015)

ANALYSIS BY: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*Note: On October 1, 2015, the United States replaced the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD)-9-CM with ICD-10-CM for coding information in hospital discharge, emergency department, and outpatient records for administrative and financial transactions. Since ICD-10-CM is a major expansion from ICD-9-CM, a national workgroup is charged with determining standard definitions for monitoring non-fatal drug overdoses from 2016 forward. This workgroup will release recommendations after the publication of this report. ICD-9-CM codes were used to identify records from 2011-2015 and ICD-10-CM codes were used to select records from 2016.

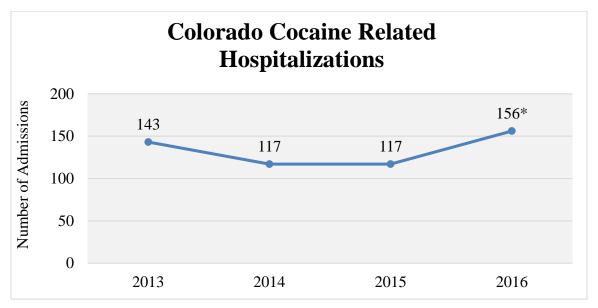
Comparing trends across states is also difficult due to differences in reporting practices; Colorado expanded the number of diagnosis fields for hospital discharge records from 15 to 30 in 2014. Colorado scanned all 15 emergency department diagnosis fields, and all 30 hospital discharge diagnosis fields to find drug poisoning cases.

Hospital records were excluded if the individual was not a resident of Colorado, if there was a record of the individual expiring during the encounter, the encounter took place in a rehabilitation hospital, or if the admission source was a transfer from another hospital. The dataset only captures records from non-federal hospitals in Colorado.

Cocaine-related poisoning codes were defined in ICD-10 CM as: T40.5X1-4 and all encounter types.

Cocaine Related Hospitalizations

- Cocaine related hospitalizations have fluctuated slightly with an overall 9% increase from 2013 to 2016.
- Cocaine had the lowest number of drug related hospitalizations for 2016, although marijuana data was not available for comparison.



SOURCE: Emergency Department Visits Data, Hospital Discharge Dataset, Colorado Hospital Association, 2013-2016 (using proxy year for 2015)

ANALYSIS BY: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

*Note: On October 1, 2015, the United States replaced the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD)-9-CM with ICD-10-CM for coding information in hospital discharge, emergency department, and outpatient records for administrative and financial transactions. Since ICD-10-CM is a major expansion from ICD-9-CM, a national workgroup is charged with determining standard definitions for monitoring non-fatal drug overdoses from 2016 forward. This workgroup will release recommendations after the publication of this report. ICD-9-CM codes were used to identify records from 2011-2015 and ICD-10-CM codes were used to select records from 2016.

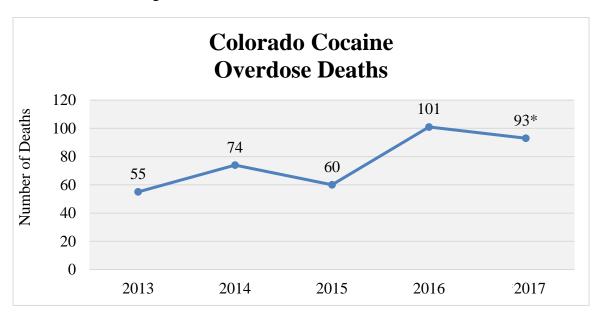
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Hospital records were excluded if the individual was not a resident of Colorado, if there was a record of the individual expiring during the encounter, the encounter took place in a rehabilitation hospital, or if the admission source was a transfer from another hospital. The dataset only captures records from non-federal hospitals in Colorado.

Cocaine-related poisoning codes were defined in ICD-10 CM as: T40.5X1-4 and all encounter types.

Cocaine Overdose Deaths

- Cocaine overdose deaths have fluctuated with an overall increase of 69% from 2013 to 2017.
- Despite the increase in cocaine related overdose deaths, cocaine had the fewest number of drug related deaths in 2017.



SOURCE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics

*Note: 2017 data is preliminary and subject to change.

Additional Drug Information

Although the below drug categories are not seen consistently enough to pose a considerable threat to the state, they are recorded for informational purposes as well as to follow the presence should an emerging threat develop.

Colorado Investigative Seizures (in dosage units)						
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017						
*Club Drugs	8,971	18,277	7,622	9,652	18,614	
** Hallucinogens	34,634	8,318	6,399	184,812	34,570	
***Specific Drugs:						
Ecstasy/MDMA	NA	NA	NA	9,652	18,614	
LSD	NA	NA	NA	162,180	8,873	
PCP	NA	NA	NA	0	5,445	
Psilocybin	NA	NA	NA	22,632	20,252	

SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The Club Drugs category includes: MDMA, GHB, Ketamine, and Rohypnol combined.

**Note: The Hallucinogens category includes: LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mescaline, and Psilocybin combined.

***Note: These drugs began being tracked individually starting in 2016.

> Price:

- Current price for club drugs commonly seen in Colorado:
 - o \$3 to \$25 for a dosage unit of MDMA or Ecstasy
 - o \$10 to \$30 for a dose (60 micrograms) of LSD
 - o \$5 to \$100 for a gram of Psilocybin Mushrooms

Intelligence Gaps Summary

Through the course of developing this threat assessment, areas of intelligence gaps have been identified. These are gaps where either information was limited, restricted, unreported, or has not been fully explored at this time. These gaps include:

- Public Health Data
 - There is at least one year time lag in receiving all emergency department/hospitalization data.
 - There is no universal interpretation between ICD-9 codes and ICD-10 codes which currently makes datasets incomparable before and after the conversion in September 2015.
 - There is no singular ICD-10 code for methamphetamine, so it is included in a broader category with other stimulants.
 - o Colorado hospitalization data only includes data for state residents.
- Prescription Drug Data
 - It is difficult to ascertain whether prescription drugs were used legitimately or illicitly in some datasets.
 - The "prescription drug" category is open to interpretation depending on who provides the data.
- Fentanyl is known to be under-reported as its presence can go undetected with basic drug testing due to the small amount often present in a sample.

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Outlook

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Interdiction

Interdiction refers to the incidents where state patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently identify and seize illicit contraband. Do to the random nature of stops, data on interdiction felony arrests or seizures is not applicable for trends or, in and of itself, indicative of a significant threat to a state. If drugs are simply transiting the state, while in route to another, the presence of that particular drug does not pose a greater threat to the state in which the interdiction stop occurs. Therefore, while interdiction data was not utilized for the drug threat ranking, it is still valuable and should be considered in regards to trafficking routes and the amount of resources expended by law enforcement.

The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction along the interstate highway. CSP most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds, or suspects of other criminal behavior. CSP does not conduct long-term investigations and significant interdiction seizures and felony arrests are handed off to a regional narcotics enforcement team for investigative follow up.

> Interdiction Seizure of Drugs and Money in 2017:

"Significant drug loads" refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. "Significant money loads" refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

COLORADO 2017 Significant <u>Drug Load</u> Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Colorado	35%	16
California	28%	13
Arizona	9%	4
Nevada	7%	3

^{*}There were a total of 46 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Colorado	31%	13
California, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Texas	7% each	3 each

^{*}There were a total of 42 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

COLORADO

2017 Significant Money Load Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

Percent	Number of Loads
45%	10
14%	3
5% each	1 each
	45% 14%

^{*} There were a total of 22 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Colorado	43%	10
California	26%	6
Arizona	9%	2
Nevada, Kentucky, Arkansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin	4% each	1 each

^{*}There were a total of 23 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money 2013 - 2017:

"Significant drug loads" refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. "Significant money loads" refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

COLORADO 2013-2017 Significant <u>Drug Load</u> Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin				
State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads		
Colorado	54%	86		
California	24%	38		
Arizona	7%	11		
Nevada	5%	8		
Montana, Oregon, and Pennsylvania	1% each	2 each		

^{*}There were a total of 160 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Colorado	28%	41
Nebraska	11%	16
Iowa	7%	10
Illinois	5%	8
Texas	5%	7

^{*}There were a total of 148 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

COLORADO

2013-2017 Significant Money Load Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Colorado	52%	35
California	10%	7
Nebraska	6%	4
Nevada	4%	3
Illinois, Kentucky, and Minnesota	3% each	2 each

^{*} There were a total of 67 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Colorado	51%	32
California	24%	15
Nevada	6%	4
Arizona and Texas	5% each	3 each

^{*}There were a total of 63 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

> Interdiction Data

Colorado Felony Interdiction Arrests							
	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017						
Methamphetamine	17	18	34	91	200		
Heroin	9	9	16	32	56		
Marijuana	37	40	71	30	70		
Prescription Drugs	8	4	8	14	20		
Cocaine	8	10	13	19	47		

Colorado Felony Interdiction Seizures							
	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017						
Methamphetamine	14.41	45.64	223.41	34.73	322.81		
Heroin	11.35	10.01	94	5.06	6.92		
Marijuana	275.61	227.72	780.87	331.15	539.39		
Prescription Drugs	67	126	306	9,006	684		
Cocaine	0.2	13.46	28.88	41.28	55.98		

Additional Information

Colorado Interdiction Seizures (in dosage units)						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
*Club Drugs	33	356	50	25	20	
** Hallucinogens	367	892	748	216	2,685	
***Specific Drugs:	***Specific Drugs:					
Ecstasy/MDMA	NA	NA	NA	25	20	
LSD	NA	NA	NA	15	2,620	
PCP	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
Psilocybin	NA	NA	NA	201	14	

SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

^{*}Note: The Club Drugs category includes: MDMA, GHB, Ketamine, and Rohypnol combined.

^{**}Note: The Hallucinogens category includes: LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mescaline, and Psilocybin combined.

^{***&}lt;u>Note</u>: These drugs began being tracked individually starting in 2016.

Colorado Drug Prices



2018

The listed drug prices reflect the low / high thresholds of responses, by drug type, from urban and rural drug units in the state. These prices are subject to change due to location or shifting drug trends and should be used as a general guideline. The prices represent a summary of cost seen by year's end of 2017.

Cocaine	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
1/8 Ounce	80	300	190
1/4 Ounce	150	400	275
1/2 Ounce	300	1,200	750
Ounce	450	1,300	875
Pound	8,000	8,000	8,000
Kilo	15,000	30,000	22,500

Cocaine	Low	High	Median
Crack	\$	\$	\$
Hit	20	60	40
Gram	80	100	90
Ounce	750	800	775
Kilo	27,000	27,000	27,000

Meth	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
Gram	50	100	75
1/8 Ounce	150	150	150
1/2 Ounce	200	700	450
Ounce	190	800	495
Pound	2,500	5,500	4,000
Kilo	5,000	7,000	6,000

Meth	Low	High	Median
Ice	\$	\$	\$
Gram	40	120	80
1/8 Ounce	80	250	165
1/4 Ounce	150	400	275
Ounce	300	1,00	650
Pound	2,500	7,200	4,850
Kilo	5,000	7,000	6,000

Heroin	Low	High	Median
Tar	\$	\$	\$
Point/Balloon	10	30	20
Gram	80	300	190
1/4 Ounce	400	1,000	700
Ounce	700	2,000	1,350
Kilo	36,000	36,000	36,000

Heroin	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
Point/Balloon	20	20	20
Gram	75	200	137.50
Ounce	800	2,000	1,400
Kilo	32,000	32,000	32,000

MDMA/Ecstasy	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
DU	3	25	14
Tablet	10	80	45
Gram	10	120	65
Ounce	1,000	1,700	1,350

Marijuana	Low	High	Median
Domestic	\$	\$	\$
Gram	15	15	15
1/8 Ounce	25	25	25
Ounce	90	300	195
Pound	900	4,000	2,450

Marijuana	Low	High	Median
Mexican	\$	\$	\$
Ounce	90	300	195
Pound	400	1,200	900

Synthetic Cannabinoids (K2)	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Gram	15	100	57.50
1/8 Ounce	30	30	30

Hallucinogens	Low	High	Median
LSD	\$	\$	\$
Tab	10	20	15
DU	10	30	20
Hit	10	100	55
100 DUs	300	550	425

Hallucinogens Psilocybin	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Gram	5	100	52.50
1/8 Ounce	30	30	30
1/4 Ounce	75	75	75
1/2 Ounce	100	100	100
Ounce	100	160	130
Pound	1,100	1,800	1,450

Rx Drugs Oxy/pain killers	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
1 mg	1	1	1
10 mg	10	20	15
30 mg	20	40	30
Tablet	5	30	17.50

Rx Drugs	Low	High	Median
Adderall/Stimulants	\$	\$	\$
1 mg	1	1	1
10 mg	10	10	10
Tablet	2	20	11
DU	10	25	17.50

Fentanyl	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Gram	100	100	100
DU	20	100	60

Rx Drugs	Low	High	Median
Xanax/depressants	\$	\$	\$
1 mg	1	5	3
10 mg	10	10	10
Tablet	2	10	6
DU	10	25	17.50

MONTANA



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RMHIDTA Funded Initiatives in Montana

In 2017, RMHIDTA funded one criminal interdiction initiative and five investigative initiatives in the state of Montana.

- Criminal Interdiction Program Montana Highway Patrol (MHP)
- Eastern Montana Drug Task Force Yellowstone County
- Missoula County Drug Task Force Missoula County
- Missouri River Drug Task Force Gallatin County; Lewis & Clark County
- Northwest Drug Task Force Flathead County
- Russell Country Drug Task Force Cascade County

Of the six Montana HIDTA funded initiatives, five are dedicated to drug enforcement investigations located in specific counties. The MHP Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction on the interstates and highways. The MHP does not conduct long-term investigations and most often intercepts couriers of drugs, drug proceeds, and other criminal behavior in vehicles. Significant seizures and felony arrests are handed off to a RMHIDTA task force for investigative follow up.

Source Considerations

There were several sources consulted in writing the Montana section of the threat assessment. Specifically these sources include Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process Data (PMP), Montana HIDTA initiatives drug unit commander surveys and interviews, RMHIDTA quarterly reports from task forces, the 2017 DEA National Threat Assessment and the DEA Trends in the Traffic reports. Additional data was collected from the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, the Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau, the Montana Analysis & Technical Information Center (MATIC), and the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services.

Drug Trafficking Organizations

The primary mission of HIDTA is to target drug-trafficking organizations (DTO) or money-laundering organizations (MLO) with a local, multi-state or international operational scope. The investigative intent is to disrupt or dismantle the ability of those DTOs or MLOs to operate. While not all DTOs are considered MLOs, many of the DTOs investigated engaged in money laundering activities. Both DTOs and MLOs are criminal enterprises with a defined hierarchy, very much like the organizational structure in a business with a head officer and subordinates that are responsible for various roles to support the DTO.

2017:

> Investigations:

In 2017 the Montana investigative initiatives targeted 35 drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). No money laundering organizations (MLOs) were investigated in 2017. Of all 35 organizations investigated, 20 were disrupted or dismantled. An organization is considered dismantled when its leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed and incapable of continuing to operate or reconstituting itself. Disrupted refers to when the normal and effective operation of the organization is impeded.

Of the 35 DTOs investigated:

- 13 <u>local organizations</u> they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering limited to the same metropolitan area or clearly defined geographical area.
- 22 <u>multi-state organizations</u> since they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one state, beyond any one particular metropolitan area even if that area covers multiple states.
- 0 <u>international organizations</u> since they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one country, or they are based in one specific country and conduct their illegal activities in another.

> DTO Membership Characteristics:

The definition of a DTO is an organization consisting of five or more persons that has a clearly defined chain-of-command and whose principal activity is to generate income through illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, transportation, or distribution activities. The definition of an MLO is an organization of two or more persons who process illegal drug profits to disguise the source of the money and make it appear to be legitimate income. Members of MLOs are those who take direction from the leader(s) and who carry out any of the organization's activities. Looking at the characteristics of previously identified DTOs is useful for investigative purposes.

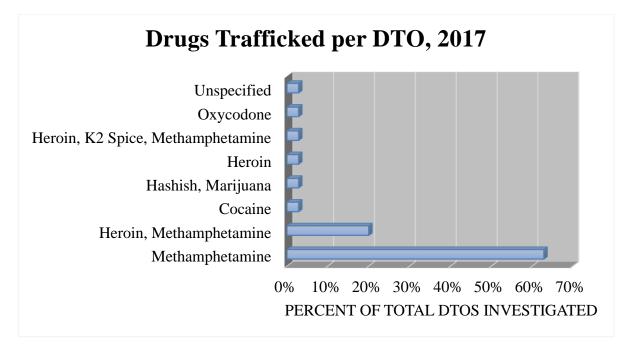
- In 2017 there were a total of 268 members across all DTOs investigated.
 - o The average size per organization was 8 members.
 - The largest DTO targeted had 15 members was comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals and primarily trafficked methamphetamine.
 - The second largest DTO investigated had 14 members, was comprised of unspecified individuals and trafficked methamphetamine.
- In 2017 the main racial/ethnic affiliations amongst the 35 DTOs included:
 - o 66% (23) had a membership primarily comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 20% (7) had a membership primarily comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs in 2017:

Drug trafficking is a complex system that illegally supplies drugs to consumers. Trafficking encompasses smuggling, importation, cultivation, manufacture, transportation, sales, distribution, and possession with intent to distribute or sell controlled substances.

In 2017 the primary drug trafficked by targeted DTOs was methamphetamine.

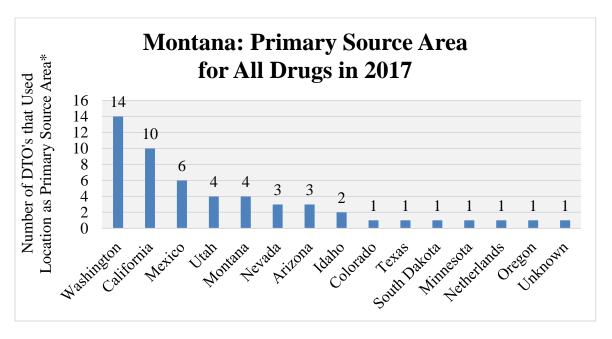
- 63% (22) primarily sold methamphetamine.
- 20% (7) primarily sold heroin and methamphetamine.
- 3% (1) primarily sold cocaine.
- 3% (1) primarily sold hashish and marijuana.
- 3% (1) primarily sold heroin.
- 3% (1) primarily sold heroin, K2 spice, and methamphetamine.
- 3% (1) primarily sold oxycodone.
- 3% (1) were unspecified.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Primary Drug Source Areas for DTOs in 2017:

The source area is the state or foreign country from which the DTO being investigated obtains their drugs from another individual or DTO. The source area is the most direct and immediate source of supply by the DTO and not necessarily the area where the drug was produced, manufactured or originated.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*<u>Note</u>: The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

2013 - 2017:

> Scope of DTOs Investigated 2013 - 2017:

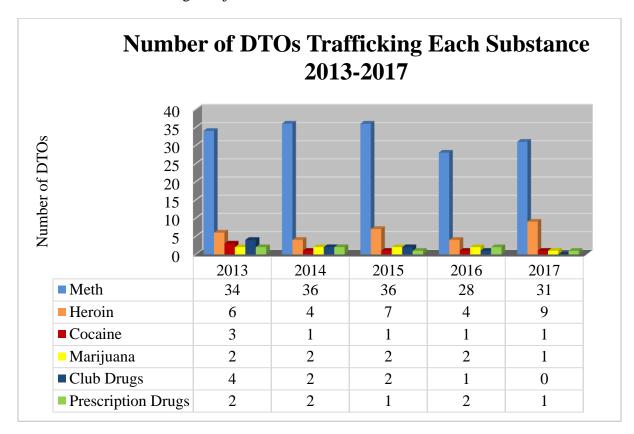
- Between 33 and 43 DTOs are investigated annually, with an average of 38 DTOs per year.
 - o 54% were classified as local organizations.
 - o 46% were classified as multi-state organizations.
 - o 1% were classified as international organizations.

> DTO Membership Numbers 2013 - 2017:

- There were an average of 8 members per DTO.
- DTOs were primarily comprised of a single ethnic group.
- The top percent of DTOs investigated had an ethnic membership primarily comprised of:
 - o 56% were Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 16% were both Non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
 - o 11% were Mexican individuals.
 - o 4% were both Non-Hispanic and Native American individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs 2013 - 2017:

- DTOs trafficking methamphetamine accounted for 86% of the drugs trafficked in Montana over the past five years.
- DTOs trafficking heroin increased from 14% in 2013 to 26% in 2017.
- DTOs trafficking cocaine decreased from 7% in 2013 to 3% in 2017.
- DTOs trafficking club drugs decreased from 9% in 2013 to 0% in 2017.
- DTOs trafficking marijuana decreased from 5% in 2012 to 3% in 2017.



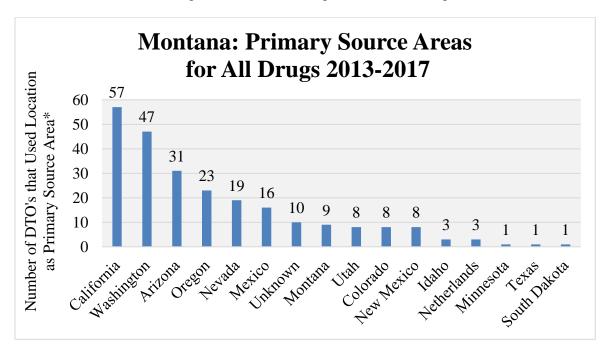
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The number of DTOs listed above per year will exceed the total number of DTOs investigated per year due to poly-drug trafficking.

➤ Primary Drug Source Areas for DTOs 2013 - 2017:

When considering trends over the past five year period from 2013 - 2017:

• Overall source areas have remained fairly stable over the past five years with the top 5 source areas being California, Washington, Arizona, Oregon, and Nevada.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*<u>Note</u>: The number of times a location was a primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

Drug Threat

Threat Rank

The following drugs are listed in order of their current perceived threat to the state. The threat rank is determined through combined analysis of survey responses provided by the HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC) and other related information that shows how the drug is affecting the community.

In addition to law enforcement data, it is essential to consider other areas of available data pertaining to the impact of drug use. Further evidence regarding the threat posed to society by drug use can be seen in data regarding calls to the poison control center, treatment admissions, emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths.

The number of contact calls illustrates how many times individuals reached out to the poison control center regarding concerns about drug exposure and/or use. The number of treatment admissions shows how many individuals have recently sought or were mandated to seek specific drug related treatment. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations* demonstrate how often individuals were seeking medical attention related to specific drug use. The number of overdose deaths demonstrates how pervasive and dangerous the use of a particular drug is to society. Each of these areas, where data is available, have also been consulted when determining a drug's overall posed threat.

*Note: Updates to emergency department visits and hospitalization data were unavailable at the time of this writing.

Methamphetamine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Montana HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 methamphetamine was ranked as the most prevalent drug in Montana. The availability of methamphetamine is considered high, and continues to increase within the state. Methamphetamine is also listed as the number one drug for causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. Based on the survey results as well as the available data, methamphetamine is currently the top drug threat in Montana.

Methamphetamine is widely available in Montana and 31 out of the 35 DTOs investigated in 2017 were involved in trafficking methamphetamine, either alone or in conjunction with other drugs. Even though oil exploration and production in the Bakken oil field region of northeastern Montana has decreased since early 2015,

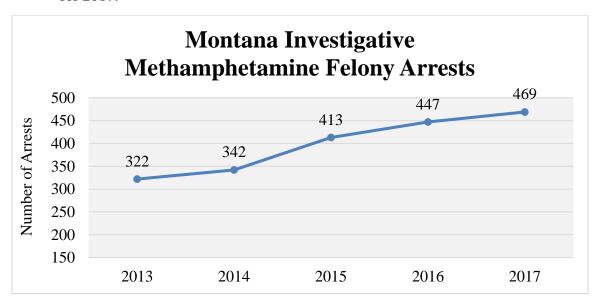
methamphetamine is still frequently brought into the area and used by oil field workers and truck drivers. Survey and anecdotal reports indicate that the market is flooded with methamphetamine, therefore prices have dropped significantly. Almost all methamphetamine originates from Mexico and is controlled by the cartels. Mexican DTOs continue production of large kilogram quantities of low-cost, high-purity methamphetamine, which keeps prices in the United States consistently low while purity remains high. Mexican traffickers transport methamphetamine into Montana primarily from Washington, California, Utah, and Nevada. Generally smaller, user quantities are seized, but larger quantities are being seen with greater frequency by law enforcement. Felony arrests for methamphetamine cases have been steadily increasing over the past five years and the total number of pounds seized by investigative initiatives within the state increased 368% from 2013 to 2017.

From 2011 to 2014, methamphetamine related emergency department visits and hospitalizations showed increasing trends, no data beyond 2014 is available. The number of methamphetamine related treatment admissions have increased by 13% over the five year time period from 2013 to 2016. Over the course of six years, methamphetamine overdose deaths increased 733%.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Felony Arrests

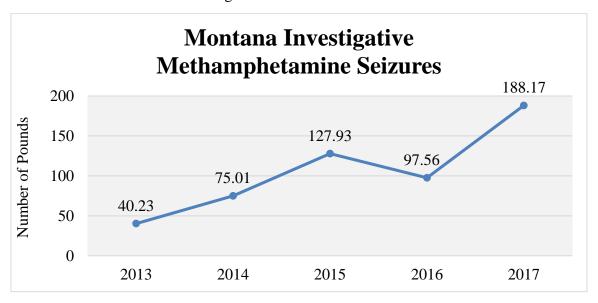
- Methamphetamine felony arrests have increased 46% from 2013 to 2017.
- Methamphetamine was the leading cause of drug related felony arrests in Montana, for 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Seizures

- Methamphetamine seizures increased 368% from 2013 to 2017.
- With the exception of marijuana, the quantity of methamphetamine seized exceeded all other drugs seized in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Methamphetamine Labs:

- Over the past five years, very little methamphetamine has been produced in Montana.
 - o In 2017 there were 4 labs seized.
 - o In 2016 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2015 there were 2 labs seized.
 - o In 2014 there were 7 labs seized.
 - o In 2013 there were 11 labs seized.

> Source Area for Methamphetamine:

- Of the 35 DTOs investigated in 2017, 30 were involved in trafficking methamphetamine.
- Washington was the primary direct source of supply area followed by California.
 - 26% obtained drugs from Washington.
 - o 17% obtained drugs from California.
 - o 11% obtained drugs from Utah.
 - o 9% obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 9% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 6% obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 3% obtained drugs from Texas.
 - o 3% obtained drugs from Colorado.

- o 3% obtained drugs from Idaho.
- o 3% obtained drugs within Montana.
- o 3% obtained drugs from Oregon.
- o 3% obtained drugs from Minnesota.
- o 3% obtained drugs from South Dakota.
- o 3% obtained drugs from an unspecified source.

> Transportation:

- Almost all methamphetamine originates from Mexico and is brought to Montana by lower-level independent traffickers.
- According to the DEA, an emerging trend is for Mexican traffickers to assume a
 greater role in transporting methamphetamine into Montana directly, rather than only
 through independent traffickers.⁸
- The primary method of trafficking methamphetamine is using privately owned or rental vehicles along the interstate highway system and secondary highways.
- The use of parcel services to ship methamphetamine to Montana continues to increase. These shipments are usually no more than four ounces.⁸

> Concealment:

- At the retail or user level, methamphetamine is commonly packaged in plastic baggies. Larger quantities are packaged in multiple layers of plastic and tape.
- It is also reported that when shipped through the mail, methamphetamine is often wrapped in multiple layers of plastic and may have items to help mask the scent such as chocolate or mints included in the parcel. ⁸

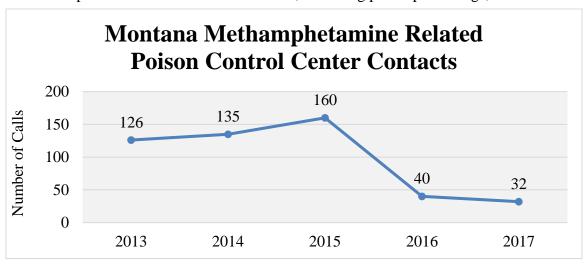
> Price:

- Current price for crystal methamphetamine ("ice"):
 - \circ \$700 \$1,300 per ounce
 - \circ \$5,000 \$10,000 per pound
- Current price for methamphetamine powder:
 - o \$1,000 \$1,200 per ounce
 - o \$7,000 \$8,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Methamphetamine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

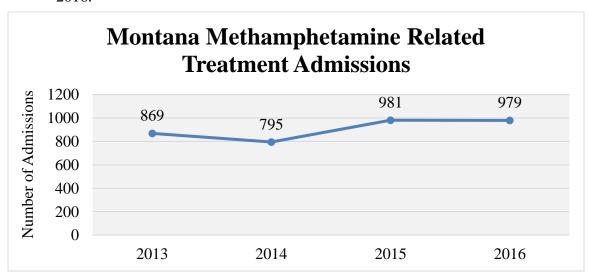
- Methamphetamine related calls have decreased 75% from 2013 to 2017, with the largest decrease between 2015 and 2016.
- The number of methamphetamine related exposure calls was the second leading cause for poison control center contact calls, following prescription drugs, in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Methamphetamine Related Treatment Admissions

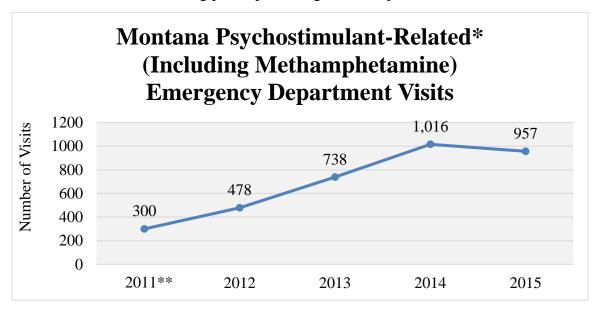
- Methamphetamine related treatment admissions were consistent, with an overall 13% increase, from 2013 to 2016.
- Methamphetamine was the leading cause of drug related treatment admissions in 2016.



SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

<u>Psychostimulant-Related (Including Methamphetamine) Emergency Department</u> Visits

- Overall psychostimulant-related (including methamphetamine) emergency department visits increased 219% from 2011 to 2015.
- Psychostimulant-related (including methamphetamine) emergency department visits ranked third, following prescription drugs and marijuana, in 2015.



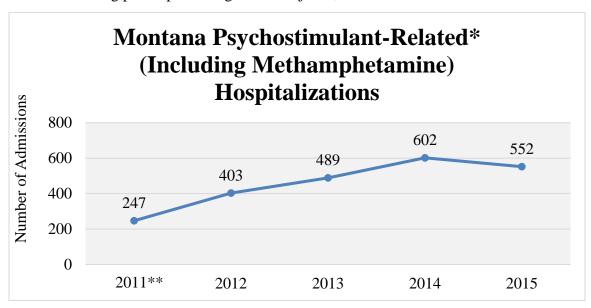
SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: Emergency department visits related to methamphetamine cannot be separated out from other visits related to "psychostimulants with abuse potential" which may include MDMA.

**Note: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Psychostimulant-Related (Including Methamphetamine) Hospitalizations

- Psychostimulant-related (including methamphetamine) hospitalizations increased 123% from 2011 to 2015.
- Psychostimulant-related (including methamphetamine) hospitalizations ranked third, following prescription drugs and marijuana, in 2015.



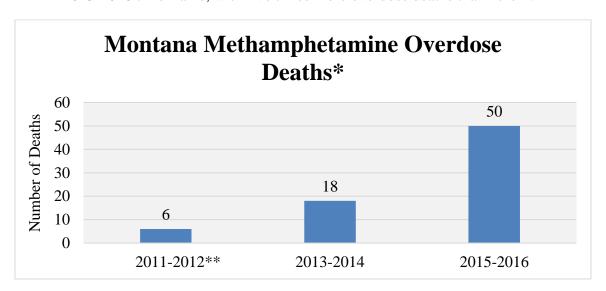
SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: Hospitalizations related to methamphetamine cannot be separated out from other visits related to "psychostimulants with abuse potential" which may include MDMA.

**<u>Note</u>: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Montana Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths

- Methamphetamine overdose deaths increased 730% from the 2011-2012 to the 2015-2016 time frame.
- Methamphetamine was the leading cause for drug related overdose deaths during the 2015-2016 time frame, with five times more overdose deaths than heroin.



SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services tracks drug overdose deaths in two year time frames.

**<u>Note</u>: Due to data only being available in two year averages, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Heroin

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Montana HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 heroin was not one of the most prevalent drugs in the state, but had the most significant negative impact on the state, second to methamphetamine.⁷ The number of heroin felony arrests made by investigative initiatives increased 243% from 2013 to 2017. During the same time period, very small amounts of heroin were seized by investigative and highway interdiction initiatives in Montana.

Nine of the 35 DTOs investigated in 2017 trafficked heroin, either alone or in combination with other illicit substances. Overall heroin trafficking in Montana is not widespread, but the negative effects on society are still significant. The heroin primarily

seen in Montana is generally available in small, user-level quantities. Almost all heroin in Montana is supplied and controlled by the cartels in Mexico. Heroin originates in Mexico and is primarily trafficked through Washington and California via I-15 or I-90. A significant amount of heroin encountered during highway drug interdiction operations is transiting through Montana, destined for locations further east.

Multiple sources have reported an overall decrease in the availability of diverted pharmaceutical painkillers and a corresponding increase in the availability and demand for heroin, although use is still not as high as either Colorado or Utah.

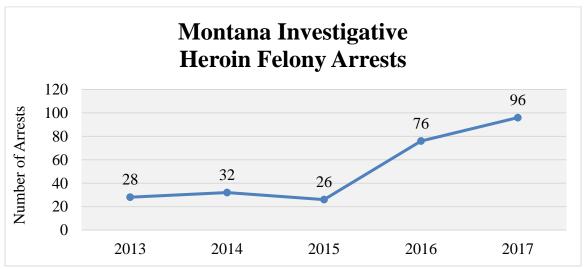
> Notes:

o In response to increasing overdoses across the nation caused by the use of heroin and other opioids, many law enforcement agencies have trained and equipped officers with countermeasures. The most common drug used to counter an opioid overdose is naloxone. Naloxone counteracts life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system, allowing an overdose victim to breathe normally. Naloxone is a non-scheduled (non-addictive) prescription medication. Naloxone only works if a person has opioids in their system and there are no adverse effects if it is not an opioid overdose. Although traditionally administered by emergency response personnel, naloxone can be administered by minimally trained laypeople. It can be injected, or sprayed into the nose. Naloxone wears off in 20-90 minutes.⁹

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Felony Arrests

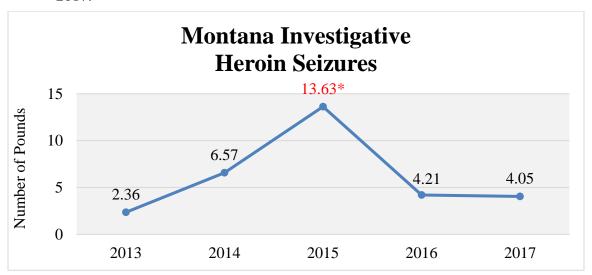
- Heroin felony arrests tripled from 2013 to 2017.
- Heroin is the second leading cause for drug related felony arrests, following methamphetamine, however, it only represents 14% of all drug related felony arrests.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Seizures

- Excluding a single seizure in 2015, pounds of heroin seized steadily increased from 2013 to 2015, although overall amounts remain consistently low.
- Pounds of heroin seized tied with cocaine as the lowest amount of drugs seized in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

* $\frac{\text{Note}}{\text{One}}$: A single seizure from one task force in 2015 resulted in 5.42 pounds of heroin seized.

> Source Areas for Heroin:

- Of the 35 DTOs investigated in 2017, 9 were involved in trafficking heroin.
 - o 33% obtained drugs from Washington.
 - o 25% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 17% obtained drugs from California.
 - o 8% obtained drugs within Montana.
 - o 8% obtained drugs from Idaho.
 - o 8% obtained drugs from Arizona.

> Transportation:

- Almost all heroin in Montana originates from Mexico and distribution is controlled by the cartels.
- Heroin is transported by traffickers from Washington and California into Montana via I-15 or I-90.
- Heroin is generally transported in privately owned or rental vehicles and, in some cases, via bus and parcel services.
- Montana is also a transiting state for heroin being moved to eastern parts of the country.

> Concealment:

- Retail or user level quantities of heroin are typically packaged in different colored balloons or clear plastic baggies.
- In Montana, limited reporting indicates heroin is packaged with specific trademarking or branding on the packaging. These trademarked packages have not been tied to any one group involved in the retail distribution of the drug in Montana.
- In Montana specifically, heroin is reported to have been seen in small foil wrappers.⁸

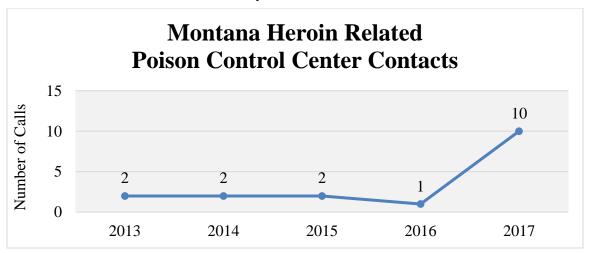
> Price:

- Current price for black tar heroin:
 - o \$30 \$50 per point
 - o \$2,000 \$7,500 per ounce
- Current price for brown powder heroin:
 - o \$1,000 \$1,200 per ounce
 - o \$7,000 \$8,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

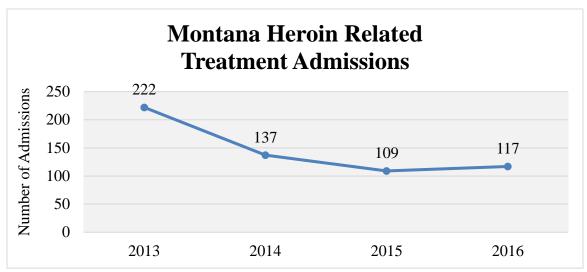
- Overall numbers of heroin related calls remain very low and stable, except for a tenfold increase from 2016 to 2017.
- Although Montana does not typically receive a large volume of calls to the poison control center, heroin ranks only above cocaine in number of calls for 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Heroin Related Treatment Admissions

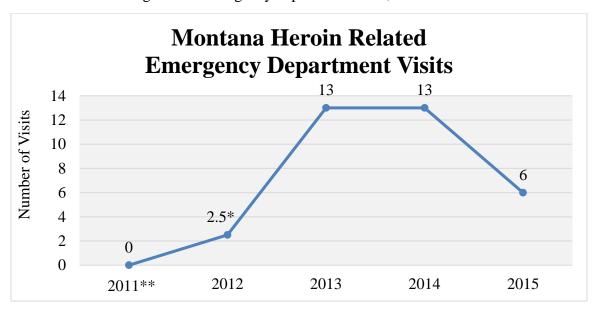
- Heroin related treatment admissions have decreased 47% from 2013 to 2016.
- Heroin represents only 4% of all drug related treatment admissions, and ranks only above cocaine in number of admissions in 2016.



SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

Heroin Related Emergency Department Visits

- Heroin related emergency department visits have remained low, with no discernable trend from the available data.
- Heroin was the lowest cause for emergency department visits, representing less than 1% of all drug related emergency department visits, in 2015.



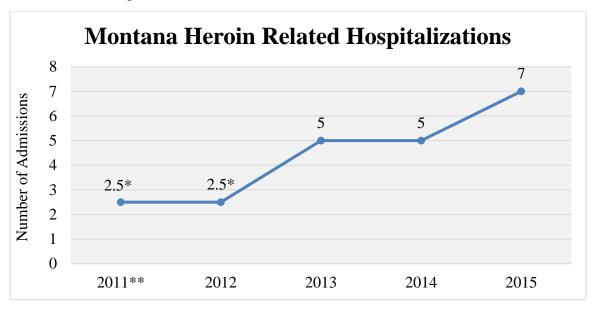
SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: In 2011 and 2012 the number of heroin related emergency department visits was reported as 1-5, for these cases, the number is estimated as 2.5 due to the number being indeterminate.

**<u>Note</u>: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Heroin Related Hospitalizations

• Heroin was the lowest cause for hospitalizations, representing less than 1% of all drug related hospitalizations, in 2015.



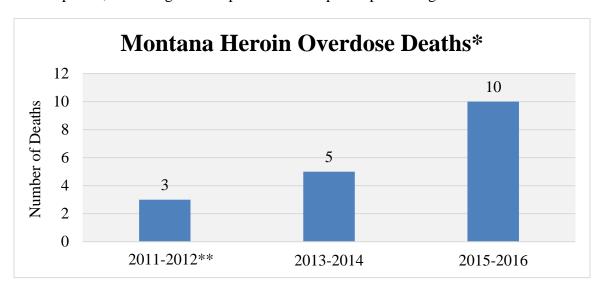
SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: For 2011 through 2012 the number of heroin related hospitalization visits was reported as 1-5, for these cases, the number is estimated as 2.5 due to the number being indeterminate.

**Note: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Heroin Overdose Deaths

- Heroin overdose deaths increased from the 2011-2012 to the 2015-2016 time frame but remained low.
- The number of heroin overdose deaths ranked third during the 2015-2016 time period, following methamphetamine and prescription drugs.



SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services tracks drug overdose deaths in two year time frames.

**<u>Note</u>: Due to data only being available in two year averages, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Prescription Drugs

> Threat Description:

The Montana HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC) ranked prescription drugs as the third most prevalent drug category in Montana for 2017. It has also been reported that prescription drugs have had the third highest negative impact on the state, behind methamphetamine and heroin. Based on the survey responses as well as the impact seen in all the supporting data, prescription drugs are assessed to be the third highest drug threat currently in Montana.

Prescription drugs are readily available throughout Montana. Doctor shopping remains the most common method for obtaining prescription drugs, however, prescription fraud, out-of-state sources, and the dark web provide a portion of the diverted pharmaceuticals available in the state.⁸ Only one DTO investigated in 2017 was involved in the illicit

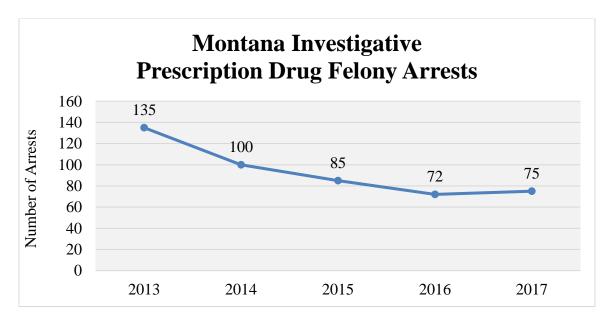
trafficking of prescription drugs. Overall, felony arrests for prescription drug trafficking have decreased over the last five years. The number of dosage units seized by investigative initiatives has slightly decreased over the past five years.

Although the number of calls to the poison control center have remained fairly consistent over a five year timespan, the number of treatment admissions has decreased from 2013 to 2016. Data for emergency department visits and hospitalizations has only been made available through 2014. The number of statewide overdose deaths related to prescription drugs decreased from 2013 to 2016.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Felony Arrests

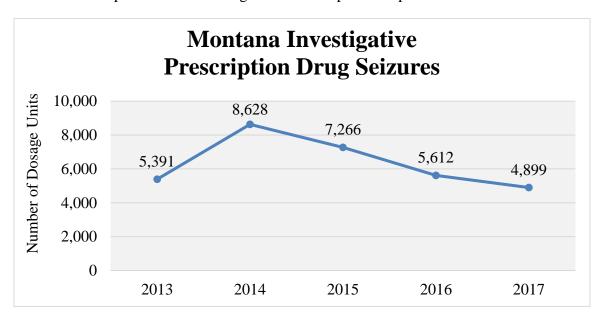
- Felony arrests for prescription drugs decreased 44% from 2013 to 2017.
- Prescription drug related felony arrests ranked third following methamphetamine and heroin in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Seizures

- The total number of prescription drug dosage units seized has decreased by 43% between 2014 and 2017.
- Since prescription drug seizures are reported in dosage units, the quantities seized are not comparable to other drugs which are reported in pounds.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Source Areas for Prescription Drugs:

- Of the 35 DTOs investigated in 2017, there was 1 involved in trafficking prescription drugs.
 - o The drugs were obtained from a source in California.

> Transportation:

- Prescription drugs are generally obtained through doctor shopping, prescription fraud, and theft.
- Additionally, there have been reports of forged or altered prescriptions as well as individuals posing as physicians to call in false prescriptions to pharmacies.
- Prescription drugs are also mailed from out-of-state sources, internet pharmaceutical websites, and sources from the dark web.

> Concealment:

No specific concealment methods for prescription drugs were identified.

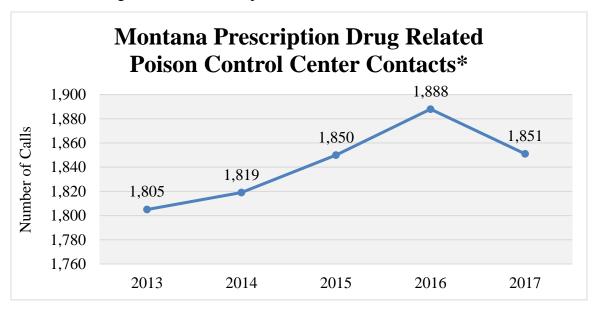
> Price:

- Current price for prescription drugs commonly seen in Montana:
 - o \$1 \$5 per mg of Oxycodone
 - o \$1 \$2 per mg of Xanax
 - o \$1 \$3 per mg of Adderall

> Related Information:

Prescription Drug Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

• Prescription drugs are the leading cause for poison control calls and represented 97% of all drug related calls to the poison control center in 2017.

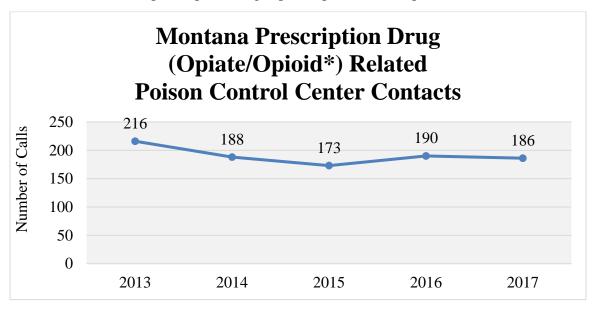


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

*<u>Note</u>: Some calls regarding certain drugs may be missing or may have been erroneously included in this dataset. Some drugs are available both over-the-counter and by prescription, thus, making the distinction difficult.

Prescription Drug (Opiate/Opioid) Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

• Although numbers remain consistent, from 2013 to 2017 there was a 14% decrease in the number of prescription drug (opiate/opioid) related poison control center calls.



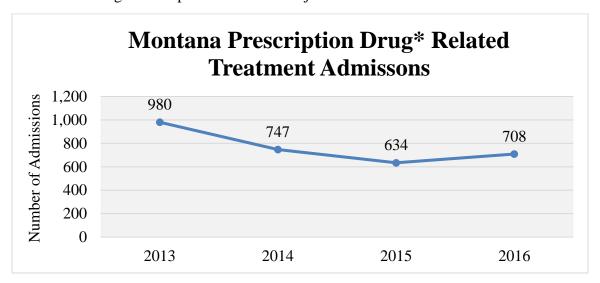
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

*Note: This dataset includes single agent opioids, as well as combination opioid products (cough and cold agents), and antidiarrheal agents which contain opioids (such as diphenoxylate).

An opiate is a drug naturally derived from the flowering opium poppy plant. Opioid is a broader term that included opiates and refers to any substance, natural or synthetic.

Prescription Drug Related Treatment Admissions

- Overall, prescription drug related treatment admissions decreased 28% from 2013 to 2016.
- Prescription drugs were the third leading cause of drug treatment admissions in 2016, following methamphetamine and marijuana.

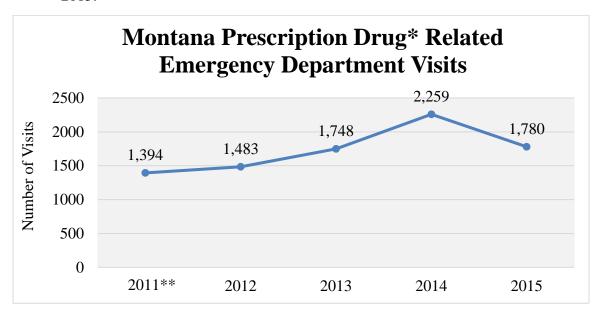


SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

*Note: Specific drugs included in "prescription drugs" treatment admissions data include: amphetamine, Clonazepam, Demerol, Dilantin, Dilaudid, Halcion, ketamine, Librium, other amphetamines, other benzodiazepines, other opiates or synthetics, oxycodone, Ritalin, Seconal, Talwin, Ulram, Valium, Vicodin, Xanax.

Prescription Drug Related Emergency Department Visits

- Prescription drug related emergency department visits overall increased 28% from 2011 to 2015.
- Prescription drugs were the leading cause of drug related emergency department visits and represented nearly half of all drug related emergency department visits in 2015.



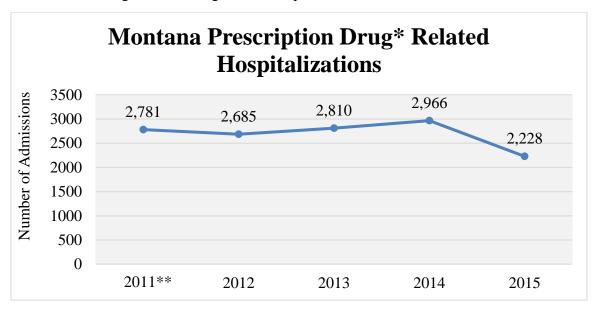
SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*<u>Note</u>: Drugs included in the above data include non-opioid analgesics, antipyretics, antirhreumatics, pharmaceutical opioids, methadone, antidepressants, barbiturates, antiepileptics, sedative-hypnotics, other psychotropic drugs, benzodiazepines, and anticoagulants.

**<u>Note</u>: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Prescription Drug Related Hospitalizations

- Prescription drug related hospitalizations increased 7% from 2011 to 2014, and then decreased 25% in one year.
- Prescription drugs represented 63% of drug related hospitalizations for 2015 and were the leading cause of drug related hospitalizations.



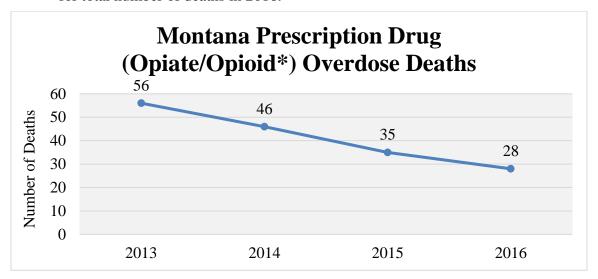
SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*<u>Note</u>: Drugs included in the above data include non-opioid analgesics, antipyretics, antirhreumatics, pharmaceutical opioids, methadone, antidepressants, barbiturates, antiepileptics, sedative-hypnotics, other psychotropic drugs, benzodiazepines, and anticoagulants.

**Note: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Prescription Drug (Opiate/Opioid) Overdose Deaths

- Prescription drug (opiate/opioid) overdose deaths steadily decreased 50% from 2013 to 2016.
- Prescription drug (opiate/opioid) overdose deaths ranked second to methamphetamine for total number of deaths in 2016.



SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: An opiate is a drug naturally derived from the flowering opium poppy plant. Opioid is a broader term that included opiates and refers to any substance, natural or synthetic.

Marijuana

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Montana HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 marijuana was the second most prevalent drug in Montana. DUCs listed marijuana as being the fourth leading cause of negative impact in the state. Marijuana is currently assessed to be the fourth greatest drug threat in Montana.

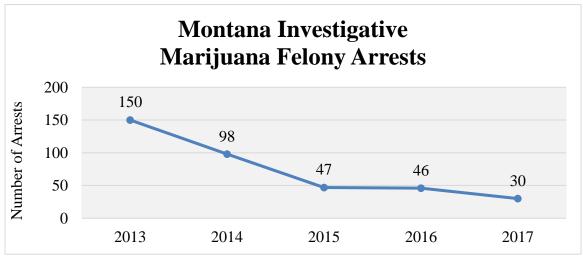
Much of the marijuana in Montana is produced domestically. This includes production from within the state and nearby states, many of which have legalized medical and/or recreational marijuana. With domestic production of marijuana at all-time highs, the demand for Mexican marijuana is low at this time. Marijuana traffickers on the west coast often transit Montana eastward to include the upper Midwest or the Bakken region. Felony arrests from marijuana investigations have declined over the past five years. While investigative seizures of marijuana have remained fairly consistent from 2013 to 2017, there has been a significant increase in the amount of interdiction seizures over the same time period.

Marijuana related treatment admissions, along with poison control center contacts, have decreased over the past five years. Although statistics regarding marijuana related emergency department visits and hospitalizations showed an increasing trend from 2011 to 2013, official data has not been made available by the state beyond 2014.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Felony Arrests

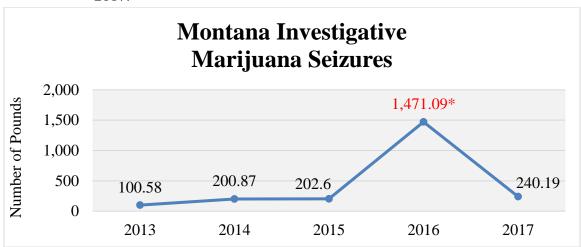
- The number of marijuana felony arrests decreased 80% from 2013 to 2017.
- Marijuana was ranked only above cocaine in number of drug related felony arrests in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Seizures

- Bulk Marijuana Seizures
 - Excluding a spike in 2016, bulk marijuana seized has consistently increased since 2013, with an overall increase of 139%.
 - Marijuana accounted for the highest quantity of drugs seized in Montana for 2017.

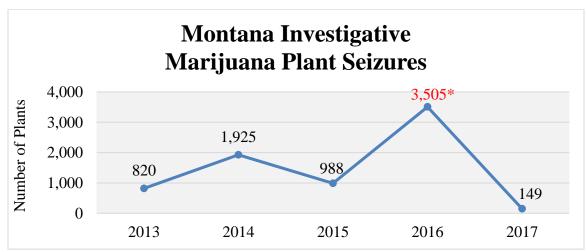


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spike in seizures observed in 2016 is a result of three seizures that accounted for 1,247 lbs. of the total marijuana seized that year.

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Plant Seizures

- Marijuana Plant Seizures
 - The number of marijuana plants seized in Montana fluctuated from 2013 to 2017, but overall decreased 82% during that time.

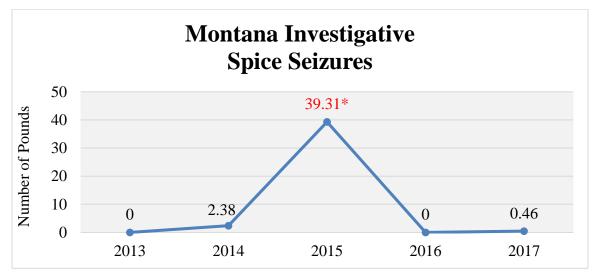


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: In 2016, two seizures on one date accounted for 3,356 marijuana plants. Excluding these two incidents, there were 149 plants seized in 2016.

Investigative Initiatives Spice Seizures

- Synthetic Cannabinoid, K-2 Spice Seizures
 - Excluding the spike in 2015, investigative spice seizures have remained consistent and low from 2013 to 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spike in 2015 was due to 2 investigative seizures resulting in 36.93 pounds seized.

- Marijuana Concentrate Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of concentrates, such as hash oil, as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2017 there were a total of 1.82 pounds of concentrate seized.
 - In 2016 there were a total of 89.29 pounds of concentrate seized.
 - In 2015 there were a total of 1.19 pounds of concentrate seized.
- Marijuana Edible Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting the seizure of marijuana edibles as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2017 there were a total of 39 individual edible items seized.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 2,903 individual edible items seized.
 - In 2015 there were a total of 1,295 individual edible items seized.

> Source Areas for Marijuana:

- Of the 35 DTOs investigated in 2017, 1 was involved in trafficking marijuana
 - o The drugs were obtained from a source within California.
- Of the 35 DTOs investigated in 2017, 1 was involved in trafficking synthetic marijuana or K2-Spice.
 - o The drugs were obtained from a source within Washington.

> Transportation:

- Almost all marijuana in Montana is either produced locally within the state or obtained from nearby states such as California, Oregon, Washington, and Colorado where high-grade marijuana is abundantly produced.
- Marijuana is primarily transported into and through Montana using privately owned or rental vehicles. Most often, marijuana is trafficked through Montana from Washington State to the upper Midwest.

> Concealment:

User quantities and small amounts of marijuana for distribution are commonly
packaged in small plastic baggies, while larger quantities are often seen in a variety of
containers.

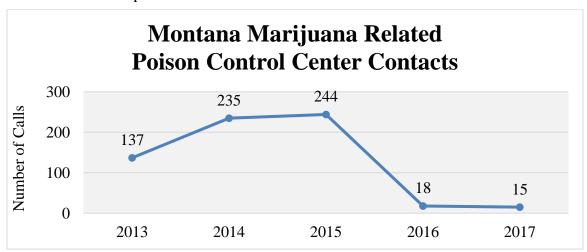
> Price:

- Current price for domestic black market marijuana:
 - o \$250 \$350 per ounce
 - o \$1,500 \$3,000 per pound
- Current price for Mexican marijuana:
 - o \$250 \$350 per ounce
 - o Approximately 2,500 per pound

> Related Information:

Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

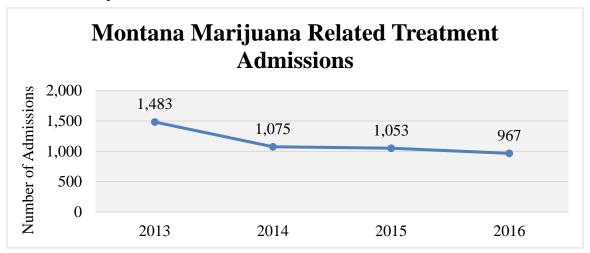
- Marijuana related calls increased 78% from 2013 to 2015, and then decreased 94% in one year and remained low through 2017.
- Marijuana ranked third in the number of exposure calls, following prescription drugs and methamphetamine in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Marijuana Related Treatment Admissions

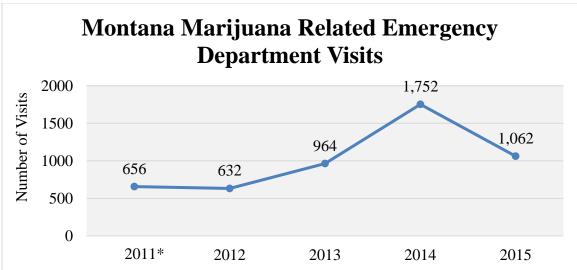
- Marijuana related treatment admissions decreased 35% from 2013 to 2016.
- Marijuana was the second leading cause for treatment admissions, following methamphetamine in 2016.



SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

Marijuana Related Emergency Department Visits

- Marijuana related emergency department visits increased 167% from 2011 to 2014, and then decreased 39% in one year, possibly indicating an unusual spike in 2014.
- Marijuana was the second leading cause of drug related emergency department visits, following prescription drugs, in 2015.

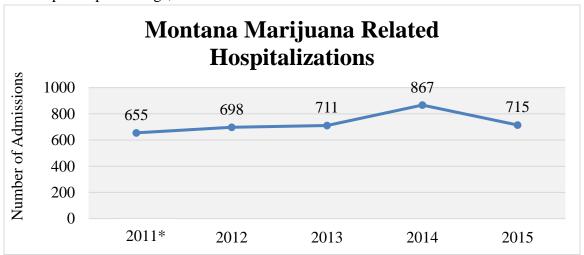


SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Marijuana Related Hospitalizations

- Overall marijuana related hospitalizations increased 9% from 2011 to 2015.
- Marijuana was the second leading cause of drug related hospitalizations, following prescription drugs, in 2015.



SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Cocaine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Montana HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 cocaine was not viewed as highly prevalent drug, and the perceived negative impact was relatively low. Investigative felony arrests related to cocaine decreased 54% from 2013 to 2014 and remained consistently low from 2014 through 2017. Cocaine is assessed to be the fifth highest drug threat in Montana.

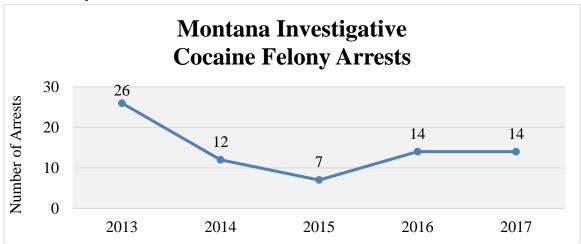
In the survey, cocaine availability was described as low to moderate, depending on areas within Montana. Some DUCs reported a slight increase where others reported stable availability. Cocaine is generally transported by traffickers from Washington, California and Utah along I-90 and I-15. While it is not uncommon to see larger ounce or multipound quantities, it is common to see cocaine in smaller amounts for sale in eastern Montana.

While there has been an overall decrease in poison control center calls and treatment admissions over the past five years, the number of emergency department visits and hospitalizations related to cocaine have remained consistent. The number of statewide overdose deaths related to cocaine has been almost negligible, with a total of four deaths from 2011 to 2016.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Felony Arrests

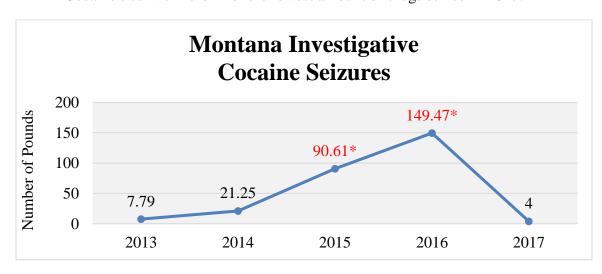
- Cocaine felony arrests decreased 54% from 2013 to 2014 and remained consistently low from 2014 through 2017.
- Cocaine related felony arrests are the lowest and represented 2% of all drug related felony arrests in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Seizures

- The amount of cocaine seized increased 182% from 2013 to 2016 and then inexplicably decreased 97% from 2016 to 2017.
- Cocaine tied with heroin for the lowest amount of drugs seized in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spikes in 2015 and 2016 were due to a single large seizure each year. In 2015 there was a single seizure of 88.19 pounds, and in 2016 one seizure amounted to 145.6 pounds of cocaine.

> Source Areas for Cocaine:

Cocaine supplied to the United States still largely originates in Mexico and is controlled by the cartels.

- Of the 35 DTOs investigated in 2017, 1 was involved in trafficking cocaine.
 - In 2017, drugs were obtained from a source within the Netherlands, despite Mexico being the typical source area for most cocaine.

> Transportation:

- Cocaine is often transported through Montana by traffickers from Washington and California.
- I-15 is used to transport drugs from sources of supply in Arizona, Utah and California; I-90 is used to transport drugs from sources of supply in Washington and Oregon.
- Most cocaine is transported into Montana in personally owned or rental vehicles.
- According to the DEA:
 - While kilogram quantities of cocaine are not commonly encountered in eastern Montana, on occasion, Canadian traffickers will travel to Washington, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, California, or Arizona to purchase larger quantities and travel back through Montana into Canada.⁸
 - Commercial vehicles are commonly used to transport large quantities of cocaine from the U.S. Southwest border, through Montana, to the U.S./Canada border for distribution in Canada.⁸
 - Cocaine is also transported across the United States border into Canada via four-wheelers or all-terrain vehicles.⁸

> Concealment:

At the retail or user quantity level, cocaine is typically packaged in plastic baggies.
 Larger quantities are either seen in vacuum-sealed packages or discretely hidden in other containers.

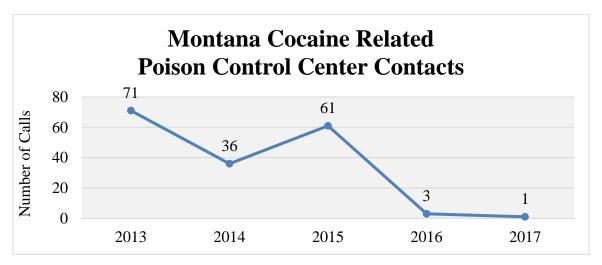
> Price:

- Current price for cocaine:
 - o \$80 \$150 per gram
 - o \$500 \$1,800 per ounce
- Current price for crack cocaine (chemically purified, potent form of cocaine):
 - o Approximately \$80 per gram

> Related Information:

Cocaine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

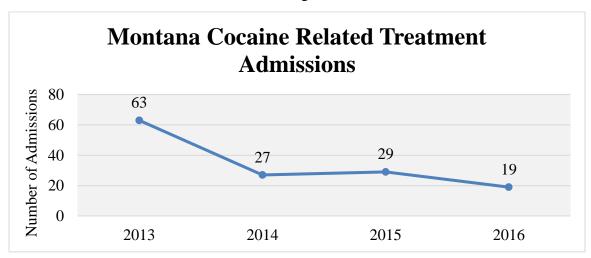
- Cocaine related calls to the poison control center fluctuated over the past five years; however, there was a 99% decrease from 2013 to 2017.
- Cocaine related poison control center calls represented the fewest number of poison control center calls for 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Cocaine Related Treatment Admissions

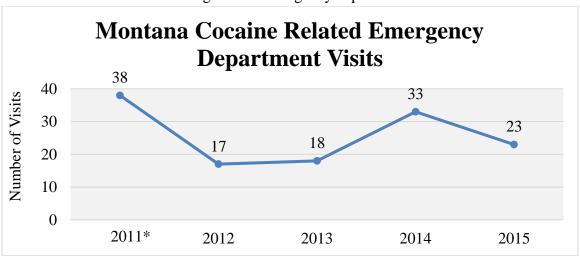
- Cocaine related treatment admissions decreased 70% from 2013 to 2016.
- Cocaine had the fewest number of drug related treatment admission in 2016.



SOURCE: Montana Chemical Dependency Bureau

Cocaine Related Emergency Department Visits

- Cocaine related emergency department visits fluctuated from 2011 to 2015, indicating no clear trend.
- Cocaine related emergency department visits represented less than 1% and were the second lowest of all drug related emergency department visits in 2015.

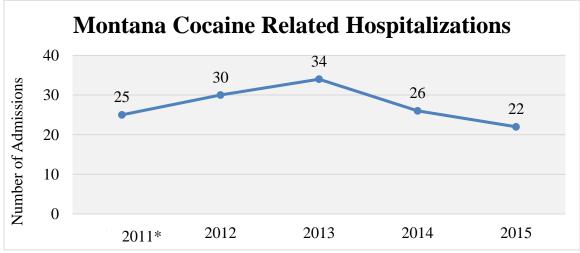


SOURCE: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, courtesy participating MHA members, 2011-2014

*Note: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Cocaine Related Hospitalizations

- Cocaine related hospitalizations overall remained stable from 2011 to 2015.
- Cocaine related hospitalizations represented less than 1% and were the second lowest of all drug related hospitalizations in 2015, only higher in number than heroin.

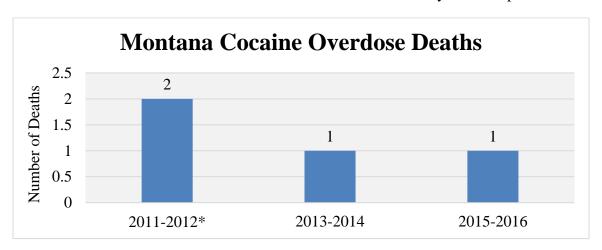


SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Cocaine Overdose Deaths

• There were a total of 4 cocaine overdose deaths over a six-year time span.



SOURCE: Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

*Note: Due to data only being available in two year averages, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Additional Drug Information

Although the below drug categories are not seen consistently enough to pose a considerable threat to the state, they are recorded for informational purposes as well as to follow the presence should an emerging threat develop.

Montana Investigative Seizures (in dosage units)								
	2013	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017						
*Club Drugs	3,684	1,240	91,617	61,344	105			
** Hallucinogens	918	9,771	1,002	633	472			
***Specific Drugs:								
Ecstasy/MDMA	NA	NA	NA	61,344	105			
LSD	NA	NA	NA	539	230			
PCP	NA	NA	NA	0	0			
Psilocybin	NA	NA	NA	94	242			

SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The Club Drugs category includes: MDMA, GHB, Ketamine, and Rohypnol combined.

**Note: The Hallucinogens category includes: LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mescaline, and Psilocybin combined.

***<u>Note</u>: These drugs began being tracked individually starting in 2016.

> Price:

- Current price for club drugs commonly seen in Montana:
 - o \$30 for a dosage unit of MDMA or Ecstasy
 - o \$25 \$50 for a dose (60 micrograms) of LSD
 - o \$250 \$275 for an ounce of Psilocybin Mushrooms

Intelligence Gaps Summary

Through the course of developing this threat assessment, areas of intelligence gaps have been identified. These are gaps where either information was limited, restricted, unreported, or has not been fully explored at this time. These gaps include:

- Public Health Data
 - There is at least a two year time lag in receiving all emergency department/hospitalization data.
 - There is no universal interpretation between ICD-9 codes and ICD-10 codes which currently makes datasets incomparable before and after the conversion in September 2015.
 - There is no singular ICD-10 code for methamphetamine, so it is included in a broader category with other stimulants.
 - o Montana hospitalization data only includes data for state residents.
- Prescription Drug Data
 - It is difficult to ascertain whether prescription drugs were used legitimately or illicitly in some datasets.
 - The "prescription drug" category is open to interpretation depending on who provides the data.
- Fentanyl is known to be under-reported as its presence can go undetected with basic drug testing due to the small amount often present in a sample.
- Currently, RMHIDTA does not have a means for effectively tracking the impact and utilization of the dark web in this region.
- Some drugs are available both over-the-counter, and by prescription, therefore, certain drugs may be missing or may have been erroneously included in data sets.

Outlook

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Interdiction

Interdiction refers to the incidents where highway patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently identify and seize illicit contraband. Do to the random nature of stops, data on interdiction felony arrests or seizures is not applicable for trends or, in and of itself, indicative of a significant threat to a state. If drugs are simply transiting the state, while in route to another, the presence of that particular drug does not pose a greater threat to the state in which the interdiction stop occurs. Therefore, while interdiction data was not utilized for the drug threat ranking, it is still valuable and should be considered in regards to trafficking routes and the amount of resources expended by law enforcement.

The Montana Highway Patrol (MHP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction along the interstate highway. MHP most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds, or suspects of other criminal behavior. MHP does not conduct long-term investigations of significant interdiction seizures and felony arrests are handed off to a RMHIDTA task force for investigative follow up.

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drug and Money in 2017:

"Significant drug loads" refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. "Significant money loads" refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

MONTANA 2017 Significant <u>Drug Load</u> Interdiction Seizures				
Top States Noted as the Origin				
State(s)		Percent	Number of Loads	
Washington		40%	24	
California		30%	18	
Oregon		18%	11	
Montana		3%	2	

^{*}There were a total of 60 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Minnesota	35%	22
Montana	26%	16
North Dakota	15%	9
Wisconsin	6%	4

^{*}There were a total of 62 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

MONTANA

2017 Significant Money Load Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin				
State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads		
Minnesota	29%	2		
Illinois, North Carolina, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin	14% each	1 each		

^{*} There were a total of 7 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Oregon and Washington	29% each	2 each
California, Illinois and Montana	14% each	1 each

^{*}There were a total of 7 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drug and Money 2013 - 2017:

"Significant drug loads" refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. "Significant money loads" refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

MONTANA 2013-2017 Significant <u>Drug Load</u> Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Washington	36%	45
California	30%	38
Oregon	14%	18
Montana	9%	11

^{*}There were a total of 125 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Minnesota	32%	38
Montana	28%	33
North Dakota	16%	19
Wisconsin	6%	7

^{*}There were a total of 119 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

MONTANA

2013-2017 Significant Money Load Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Minnesota	19%	4
California, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin	10% each	2 each

^{*} There were a total of 21 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Washington	32%	7
Montana	27%	6
California and Oregon	14% each	3 each
Colorado, Illinois and North Dakota	5% each	1 each

^{*}There were a total of 22 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

> Interdiction Data

Montana Felony Interdiction Arrests							
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017							
Methamphetamine	42	112	158	139	153		
Heroin	1	7	17	18	13		
Marijuana	21	31	50	42	64		
Prescription Drugs	13	36	43	33	11		
Cocaine	0	7	13	7	7		

Montana Felony Interdiction Seizures						
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017						
Methamphetamine	2.90	18.09	9.29	5.81	48.66	
Heroin	0.50	4.73	0.14	0.11	0.43	
Marijuana	29.03	186.66	730.38	1,272.71	4,651.24	
Prescription Drugs	192	679	1,802	1,218	1,124	
Cocaine	0	18.01	88.43	0.87	1.05	

Additional Information

Montana Interdiction Seizures (in dosage units)							
	2013	2013 2014 2015 2016 2					
*Club Drugs	0	18	16	18	80		
** Hallucinogens	0	2,730	165	12	402		
***Specific Drugs:							
Ecstasy/MDMA	NA	NA	NA	18	80		
LSD	NA	NA	NA	11	1		
PCP	NA	NA	NA	0	0		
Psilocybin	NA	NA	NA	1	401		

SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

^{*}Note: The Club Drugs category includes: MDMA, GHB, Ketamine, and Rohypnol combined.

 $^{**\}underline{Note}: \textit{The Hallucinogens category includes: LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mescaline, and Psilocybin combined.}$

^{***&}lt;u>Note</u>: These drugs began being tracked individually starting in 2016.

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Montana Drug Prices



2018

The listed drug prices reflect the low / high thresholds of responses, by drug type, from urban and rural drug units in the state. These prices are subject to change due to location or shifting drug trends and should be used as a general guideline. The prices represent a summary of cost seen by year's end of 2017.

Cocaine	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
Gram	80	125	102.50
1/8 Ounce	300	300	300
1/2 Ounce	700	800	750
Ounce	500	1,800	1,150

Cocaine	Low	High	Median
Crack	\$	\$	\$
Gram	80	80	80

Powder	\$	\$	\$
Gram	60	100	80
1/8 Ounce	250	250	250
1/2 Ounce	600	600	600
Ounce	1,000	1,200	1,100
Pound	7,000	8,000	7,500

Meth	Low	High	Median
Ice	\$	\$	\$
Gram	60	125	92.50
1/8 Ounce	250	250	250
1/2 Ounce	450	700	575
Ounce	700	1,300	1,000
Pound	5,000	10,000	7,500

Heroin	Low	High	Median
Tar	\$	\$	\$
Point	30	50	40
Gram	200	350	275
Ounce	2,000	7,500	4,750

Heroin	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
Point	30	50	40
Gram	200	350	275

MDMA/Ecstasy	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
DU	30	30	30
Tab	20	30	25
Gram	60	60	60

Marijuana	Low	High	Median
Domestic	\$	\$	\$

Gram	10	10	10
1/8 Ounce	20	40	30
Ounce	250	350	300
Pound	1,500	3,000	2,250

Marijuana	Low	High	Median
Mexican	\$	\$	\$
1/8 Ounce	20	30	25
Ounce	250	350	300
Pound	2,500	2,500	2,500

Synthetic Cannabinoids (K2)	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
DU	10	15	12.50
Ounce	40	40	40

Hallucinogens	Low	High	Median
LSD	\$	\$	\$
Tab	10	30	20
DU	25	50	37.50
100 DUs	550	550	550

Hallucinogens Psilocybin	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
DU	40	50	25
Gram	10	40	25
1/8 Ounce	20	40	30
1/4 Ounce	75	100	87.50
Ounce	250	300	275
Pound	3,000	3,000	3,000

Fentanyl	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Tab	19	19	19
DU	50	50	50
Gram	300	300	300

Rx Drugs Oxy/pain killers	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
1 mg	1	5	3
10 mg	10	10	10
30 mg	30	30	30
DU	50	50	50

Rx Drugs	Low	High	Median
Xanax/depressants	\$	\$	\$
1 mg	1	2	1.50
10 mg	10	10	10
DU	5	40	22.50

Rx Drugs	Low	High	Median
Adderall/Stimulants	\$	\$	\$
1 mg	1	3	2
10 mg	10	10	10
DU	5	40	22.50

UTAH



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RMHIDTA Funded Initiatives in Utah

In 2017, RMHIDTA funded five investigative initiatives and one criminal interdiction initiative in the state of Utah.

- Criminal Interdiction Program Utah Highway Patrol (UHP)
- Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force Davis County
- Salt Lake Metro Narcotics Task Force Salt Lake County
- Utah County Major Crimes Task Force Utah County
- Washington County Drug Task Force Washington County
- Weber Morgan Narcotics Strike Force Weber County

Of the six funded Utah initiatives, five are dedicated to drug enforcement investigations. The sixth is the Utah Highway Patrol (UHP) Criminal Interdiction Program, which focuses on interstate highway interdictions. Interdiction refers to the incidents where highway or state patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently find illicit drugs. UHP does not conduct long-term investigations and most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds or suspects of other criminal behavior in vehicles. Significant interdiction seizures and felony arrests are handed off to the Utah State Bureau of Investigation for investigative follow up.

Source Considerations

There were several sources consulted in writing the Utah section of the threat assessment. Specifically these sources include Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process Data (PMP), Utah HIDTA initiatives Drug Unit Commander (DUC) surveys and interviews, the DEA 2017 National Drug Threat Assessment, the DEA Trends in the Traffic Report and the Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC) Intelligence Bulletins. Further data was obtained from the Utah Poison Control Center and the Utah Department of Health.

Drug Trafficking Organizations

The primary mission of HIDTA is to target drug trafficking organizations (DTO) or money laundering organizations (MLO) with a local, multi-state or international operational scope. The investigative intent is to disrupt or dismantle the ability of those DTOs or MLOs to operate. While not all DTOs are considered MLOs, many of the DTOs investigated engaged in money laundering activities. Both DTOs and MLOs are criminal enterprises with a defined hierarchy, very much like the organizational structure in a business with a head officer and subordinates that are responsible for various roles to support the DTO.

2017:

> Investigations:

In 2017 the Utah investigative initiatives targeted 37 DTOs and 1 MLO. Of all 38 organizations investigated, 12 were disrupted or dismantled. An organization is considered dismantled when its leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed and incapable of continuing to operate or reconstituting itself. Disrupted refers to when the normal and effective operation of the organization is impeded.

Of the 37 DTOs and 1 MLO investigated:

- 14 <u>local organizations</u> they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering limited to the same metropolitan area or clearly defined geographical area.
- 20 <u>multi-state organizations</u> since they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one state, beyond any one particular metropolitan area even if that area covers multiple states.
- 4 <u>international organizations</u> since they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one country, or they are based in one specific country and conduct their illegal activities in another.

> DTO Membership Characteristics:

The definition of a DTO is an organization consisting of five or more persons that has a clearly defined chain-of-command and whose principal activity is to generate income through illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, transportation, or distribution activities. The definition of an MLO is an organization of two or more persons who process illegal drug profits to disguise the source of the money and make it appear to be legitimate income. Members of DTOs/MLOs are those who take direction from the leader(s) and who carry out any of the organization's activities. Looking at the characteristics of previously identified DTOs is useful for investigative purposes.

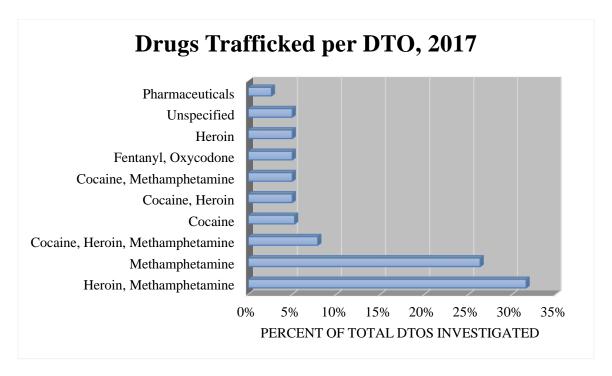
- In 2017 there were a total of 245 members across all DTOs and the MLO investigated.
 - The average size per organization was approximately 6 members.
 - The largest DTO targeted had 20 members, was comprised of Mexican individuals and primarily trafficked heroin and methamphetamine.
 - The second largest DTO investigated had 13 members, was comprised of Mexican individuals and trafficked cocaine and heroin.
- In 2017 the main racial/ethnic affiliations amongst the 38 DTOs included:
 - o 74% (28) had a membership primarily comprised of Mexican individuals.
 - o 16% (6) had a membership primarily comprised of Caucasian individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs in 2017:

Drug trafficking is a complex system that illegally supplies drugs to consumers. Trafficking encompasses smuggling, importation, cultivation, manufacture, transportation, sales, distribution, and possession with intent to distribute or sell controlled substances.

In 2017 the primary drug trafficked by investigated DTOs was methamphetamine.

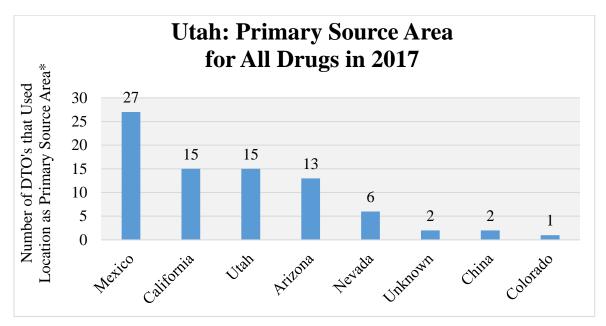
- 32% (12) primarily sold heroin and methamphetamine.
- 26% (10) primarily sold methamphetamine.
- 8% (3) primarily sold cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.
- 5% (2) primarily sold cocaine.
- 5% (2) primarily sold cocaine and heroin.
- 5% (2) primarily sold cocaine and methamphetamine.
- 5% (2) primarily sold fentanyl and Oxycodone.
- 5% (2) primarily sold heroin.
- 5% (2) were unspecified.
- 3% (1) primarily sold pharmaceuticals.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Primary Drug Source Areas for DTOs in 2017:

The source area is the state or foreign country from which the DTO/MLO being investigated obtains their drugs from another individual or DTO. The source area is the most direct and immediate source of supply by the DTO and not necessarily the area where the drug was produced, manufactured or originated.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The Salt Lake City metro area is a hub for distribution of drugs and can serve as a source area for the rest of Utah.

The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

2013 - 2017:

> Scope of DTOs Investigated 2013 - 2017:

- Between 38 and 54 DTOs are investigated annually, with an average of 44 DTOs per year.
 - o 50% were classified as local organizations.
 - o 38% were classified as multi-state organizations.
 - o 12% were classified as international organizations.

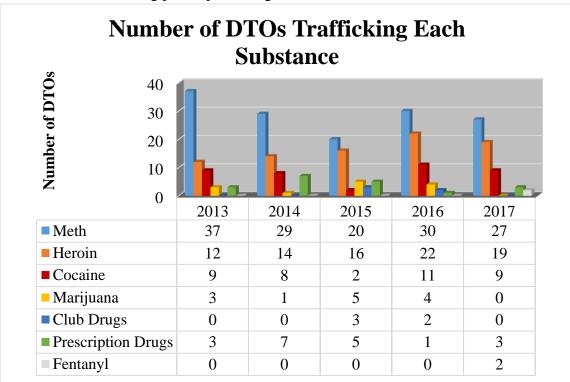
Membership Numbers 2013 - 2017:

- The average number of members per DTO has been 8 individuals.
- Consistently over the past five years DTOs have primarily been comprised of either Non-Hispanic Caucasian or Mexican individuals.

- The number of DTOs comprised of only Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals decreased from 37% in 2013 to 16% in 2017.
- The number of DTOs comprised of Mexican individuals increased from 61% in 2013 to 76% in 2016.
- The top percent of DTOs investigated had an ethnic membership primarily comprised of:
 - o 68% were Mexican individuals.
 - o 27% were Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 2% were Asian individuals.
 - o 2% were Black individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs 2013 - 2017:

- DTOs trafficking methamphetamine accounted for 65% of the drugs trafficked in Utah over the past five years.
- DTOs trafficking heroin increased from 22% in 2013 to 50% in 2017.
- DTOs trafficking cocaine decreased from 17% in 2013 to 5% in 2015, but then increased to 24% in 2017.
- There were no DTOs trafficking marijuana in 2017 compared to 1% in 2013.
- DTOs trafficking prescription drugs decreased from 16% in 2014 to 8% in 2017.

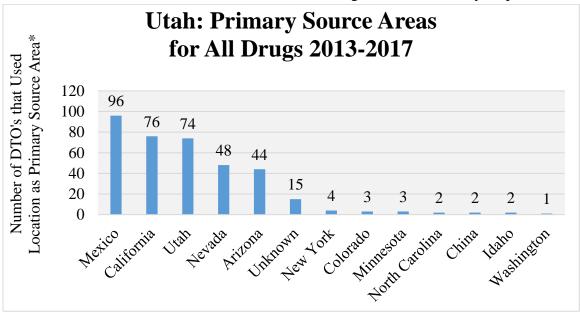


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*<u>Note</u>: The number of DTOs listed above per year will exceed the total number of DTOs investigated per year due to poly-drug trafficking.

➤ Primary Drug Source Area for DTOs 2013 - 2017:

- Mexico as a direct primary source area has increased over the past 5 years and has surpassed California as the primary source area of all drugs for the DTOs investigated across the five year period.
- Mexico, California, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona have consistently remained the top five source area locations for the DTOs investigated over the five year period.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*<u>Note</u>: The Salt Lake City metro area is a hub for distribution of drugs and can serve as a source area for the rest of Utah.

The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

Drug Threat

Threat Rank

The following drugs are listed in order of their current perceived threat to the state. The threat rank is determined through combined analysis of survey responses provided by the HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC) and other related information that shows how the drug is affecting the community.

In addition to law enforcement data, it is essential to consider other areas of available data pertaining to the impact of drug use. Further evidence regarding the threat posed to society by drug use can be seen in data regarding calls to the poison control center, treatment admissions, emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths.

The number of contact calls illustrates how many times individuals reached out to the poison control center regarding concerns about drug use. The number of treatment admissions shows how many individuals have recently sought or were mandated to seek specific drug related treatment. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations demonstrate how often individuals were seeking medical attention related to specific drug use. The number of overdose deaths demonstrates how pervasive and dangerous the use of a particular drug is to society. Each of these areas, where data is available, have also been consulted when determining a drug's overall posed threat.

Methamphetamine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Utah HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 methamphetamine tied with heroin as the most prevalent drug in Utah. The DUCs also ranked methamphetamine as one of the primary drugs that causes the most negative impact in the community. Based on those survey results, as well as all the available supporting data, methamphetamine continues to be one of the top drug threats in Utah, tied with heroin.

Methamphetamine is widely available in Utah and saturation of the market has led to a dramatic drop in price over the last several years. Methamphetamine also poses a significant threat to society due to the violence and criminal activity associated with its use. Although the overall number of felony arrests involving methamphetamine cases have decreased since 2013, the total pounds seized by task forces have significantly increased. The primary direct source of methamphetamine for Utah DTOs in 2017 was Mexico, followed by Utah. DTOs are either getting large quantities of methamphetamine

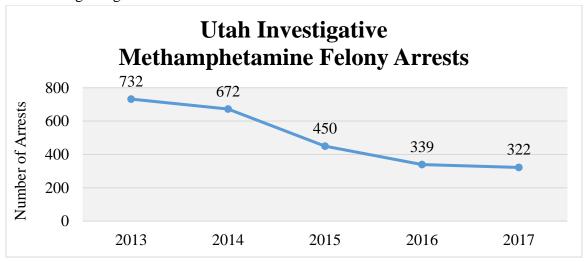
directly from Mexico, or they travel to the Salt Lake City metro area where it is further distributed. Also, Utah continues to be a conduit for the transportation and distribution of methamphetamine coming from Mexico due to the interstate highway structure within the state. The interstate highway structure acts as a gateway from the West into the central and eastern parts of the United States. The primary route is through California and across I-15 to connect with I-70 and 80 heading east. Routes through Arizona, Nevada, and south Texas are also used. Mexican-produced methamphetamine continues to be the most prevalent type seen in Utah. Mexican methamphetamine is often higher-potency than domestically produced methamphetamine.⁶ Restrictions placed on the precursors used to manufacture methamphetamine are much less restrictive in Mexico than they are in the U.S. and are more easily acquired for production.⁶

The available related data regarding the use of methamphetamine also demonstrates the posed threat. The number of methamphetamine related calls to the poison control center has increased 69% since 2013. While it is difficult to determine a specific trend concerning the number of emergency department visits over the three years of available data, the number of hospitalizations related to methamphetamine use showed a 63% increase over the same time period. One of the most compelling indications of methamphetamine use is the number of overdose deaths, which increased 68% from 2013 to 2017, and 2017 data is preliminary which means final numbers could be even higher.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Felony Arrests

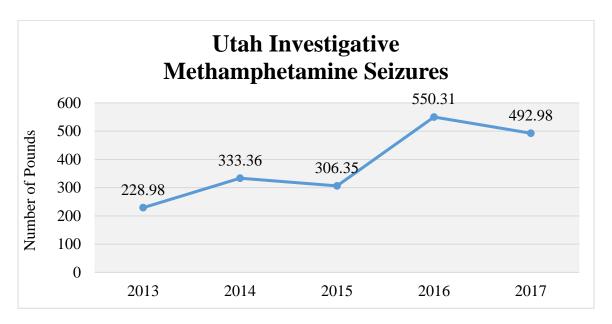
- Methamphetamine felony arrests have steadily decreased 56% from 2013 to 2017.
- Despite the decrease, methamphetamine related felony arrests were the highest for all drug categories in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Seizures

- Pounds of methamphetamine seized has fluctuated over the past five years, with an overall increase of 115% from 2013 to 2017.
- In 2017, methamphetamine was the second most seized drug by pounds following marijuana. There was 5 times more methamphetamine seized than heroin.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Methamphetamine Labs:

- Since the early 2000's when hundreds of methamphetamine manufacturing labs were being identified and seized in Utah, the number of labs seized has significantly decreased. Any labs seen in recent years have primarily been small, user quantity setups. Despite this fact, the availability of methamphetamine has continued to increase in Utah due to the large production efforts in Mexico.
 - o In 2017 there were 0 labs seized.
 - o In 2016 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2015 there were 0 labs seized.
 - o In 2014 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2013 there was 1 lab seized.

> Source Areas for Methamphetamine:

- Of the 38 DTOs investigated in 2017, there were 27 involved in trafficking methamphetamine.
- Mexico was the primary source area followed by Utah and Arizona.
 - o 32% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 19% obtained drugs within Utah.
 - o 19% obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 14% obtained drugs from California
 - o 11% obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 3% obtained drugs from Colorado.
 - o 3% obtained drugs from an unspecified location.

> Transportation:

- Methamphetamine in Utah primarily originates from Mexico and is smuggled across the US/Mexico border into California and Arizona via hidden compartments in vehicles. The methamphetamine is then transported to Utah from I-15, I-80, and I-70.
- Couriers also utilize commercial buses to transport methamphetamine from California to Utah.

> Concealment:

 In pound quantities, methamphetamine is often wrapped in cellophane plastic, and sometimes masked in tape. At the ounce quantity or less, it is generally packaged in plastic bags.

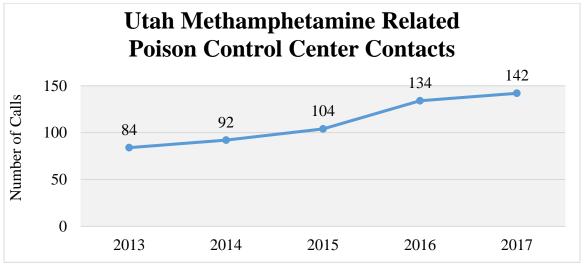
> Price:

- Over the last several years the price of methamphetamine has decreased due to saturation of the market in Utah.
- Current price of methamphetamine powder:
 - o \$60 \$100 per gram
 - o \$300 \$600 per ounce
- Current price of crystal methamphetamine ("ice"):
 - o \$300 \$600 per ounce
 - o \$3,200 \$5,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Methamphetamine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

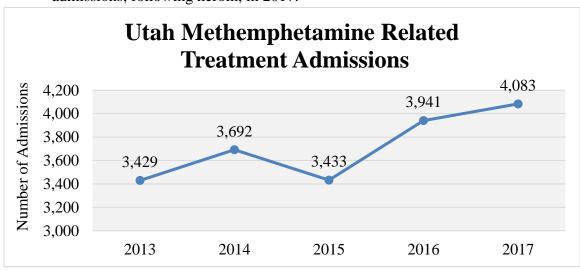
- Methamphetamine related poison control center calls have steadily increased 69% from 2013 to 2017.
- In 2017, methamphetamine related calls ranked second to prescription drug calls.



SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Methamphetamine Related Treatment Admissions

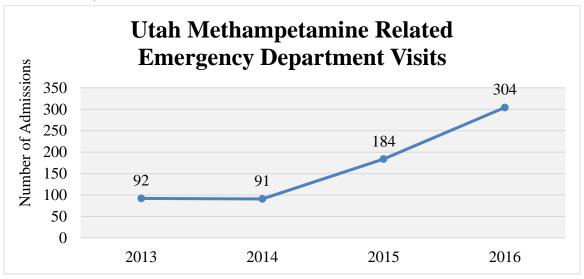
- Methamphetamine related treatment admissions have overall increased 19% from 2013 to 2017.
- Methamphetamine was the second most common reason for drug related treatment admissions, following heroin, in 2017.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Methamphetamine Related Emergency Department Visits

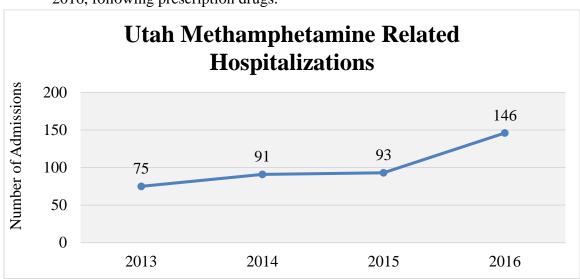
- Emergency department visits related to methamphetamine use increased 230% from 2013 to 2016.
- Methamphetamine related emergency department visits ranked second, following heroin, in 2016.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Methamphetamine Related Hospitalizations

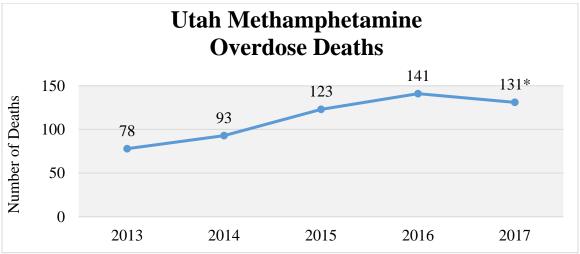
- Hospitalizations related to methamphetamine use increased slightly from 2013 to 2015, and then further increased 57% in one year alone from 2015 to 2015.
- Methamphetamine was the second leading cause of drug related hospitalizations in 2016, following prescription drugs.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths

- Overall there has been a 68% increase in the number of methamphetamine overdose deaths from 2013 to 2017.
- Methamphetamine overdose deaths were the third highest cause of drug related deaths in 2017, following prescription drugs and heroin.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

*Note: 2017 data is preliminary and subject to change.

Heroin

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Utah HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 heroin tied with methamphetamine as the most prevalent drug in Utah. Further, the DUCs ranked heroin just above methamphetamine for causing the most negative impact in the community. Based on the DUC survey results as well as all the available supporting data, heroin is currently considered to be tied with methamphetamine as the top drug threat in Utah.

While heroin is not new in Utah, the prevalence has greatly increased over the past several years. Many DTOs investigated within Utah are now adding heroin as an additional drug to their already established trafficking operations, however, the total pounds of heroin seized have overall decreased since 2013. In 2017, the primary direct source of heroin for the DTOs investigated was Mexico, followed by Utah. Although many of the specific DTOs investigated over the past 5 years have been local organizations who obtain their supply from larger cities within Utah, according to the 2017 DEA Trends in the Traffic Report, the vast majority of heroin in Utah is ultimately supplied by Mexican DTOs. Sources of supply for heroin DTOs in Utah are generally

tied to Sinaloa and Nayarit, Mexico.⁸ Many western states, including Utah, have seen a significant increase in heroin transiting the states, specifically along I-15 which connects with I-70 and I-80, heading east.

The majority of related data shows a significant increase in heroin use. However, while calls to poison control center regarding heroin use were stable from 2013 to 2016, the number decreased 82% in 2017. The most recent data available for admissions to treatment regarding heroin use showed an increase from 2013 to 2015. Despite a slight decline in 2014, heroin overdose deaths increased over the past five years and are one of the greatest concerns associated with this drug. Although the 2017 number of overdose deaths appears to have decreased from the previous year, these number are preliminary and may further increase.

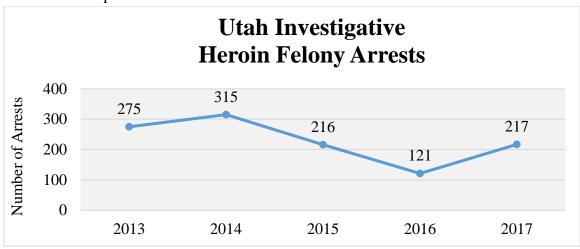
> Notes:

In response to increasing overdoses across the nation caused by the use of heroin and other opioids, many law enforcement agencies have trained and equipped officers with countermeasures. The most common drug used to counter an opioid overdose is naloxone. Naloxone counteracts life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system, allowing an overdose victim to breathe normally. Naloxone is a non-scheduled (non-addictive) prescription medication. Naloxone only works if a person has opioids in their system and there are no adverse effects if it is not an opioid overdose. Although traditionally administered by emergency response personnel, naloxone can be administered by minimally trained laypeople. It can be injected or sprayed into the nose. Naloxone wears off in 20-90 minutes.⁹

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Felony Arrests

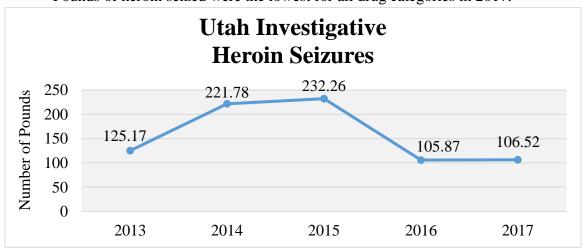
- Heroin felony arrests have fluctuated over the past 5 years with no discernable trend.
- Heroin was the second leading cause of drug related felony arrests in 2017, following methamphetamine.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Seizures

- Heroin seizures increased 86% from 2013 to 2015 and then dropped to less than half the amount in 2016 and 2017.
- Pounds of heroin seized were the lowest for all drug categories in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Source Areas for Heroin:

- Of the 38 DTOs investigated in 2017, 19 were involved in trafficking heroin.
- Mexico was the primary direct source area followed by Utah and California.
 - o 38% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 19% obtained drugs within Utah.
 - o 19% obtained drugs from California.
 - o 12% obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 8% obtained drugs from Nevada.
 - o 4% obtained drugs from an unspecified location

> Transportation:

- Mexican cartels that operate out of Sinaloa and Nayarit send multiple-pound quantities of heroin to Utah via couriers on buses or use privately owned and rental vehicles.⁸
- Heroin is often transported from Mexico to Salt Lake City via Arizona and California, particularly through the Tijuana-San Diego corridor.⁸

> Concealment:

 Black tar and brown powder heroin, the most common forms found in Utah, are often packaged in small plastic bags or colorful balloons for user quantities. Larger quantities are found in cellophane balls or bricks.⁸

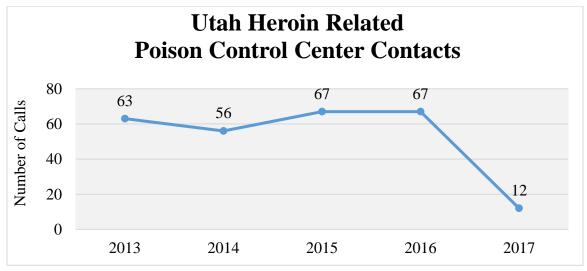
> Price:

- Current price for black tar heroin:
 - o \$700 \$1,400 per ounce
 - o Approximately \$16,000 per pound
- Current price for brown powder heroin:
 - o \$700 \$1,000 per ounce

> Related Information:

Heroin Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

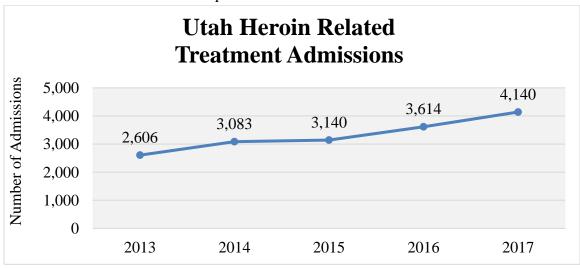
- Heroin related calls remained stable from 2013 to 2016, and then decreased 82% in one year from 2016 to 2017.
- Heroin was the least common cause of drug related exposure calls in 2017.



SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Heroin Related Treatment Admissions

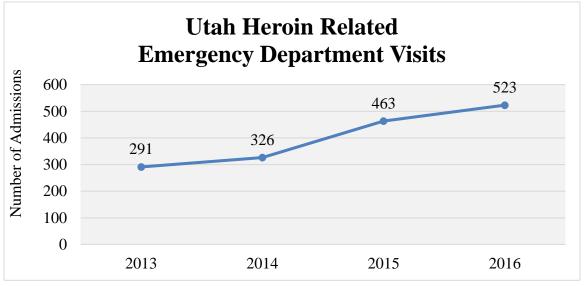
- Heroin related treatment admissions increased 59% from 2013 to 2017.
- Heroin was the number one cause of drug related treatment admissions in 2017, but there were only 57 more heroin related admissions than the second most common cause which was methamphetamine related admissions.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Heroin Related Emergency Department Visits

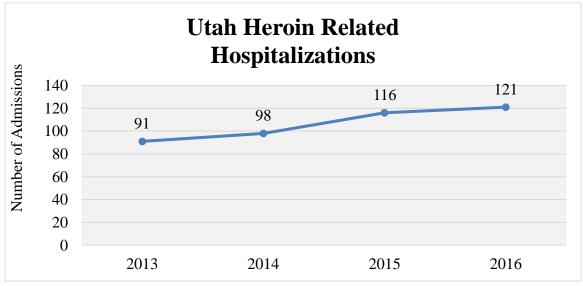
- Heroin related emergency department visits steadily increased 80% from 2013 to 2016.
- Heroin was the leading cause for emergency department visits in 2016.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Heroin Related Hospitalizations

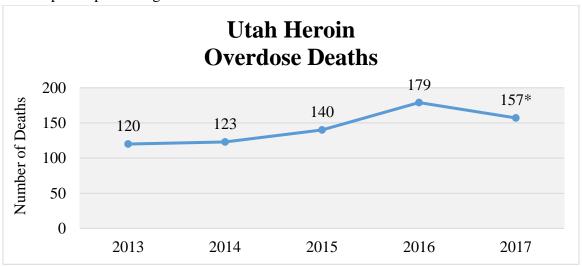
- Heroin related hospitalizations increased 33% from 2013 to 2016.
- Heroin related hospitalizations ranked third, following prescription drugs and methamphetamine, in 2016.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Heroin Overdose Deaths

- Overall, there has been a 31% increase in the number of heroin overdose deaths from 2013 to 2017.
- Heroin was the second leading cause for overdose deaths in 2017, following prescription drugs.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

*Note: 2017 data is preliminary and subject to change.

Prescription Drugs

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Utah HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 prescription drugs were reported as the third most prevalent drugs in Utah. The DUCs also ranked prescription drugs as third overall for drugs causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. Based on these survey results and the available supporting data, prescription drugs are assessed to be the third greatest current drug threat to Utah, primarily due to their continued prevalence and availability.

While there have not been significant increases associated with prescription drugs, their continued presence in Utah still poses considerable negative impacts to society. Prescription drug use is often seen as a gateway to harder drugs, particularly heroin. Although felony arrests for prescription drugs have been declining since 2013, the amount of pills seized per year increased from 2015 to 2017. While some prescription drugs are sold and purchased on the dark web, doctor shopping to obtain multiple prescriptions for resale on the black market remains the most common method of supply for the DTOs investigated. In 2017 the primary direct source area for oxycodone, the

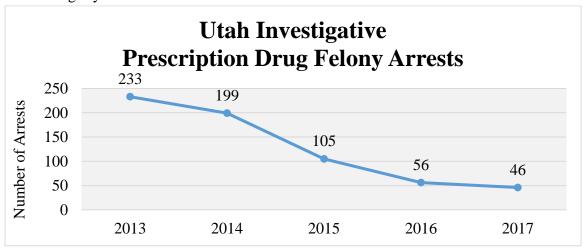
most common drug seized by the initiatives, was from within Utah or ordered from China, followed by California.

The available related data, supports the threat described by the DUCs. The number of calls to the poison control center remained fairly consistent from 2013 to 2017. While prescription drug overdose deaths were on the rise from 2013 to 2015, there has been a continuous drop since 2015, however, numbers for 2017 are still preliminary.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Felony Arrests

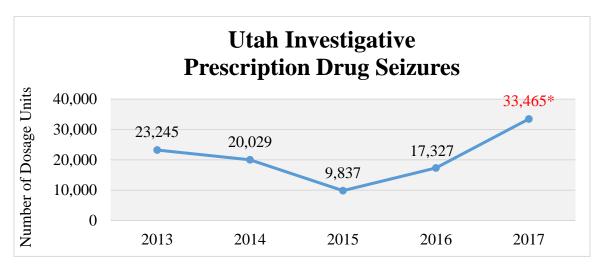
- Felony arrests for prescription drugs decreased 80% from 2013 to 2017.
- Prescription drugs made up 7% of the total drug related felony arrests, with only slightly more arrests than cocaine.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Seizures

- The amount of prescription drug dosage units seized has fluctuated since 2013 with no discernable trend.
- Since prescription drug seizures are reported in dosage units, the quantities seized are not comparable to other drugs which are reported in pounds.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: In 2017, a single seizure from one task force amounted to 17,150 dosage units.

- Fentanyl Seizures
 - o RMHIDTA began collecting data on the seizure of fentanyl as a separate subset of prescription drugs in 2016.
 - In 2017, there were a total of 38.04 pounds of fentanyl seized by Utah HIDTA initiatives.
 - In 2016, there were a total of 5.86 pounds of fentanyl seized by Utah HIDTA initiatives.

> Source Areas for Prescription Drugs:

- Of the 39 DTOs investigated in 2016, 2 were involved in trafficking fentanyl and oxycodone, and 1 was involved in trafficking other prescription drugs.
- Utah and China were the primary direct source areas.
 - o 40% obtained drugs from China.
 - o 40% obtained drugs within Utah.
 - o 20% obtained drugs from California.

> Transportation:

• Diverted prescription drugs are most commonly obtained through doctor shopping and prescription fraud. However, there has been an increase of Utah-based organizations manufacturing counterfeit pills and other powerful opioids ordered online from China via the dark web.

> Concealment:

• Counterfeit fentanyl pills (pressed to mimic oxycodone and other prescription drugs) are typically sold on the street or purchased through dark web markets.

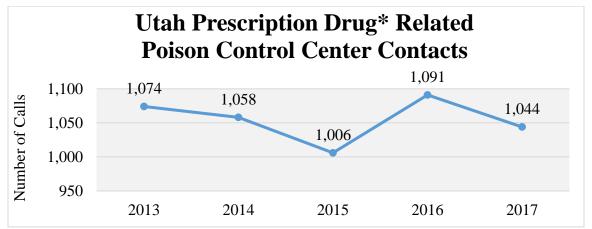
> Price:

- Current price for commonly seen prescription drugs in Utah:
 - o \$5 \$35 per Oxycodone pill
 - o \$2 \$20 per Xanax pill
 - o Approximately \$20 per Adderall pill
- Current price for Fentanyl in Utah:
 - o \$1 \$40 per milligram

> Related Information:

Prescription Drug Related Poison Control Center Contacts

- Prescription drug related poison control calls remained consistent from 2013 to 2017.
- Prescription drugs were the leading cause for drug related exposure calls in Utah for 2017.



SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

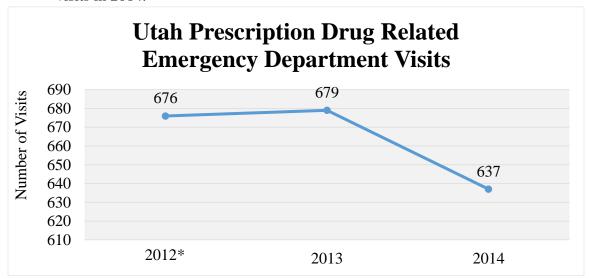
*Note: Prescription drug calls include the following drugs: Acetaminophen combinations, aspirin combinations, cough & cold medications with opioids, ibuprofen with hydrocodone, opioids, and other opioids.

Prescription Drug Related Treatment Admissions

Treatment admission data was unavailable for the category of prescription drugs.

Prescription Drug Related Emergency Department Visits

- Prescription drug related emergency department visits were stable from 2012 to 2014.
- Prescription drugs were the leading cause of drug related emergency department visits in 2014.

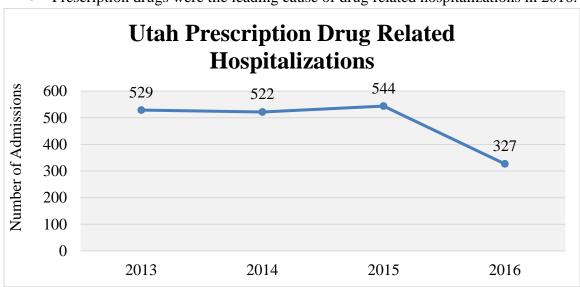


SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

*Note: Due to current limited availability in data, the reporting dates for this category vary from the five year time period (2013 to 2017) primarily used in this report.

Prescription Drug Related Hospitalizations

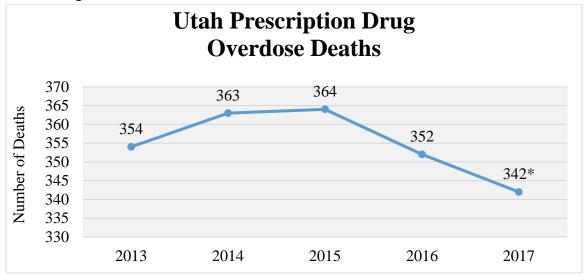
- Prescription drug related hospitalizations remained stable from 2013 to 2015, and then decreased 40%, in one year, from 2015 to 2016.
- Prescription drugs were the leading cause of drug related hospitalizations in 2016.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Prescription Drug Overdose Deaths

- The number of prescription drug overdose deaths was fairly stable from 2013 to 2015, then decreased 6% from 2015 to 2017.
- Despite a decrease in 2016 and 2017, prescription drugs were the leading cause of drug related overdose deaths in 2017.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

*Note: 2017 data is preliminary and subject to change.

Marijuana

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Utah HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 marijuana was the most prevalent drug in Utah. However, the DUCs also ranked marijuana fourth for drugs causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. While it is clear marijuana use and distribution continue to be a problem for Utah, based on the survey results as well as the available supporting data, marijuana is assessed overall to currently be the fourth greatest drug threat in Utah.

The total number of marijuana felony arrests has been decreasing since 2013, although pounds seized have remained consistent over the last five years. Marijuana investigative plant seizures have been variable since 2013 but were almost non-existent in 2017. Large quantities of K-2 Spice, a synthetic cannabinoid, first began to be show up in Utah in 2013, but seizures have dramatically decreased since then.

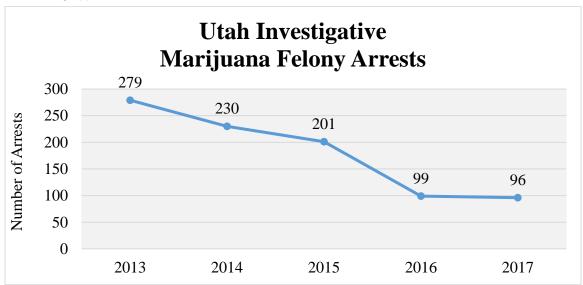
In 2017, the primary direct source of marijuana sold by Utah DTOs was California. Although Utah borders Colorado, a state with both legalized medical and recreational marijuana, Colorado's legalization has not specifically appeared to have a dramatic impact within Utah. Personal use quantities, transported from Colorado to the eastern border areas of Utah, remain the primary impact seen. However, this is not a surprise considering the general flow for all drugs is from the west moving eastward.

Further evidence regarding the impact of marijuana in Utah can be seen in the additional available data. Marijuana related calls to the poison control center have been on the rise since 2013. During the three year period from 2012 to 2014 marijuana related emergency department visits and hospitalizations remained low with only slight increases seen in number of hospitalizations.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Felony Arrests

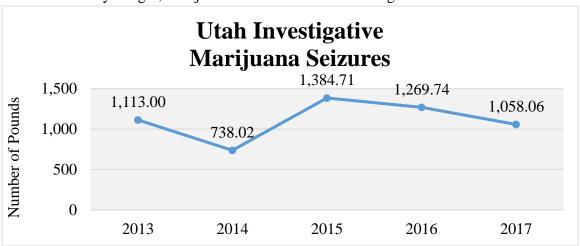
- Marijuana felony arrests steadily decreased 66% from 2013 to 2017.
- Marijuana felony arrests ranked third, following methamphetamine and heroin in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Seizures

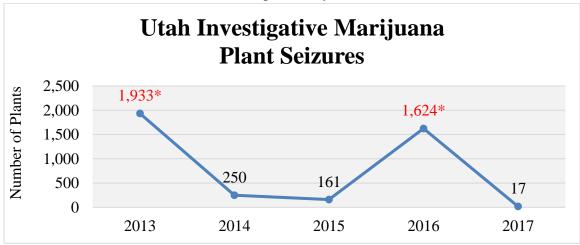
- Bulk Marijuana Seizures
 - Pounds of bulk marijuana seized have fluctuated over the past five years with no discernable trend.
 - o By weight, marijuana was the most seized drug in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Plant Seizures

- Marijuana Plant Seizures
 - Excluding the spikes due to large seizures in 2013 and 2016, there was no discernable trend over the past five years.

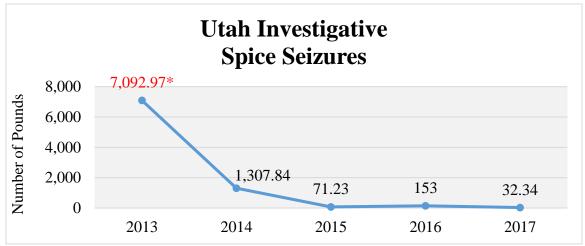


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spikes in 2013 and 2016 were both due to a single seizure. In 2013, one seizure amounted to 1,480 plants seized. In 2016, a single seizure amounted to 1,302 marijuana plants.

Investigative Initiatives Spice Seizures

- Synthetic Cannabinoid, K-2 Spice Seizures
 - Excluding the significant spike in 2013, when spice first showed up in large amounts in Utah, quantities of spice seized have fluctuated over the past five years. Overall, since 2014, spice seizures have decreased 98%.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spike in 2013 was due to one seizure of 6,992 pounds of spice.

- Marijuana Concentrate Seizures
 - o RMHIDTA began collecting data on the seizure of concentrates, such as hash oil, as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2017 there were a total of 43.55 pounds of concentrate seized.
 - In 2016 there were a total of 107.53 pounds of concentrate seized.
 - In 2015 there were a total of 7.65 pounds of concentrate seized.
- Marijuana Edible Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting data on the seizure of marijuana edibles as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2017 there were a total of 3,797 individual edible items seized.
 - In 2016 there were a total of 2,382 individual edible items seized.
 - In 2015 there were a total of 301 individual edible items seized.

> Source Areas for Marijuana:

- Of the 38 DTOs investigated in 2017, 1 was involved in trafficking marijuana.
 - o California was the primary source area for marijuana trafficked into Utah.

> Transportation:

- Much of the marijuana distributed within and traversing through Utah is grown in northern California and Oregon.
- Many seizures of California produced marijuana occur along I-80 and are found in privately owned or rental vehicles.

> Concealment:

 Marijuana is usually found packaged in one-pound vacuumed sealed bags or plastic garbage bags.

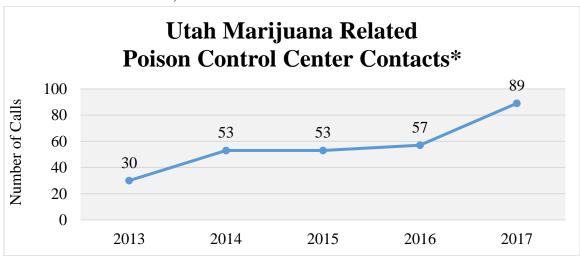
> Price:

- Current price for domestic black market marijuana:
 - o \$150 \$370 per ounce
 - o \$1,750 \$3,000 per pound
- Current price for Mexican marijuana:
 - o \$250 \$350 per ounce
 - o Approximately \$2,500 per pound

> Related Information:

Marijuana Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

- The number of marijuana related contact calls nearly tripled from 2013 to 2017.
- Poison control center exposure calls related to marijuana ranked third, following cocaine and heroin, in 2017.

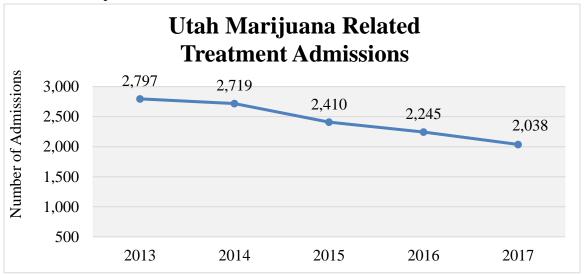


SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

*Note: Numbers may vary from previous reports as the Utah Poison Control Center recoded some cases for accuracy. Marijuana related exposure calls includes calls involving marijuana, marijuana devices, and marijuana liquids.

Marijuana Related Treatment Admissions

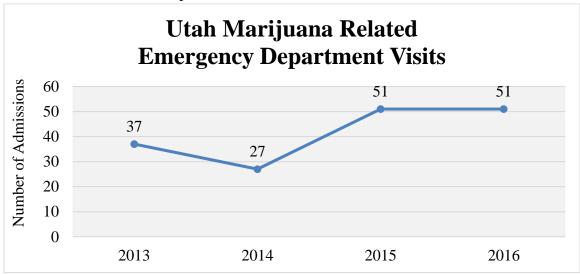
- Marijuana related treatment admissions steadily decreased 27% from 2013 to 2017.
- Marijuana related treatment admissions ranked third, following heroin and methamphetamine, in 2017.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Marijuana Related Emergency Department Visits

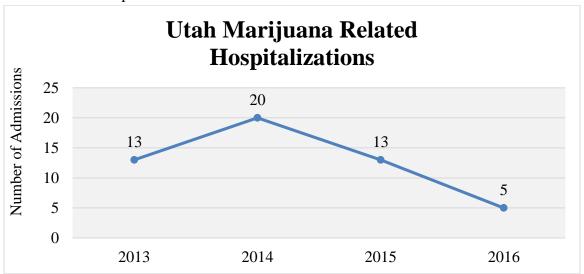
- Marijuana related emergency department visits remained stable from 2013 to 2016.
- In 2016, marijuana related emergency department visits ranked third, following heroin, and methamphetamine.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Marijuana Related Hospitalizations

- Although numbers remain low, marijuana related hospitalizations overall decreased 62% from 2013 to 2016.
- In 2016, marijuana related hospitalizations were the least common cause for drug related hospitalizations.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Cocaine

> Threat Description:

Utah HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC) ranked cocaine as one of the least prevalent drugs in Utah, according to a survey on 2017 drug trends. Also, the DUCs ranked cocaine as causing the fifth greatest level of negative impact in the community.⁷ Based on the survey results as well as the available supporting data, cocaine is considered to currently be the fifth greatest drug threat in Utah.

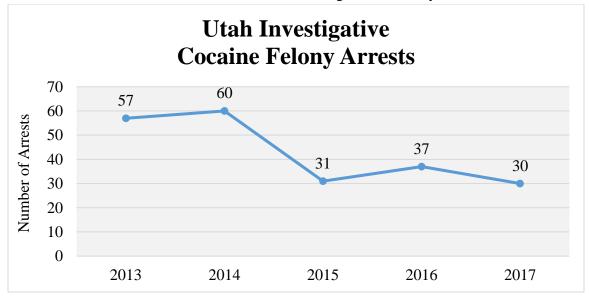
Cocaine is traditionally distributed as a white, crystalline powder, but can also appear in small, irregularly shaped chunks, or "rocks" (crack). 10 Crack cocaine specifically appeared to have mostly disappeared from the state over a decade ago, but is now beginning to return to the area, as reported by some DUCs. Cocaine felony arrests have been decreasing over the last five years. Pounds of cocaine seized have steadily increased since 2014, excluding abnormally large spikes in 2013 and 2017. Mexico was the primary direct source of cocaine supply for the Utah DTOs investigated, followed closely by California. The most common means of trafficking cocaine continues to be through the use of privately owned or rental vehicles travelling from Mexico to I-15 and then across to I-70 and 80 within Utah.

Although numbers are low, calls to the poison control center doubled from 2014 to 2015 and have since remained consistent. Treatment admissions for cocaine use decreased from 2013 to 2015. Limited data for emergency department visits and hospitalizations related to cocaine showed stable, low numbers from 2012 to 2014. The number of cocaine overdose deaths rose slightly from 2013 to 2015 and have remained consistent since.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Felony Arrests

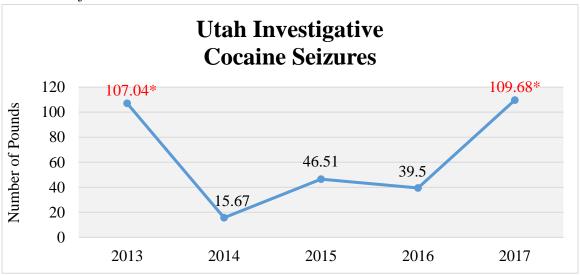
- Overall cocaine felony arrests decreased 47% from 2013 to 2017.
- Cocaine was the least common cause of drug related felony arrests in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Seizures

- Excluding the spikes in 2013 and 2017, there was no discernable trend over the past five year period.
- In 2017 pounds of cocaine seized were ranked third, following methamphetamine and marijuana.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spikes in 2013 and 2017 were the result of two significant seizures per year. In 2013, two seizures amounted to 93.21 pounds. In 2017, two seizures amounted to 72.11 pounds of cocaine.

> Source Areas for Cocaine:

- Of the 38 DTOs investigated in 2017, 9 were involved in trafficking cocaine.
- Mexico was the primary direct source area.
 - o 42% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 25% obtained drugs from California.
 - o 25% obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 8% obtained drugs within Utah

> Transportation:

- Cocaine is transported from Mexico, California, and Arizona into Utah.
- Distribution within Utah is controlled primarily by Mexican poly-drug trafficking organizations.
- According to the DEA:
 - A common destination point for cocaine in Utah is St. George. From St.
 George, cocaine is frequently moved north on I-15 and then transferred to I-70 where it can be moved eastward.⁸
 - An emerging trend for the transportation of cocaine is through southern
 California, central Nevada, and then I-80 from Wendover to Salt Lake City.⁸

> Concealment:

 In kilogram quantities cocaine is often wrapped in cellophane plastic, sometimes masked in tape and packaged with an odor eliminator.

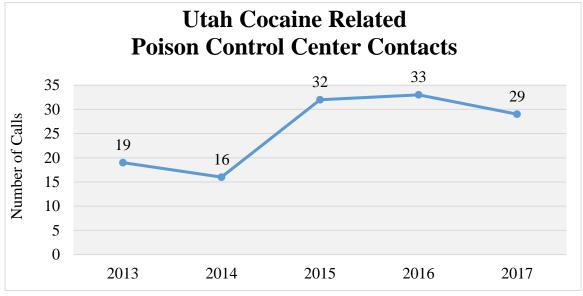
> Price:

- Current price of cocaine:
 - o \$450 \$1,300 per ounce
 - o Approximately \$8,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Cocaine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

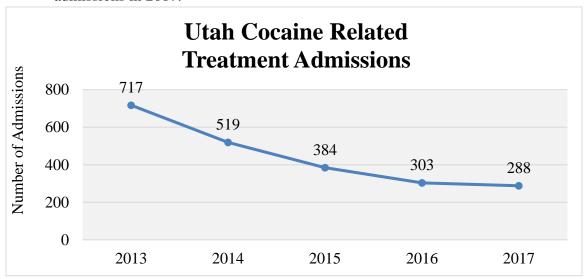
- Cocaine related poison control center calls increased 53% from 2013 to 2017, but overall numbers remain low.
- The number of cocaine related poison control center calls were ranked fourth, following prescription drugs, methamphetamine and marijuana, in 2017.



SOURCE: Utah Poison Control Center, Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Cocaine Related Treatment Admissions

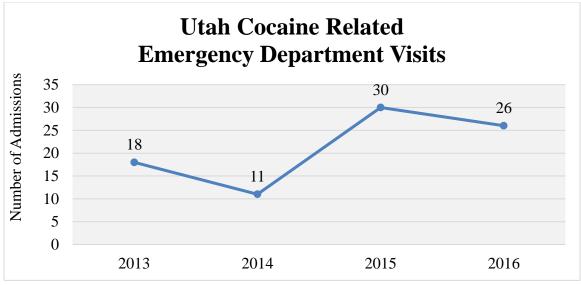
- Cocaine related treatment admissions steadily decreased 60% from 2013 to 2017.
- Cocaine related treatment admissions were the lowest of all drug related treatment admissions in 2017.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Cocaine Related Emergency Department Visits

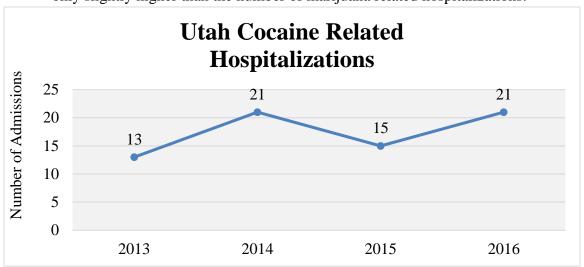
- There was no discernable trend for cocaine related emergency department visits from 2013 to 2016.
- Cocaine was the least common cause of drug related emergency department visits in 2016.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Cocaine Related Hospitalizations

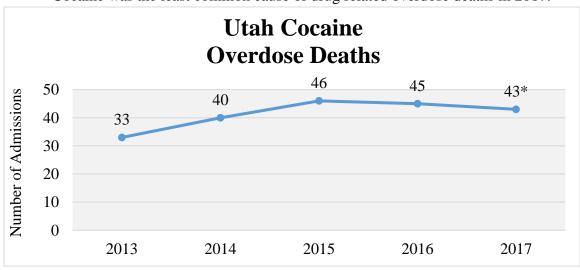
- There was no discernable trend for the available data.
- Cocaine was the second least common cause of drug related hospitalizations in 2016; only slightly higher than the number of marijuana related hospitalizations.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

Cocaine Overdose Deaths

- Cocaine overdose deaths have remained stable over the past five years.
- Cocaine was the least common cause of drug related overdose deaths in 2017.



SOURCE: Utah Department of Health and Utah Statewide Information and Analysis Center (SIAC)

*Note: 2017 data is preliminary and subject to change.

Additional Drug Information

Although the below drug categories are not seen consistently enough to pose a considerable threat to the state, they are recorded for informational purposes as well as to follow the presence should an emerging threat develop.

Utah Investigative Seizures (in dosage units)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
*Club Drugs	590	24,671	10,702	15,122	1,462
** Hallucinogens	4,925	18,108	57,126	11,522	1,518
***Specific Drugs:					
Ecstasy/MDMA	NA	NA	NA	3,809	1,462
LSD	NA	NA	NA	1,338	559
PCP	NA	NA	NA	0	0
Psilocybin	NA	NA	NA	693	959

SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The Club Drugs category includes: MDMA, GHB, Ketamine, and Rohypnol combined.

**Note: The Hallucinogens category includes: LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mescaline, and Psilocybin combined.

***Note: These drugs began being tracked individually starting in 2016.

> Price:

- Current price for club drugs commonly seen in Wyoming:
 - o \$10 \$50 per tablet of MDMA/Ecstasy
 - o \$10 \$20 for a dose (60 micrograms) of LSD
 - o \$200 \$500 for an ounce of Psilocybin Mushrooms

Intelligence Gaps Summary

Through the course of developing this threat assessment, areas of intelligence gaps have been identified. These are gaps where either information was limited, restricted, unreported, or has not been fully explored at this time. These gaps include:

- Public Health Data
 - There is at least one year time lag in receiving all emergency department/hospitalization data.
 - There is no universal interpretation between ICD-9 codes and ICD-10 codes which currently makes datasets incomparable before and after the conversion in September 2015.
 - There is no singular ICD-10 code for methamphetamine, so it is included in a broader category with other stimulants.
- Prescription Drug Data
 - It is difficult to ascertain whether prescription drugs were used legitimately or illicitly in some datasets.
 - The "prescription drug" category is open to interpretation depending on who provides the data.
- Fentanyl is known to be under-reported as its presence can go undetected with basic drug testing due to the small amount often present in a sample.

•	(b) (7)(E)

Outlook

(b)(5)		

(b)(5)	

Interdiction

Interdiction refers to the incidents where highway patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently identify and seize illicit contraband. Do to the random nature of stops, data on interdiction felony arrests or seizures is not applicable for trends or, in and of itself, indicative of a significant threat to a state. If drugs are simply transiting the state, while in route to another, the presence of that particular drug does not pose a greater threat to the state in which the interdiction stop occurs. Therefore, while interdiction data was not utilized for the drug threat ranking, it is still valuable and should be considered in regards to trafficking routes and the amount of resources expended by law enforcement.

The Utah Highway Patrol (UHP) Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction along the interstate highway. UHP most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds, or suspects of other criminal behavior. UHP does not conduct long-term investigations; therefore, significant interdiction seizures and felony arrests are handed off to the Utah State Bureau of Investigation for investigative follow up.

> Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money in 2017:

"Significant drug loads" refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. "Significant money loads" refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

UTAH 2017 Significant <u>Drug Load</u> Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin			
State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads	
California	71%	134	
Oregon	14%	26	
Nevada	9%	18	
Utah	4%	7	
Colorado	2%	3	

^{*}There were a total of 190 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination			
State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads	
Utah	15%	29	
Colorado	14%	27	
Illinois	10%	20	
Nebraska	5%	10	
Pennsylvania	5%	9	

^{*}There were a total of 194 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

UTAH 2017 Significant Money Load Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Utah	23%	3
Minnesota	15%	2
Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada and Wisconsin	8% each	1 each

^{*} There were a total of 13 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
California	57%	8
Oregon	21%	3
Colorado, New Hampshire and Utah	7% each	1 each

^{*}There were a total of 14 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money 2013 - 2017:

"Significant drug loads" refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. "Significant money loads" refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

UTAH 2013-2017 Significant Drug Load Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
California	79%	694
Nevada	8%	73
Oregon	6%	53
Arizona	3%	23
Utah	2%	21
Washington	1%	9

^{*}There were a total of 884 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Colorado	13%	107
Utah	10%	85
Illinois	8%	69
Minnesota	5%	45
Wisconsin	5%	43
Ohio	5%	42
Missouri	5%	40
Indiana	5%	39

^{*}There were a total of 840 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

UTAH 2013-2017 Significant Money Load Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Utah	13%	12
Minnesota	10%	9
Colorado	8%	7
Missouri	7%	6
Illinois	5%	5
New York	4%	4

^{*} There were a total of 91 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
State(s)	1 el cent	Number of Loads
California	62%	61
Oklahoma	14%	14
Nevada	8%	8
Oregon	5%	5
Utah	3%	3
Florida	2%	2

^{*}There were a total of 98 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

> Interdiction Data

Utah Felony Interdiction Arrests							
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017							
Methamphetamine	65	44	50	83	77		
Heroin	5	7	10	24	17		
Marijuana	235	249	198	206	211		
Prescription Drugs	8	3	3	10	7		
Cocaine	15	8	16	13	25		

Utah Felony Interdiction Seizures							
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017							
Methamphetamine	112.70	15.86	24.29	200.19	497.82		
Heroin	27.40	20.26	28.60	53.24	41.20		
Marijuana	4,590.49	7,230.82	4,906.83	5,108.04	4,595.01		
Prescription Drugs	2,410	798	5,100	3,415	973		
Cocaine	70.91	22.53	21.91	32.91	88.17		

Additional Information

Utah Interdiction Seizures (in dosage units)								
	2013	2013 2014 2015 2016 2						
*Club Drugs	30	13,148	200	0	1,281			
** Hallucinogens	6,780	30,340	0	0	13			
***Specific Drugs:								
Ecstasy/MDMA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,281			
LSD	NA	NA	NA	0	0			
PCP	NA	NA	NA	0	0			
Psilocybin	NA	NA	NA	0	13			

SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

^{*}Note: The Club Drugs category includes: MDMA, GHB, Ketamine, and Rohypnol combined.

^{**}Note: The Hallucinogens category includes: LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mescaline, and Psilocybin combined.

^{***&}lt;u>Note</u>: These drugs began being tracked individually starting in 2016.

Utah Drug Prices



The listed drug prices reflect the low / high thresholds of responses, by drug type, from urban and rural drug units in the state. These prices are subject to change due to location or shifting drug trends and should be used as a general guideline.

trends and should be used as a general guideline. The prices represent a summary of cost seen by year's end of 2017.

Cocaine	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
1/8 Ounce	80	200	140
1/4 Ounce	150	400	275
1/2 Ounce	300	1,200	750
Ounce	450	1,300	875
Pound	8,000	8,000	8,000
Kilo	24,000	27,000	25,500

Cocaine	Low	High	Median
Crack	\$	\$	\$
Point/Balloon	10	15	12.50
Gram	70	100	85
1/2 Ounce	600	600	600

Meth	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
Gram	60	100	80
1/8 Ounce	160	160	160
1/4 Ounce	100	200	150
1/2 Ounce	250	300	275
Ounce	300	600	450

Meth	Low	High	Median
Ice	\$	\$	\$
Gram	25	100	62.50
1/8 Ounce	160	160	160
1/4 Ounce	100	100	100
Ounce	300	600	450
Pound	3,200	5,000	4,100

Heroin	Low	High	Median
Tar	\$	\$	\$
Point/Balloon	10	30	20
1/8 Ounce	250	300	275
1/2 Ounce	350	550	450
Ounce	700	1,400	1,050
Pound	16,000	16,000	16,000
Kilo	26,000	26,000	26,000

Heroin	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
Point/Balloon	10	30	20
Gram	100	150	125
1/8 Ounce	200	300	250
1/4 Ounce	300	400	350
1/2 Ounce	350	1400	875
Ounce	700	1000	850

MDMA/Ecstasy	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Gram	100	100	100
Tablet	10	50	30
Dosage Unit	10	20	15

Marijuana Domestic	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Gram	10	20	15
1/8 Ounce	40	60	50
1/4 Ounce	80	100	90
1/2 Ounce	100	200	150
Ounce	150	370	260
Pound	1,750	3,000	2,375

Marijuana Mexican	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Gram	10	10	10
1/8 Ounce	40	60	50
1/4 Ounce	80	100	90
1/2 Ounce	100	200	150
Ounce	140	300	220
Pound	500	600	550

Synthetic Cannabinoids (K2)	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Hit	10	15	12.50
Gram	8	30	19
Vial	20	40	30
1/8 Ounce	50	50	50

Hallucinogens	Low	High	Median
LSD	\$	\$	\$
Hit/Tab	5	25	15
DU	10	20	15
100 DUs	500	500	500

Fentanyl	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
1 mg	1	40	20
10 mg	10	10	10

Rx Drugs	Low	High	Median
Xanax/depressants	\$	\$	\$
1 mg	1	1	1
20 mg	10	10	10
Tablet	2	20	11

Hallucinogens	Low	High	Median
Psilocybin	\$	\$	\$
DU	25	25	25
Gram	10	50	30
1/8 Ounce	50	50	50
1/2 Ounce	200	200	200
Ounce	200	500	350

Rx Drugs Oxy/pain killers	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
1 mg	1	1	1
10 mg	10	10	10
30 mg	15	15	15
Tablet	5	35	20

Rx Drugs	Low	High	Median
Adderall/Stimulants	\$	\$	\$
DU	10	10	10
Tablet	20	20	20

Additional Info:

- Codeine \$40/ounce
- Bath Salts \$25 \$50/gram

WYOMING



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RMHIDTA Funded Initiatives in Wyoming

In 2017, RMHIDTA funded one consolidated investigative initiative and one criminal interdiction initiative in the state of Wyoming.

- Wyoming Enforcement Team Albany, Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, Sweetwater, & Uinta Counties
- Criminal Interdiction Program Wyoming Highway Patrol (WHP)

Of the two Wyoming funded initiatives, one is dedicated to drug enforcement investigations and its locations are distributed throughout the state for greater regional coverage. The WHP Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction on the interstate highway. WHP does not conduct long-term investigations and most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash, drug proceeds or suspects of other criminal behavior in vehicles. Significant interdiction seizures and felony arrests are handed off to the Wyoming Enforcement Team for investigative follow up.

Source Considerations

There were several sources consulted in writing the Wyoming section of the threat assessment. Specifically these sources include Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) data, Wyoming HIDTA initiatives drug unit commander surveys, the Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), the DEA 2017 National Drug Threat Assessment and the 2017 DEA Trends in the Traffic report. Additionally, further data was obtained from the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center as well as the Wyoming Department of Health.

Drug Trafficking Organizations

The primary mission of HIDTA is to target drug-trafficking organizations (DTO) or money-laundering organizations (MLO) with a local, multi-state or international operational scope. The investigative intent is to disrupt or dismantle the ability of those DTOs or MLOs to operate. While not all DTOs are considered MLOs, many of the DTOs investigated engaged in money laundering activities. Both DTOs and MLOs are criminal enterprises with a defined hierarchy, very much like the organizational structure in a business with a head officer and subordinates that are responsible for various roles to support the DTO.

2017:

> Investigations:

In 2017 the Wyoming investigative initiatives targeted 24 DTOs and 3 MLOs. Of all 27 organizations investigated, 17 were disrupted or dismantled. An organization is considered dismantled when its leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed and incapable of continuing to operate or reconstituting itself. Disrupted refers to when the normal and effective operation of the organization is impeded.

Of the 27 DTOs and MLOs investigated:

- 15 <u>local organizations</u> they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering limited to the same metropolitan area or clearly defined geographical area.
- 9 <u>multi-state organizations</u> since they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one state, beyond any one particular metropolitan area even if that area covers multiple states.
- 3 <u>international organizations</u> since they regularly conduct drug trafficking or money laundering in more than one country, or they are based in one specific country and conduct their illegal activities in another.

> DTO Membership Characteristics:

The definition of a DTO is an organization consisting of five or more persons that has a clearly defined chain-of-command and whose principal activity is to generate income through illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, transportation, or distribution activities. The definition of an MLO is an organization of two or more persons who process illegal drug profits to disguise the source of the money and make it appear to be legitimate income. Members of DTOs/MLOs are those who take direction from the leader(s) and who carry out any of the organization's activities. Looking at the characteristics of previously identified DTOs is useful for investigative purposes.

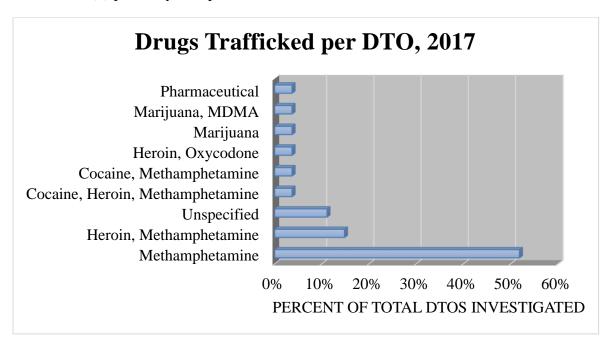
- In 2017 there were a total of 565 members across all DTOs and MLOs investigated.
 - o The average size per organization was approximately 21 members.
 - The largest MLO investigated had 113 members, was comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals and trafficked marijuana and MDMA.
 - The largest DTO investigated had 67 members, was comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals and trafficked methamphetamine.
- In 2017 the main racial/ethnic affiliations amongst the 27 DTOs included:
 - o 63% (17) had a membership primarily comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 22% (6) had a membership primarily comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs in 2017:

Drug trafficking is a complex system that illegally supplies drugs to consumers. Trafficking encompasses smuggling, importation, cultivation, manufacture, transportation, sales, distribution, and possession with intent to distribute or sell controlled substances.

In 2017 the primary drug trafficked by investigated DTOs was methamphetamine.

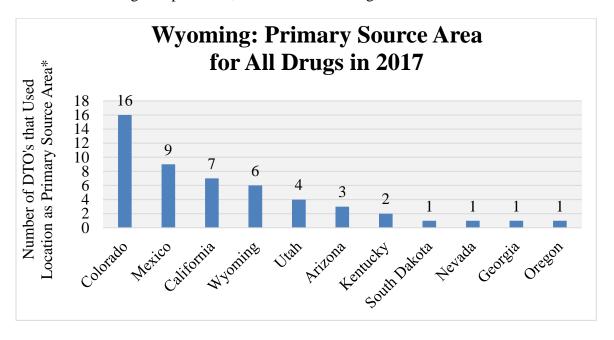
- 52% (14) primarily sold methamphetamine.
- 15% (4) primarily sold heroin and methamphetamine.
- 11% (3) were unspecified.
- 4% (1) primarily sold cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.
- 4% (1) primarily sold cocaine and methamphetamine.
- 4% (1) primarily sold heroin and Oxycodone.
- 4% (1) primarily sold marijuana.
- 4% (1) primarily sold marijuana and MDMA.
- 4% (1) primarily sold pharmaceuticals.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

> Primary Drug Source Areas for DTOs in 2017:

The source area is the state or foreign country from which the DTO/MLO being investigated obtains their drugs from another individual or DTO. The source area is the most direct and immediate source of supply by the DTO and not necessarily the area where the drug was produced, manufactured or originated.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

2013 - 2017:

> Scope of DTOs Investigated 2013 - 2017:

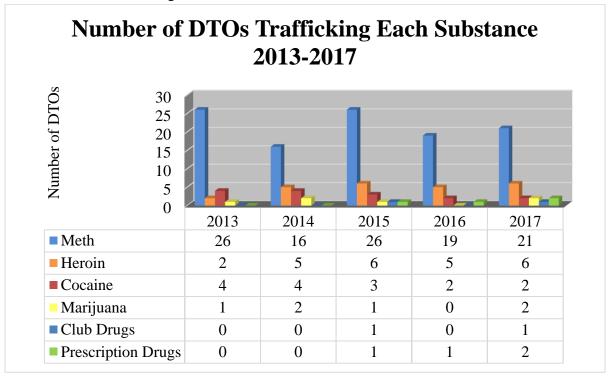
- Between 19 and 28 DTOs are investigated annually, with an average of 24 DTOs per year.
- DTOs investigated over the past five years:
 - o 63% investigated were classified as local organizations.
 - o 33% investigated were classified as multi-state organizations.
 - o 4% investigated were classified as international organizations.

> DTO Membership Numbers 2013 - 2017:

- The average number of members per DTO has been 14 individuals.
- Consistently over the past five years the primary DTOs have been comprised of Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
- The top percent of DTOs investigated had an ethnic membership primarily comprised of:
 - o 58% were Non-Hispanic Caucasian individuals.
 - o 20% were Mexican individuals.
 - o 16% were both Non-Hispanic Caucasian and Mexican individuals.
 - o 2% were both Black and Mexican individuals.

> Drugs Trafficked by DTOs 2013 - 2017:

- DTOs trafficking methamphetamine has accounted for 89% of the drugs trafficked in Wyoming over the past five years.
- DTOs trafficking heroin have increased from 7% in 2013 to 22% in 2017.
- DTOs trafficking cocaine decreased from 14% in 2013 to 7% in 2017.

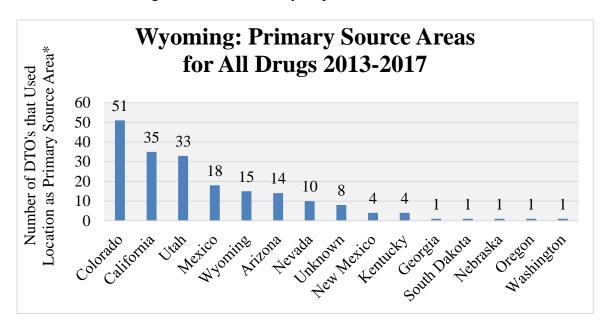


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The number of DTOs listed above per year will exceed the total number of DTOs investigated per year due to poly-drug trafficking.

➤ Primary Drug Source Areas for DTOs 2013 - 2017:

- There were no significant trends observed over this time period.
- Colorado and California were the most common source areas of all drugs for the DTOs investigated, across the five year period.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*<u>Note</u>: The number of times a location was the primary source of supply will exceed the total number of DTOs due to some DTOs trafficking in more than one drug type or receiving a certain drug from more than one location.

Drug Threat

Threat Rank

The following drugs are listed in order of their current perceived threat to the state. The threat rank is determined through combined analysis of survey responses provided by the HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC) and other related information that shows how the drug is affecting the community.

In addition to law enforcement data, it is essential to consider other areas of available data pertaining to the impact of drug use. Further evidence regarding the threat posed to society by drug use can be seen in data regarding calls to the poison control center, treatment admissions, emergency department (ED) visits, hospitalizations and overdose deaths.

The number of contact calls illustrates how many times individuals reached out to the poison control center regarding concerns about drug use. The number of treatment admissions shows how many individuals have recently sought or were mandated to seek specific drug related treatment. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations demonstrate how often individuals were seeking medical attention related to specific drug use. The number of overdose deaths demonstrates how pervasive and dangerous the use of a particular drug is to society. Each of these areas, where data is available, have also been consulted when determining a drug's overall posed threat.

Methamphetamine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Wyoming HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017, methamphetamine tied with marijuana as the most prevalent drug in Wyoming. The DUCs also ranked methamphetamine as the drug causing the most negative impact in the community. Based on these survey results as well as the available supporting data, methamphetamine is ranked as the top current drug threat in Wyoming.

In 2017, 21 out of the 28 DTOs investigated were involved with selling methamphetamine, whether alone or in combination with other drugs. Therefore, methamphetamine is highly available wherever drugs are sold throughout Wyoming. Aside from prevalence, methamphetamine also poses a significant threat to society due to the violence and criminal activity associated with its use. Felony arrests involving methamphetamine cases slightly decreased in 2017 after a steady increase in the prior three years. The total pounds of methamphetamine seized have fluctuated over the last five years with no discernable trend.

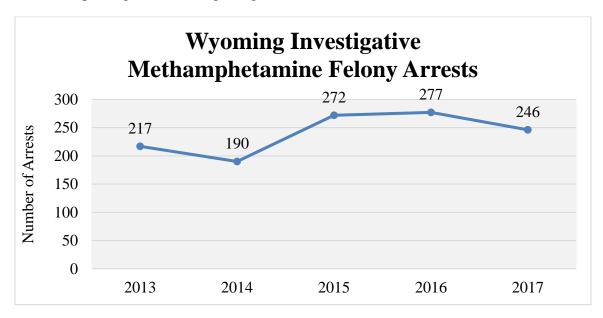
The most common methamphetamine direct source of supply for Wyoming DTOs continues to be Colorado, Mexico and Utah. Most of the methamphetamine originating from these two states originated and was produced in Mexico. This is because Mexican methamphetamine is often higher potency than domestically produced methamphetamine. Nearly all Mexican-produced methamphetamine analyzed in the first half of 2016 by the DEA's Methamphetamine Profiling Program (MPP) exceeded 95.9% purity and 90.2% potency.⁶ For this reason, the level of production of methamphetamine within Wyoming remains low as local labs cannot achieve the level of purity from Mexican super labs. Methamphetamine is generally trafficked from Mexico north on I-15 through California to connect with I-80 in Utah and Wyoming, or directly from Mexico up I-25 through Colorado into Wyoming.

Although the numbers are extremely low, methamphetamine related calls to the poison control center have begun to occur over the last four years and have been continuously increasing. The number of methamphetamine related treatment admissions more than doubled from 2013 to 2017. The number of methamphetamine related hospitalizations nearly quadrupled from 2015 to 2017, although actual numbers are overall still low.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Felony Arrests

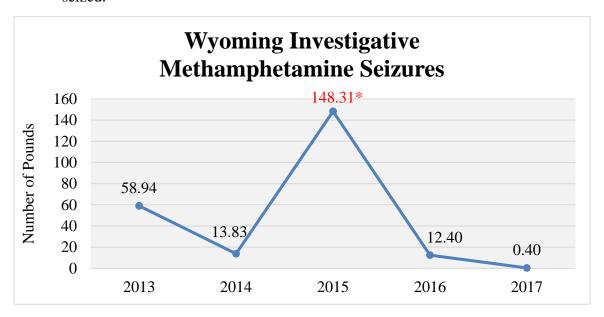
- The number of methamphetamine related felony arrests have remained stable with an overall increase of 13% from 2013 to 2017.
- Methamphetamine was the leading cause of drug related felony arrests in 2017, surpassing all other drug categories combined.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Methamphetamine Seizures

- Over the past five years methamphetamine seizures have fluctuated, but overall there was a 101% decrease in the amount of methamphetamine seized from 2013 to 2017.
- Although methamphetamine is ranked as the top drug threat in the state of Wyoming, in 2017 methamphetamine seizures tied with heroin as the lowest amount of drugs seized.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spike in 2015 was due to multiple high quantity investigative seizures and not due to one large seizure.

> Methamphetamine Labs:

- Over the past five years, very little methamphetamine has been produced in Wyoming.
 - o In 2017 there was 1 labs seized.
 - o In 2016 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2015 there was 1 lab seized.
 - o In 2014 there were 5 labs seized.
 - o In 2013 there were 4 labs seized.

> Source Areas for Methamphetamine:

- Of the 27 DTOs investigated in 2017, 20 were involved in trafficking methamphetamine.
- Colorado was the primary direct source area of supply followed by Mexico.
 - o 45% obtained methamphetamine from Colorado.
 - o 16% obtained methamphetamine from Mexico.
 - o 10% obtained methamphetamine from Utah.
 - o 10% obtained methamphetamine within Wyoming.
 - o 10% obtained methamphetamine from California.
 - o 3% obtained methamphetamine from Arizona.
 - o 3% obtained methamphetamine from Nevada.
 - o 3% obtained methamphetamine from South Dakota.

> Transportation:

- Almost all methamphetamine seen in Wyoming originates from Mexico and is controlled by the cartels.
- Most sources of supply for methamphetamine are located in Colorado, Mexico, Utah, and California, therefore, the interstate highway structure between these three states and Border States is highly utilized.
- Methamphetamine is primarily smuggled into Wyoming in privately owned or rented vehicles utilizing I-25 and I-80.

> Concealment:

• In Wyoming, methamphetamine is most commonly seen in retail or user level quantities which are often seen packaged in clear plastic baggies.

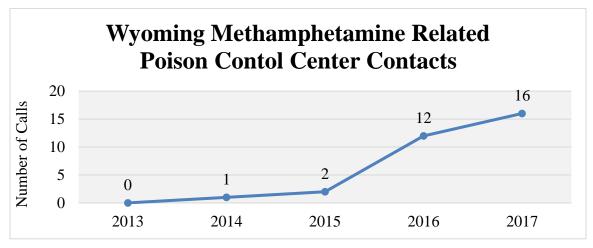
> Price:

- Current price for powder methamphetamine:
 - o \$1,500 \$1,700 per ounce
 - o \$5,000 \$6,800 per pound
- Current price for crystal methamphetamine ("ice"):
 - o \$700 \$1,400 per ounce
 - o \$9,000 \$11,000 per pound

> Related Information:

Methamphetamine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

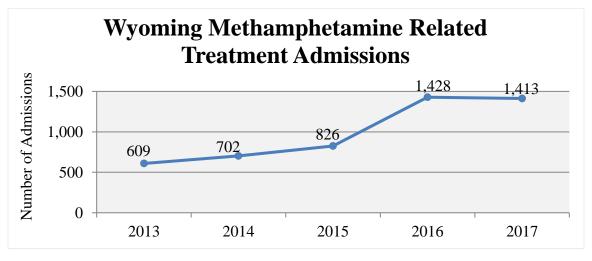
- Although the overall number of calls remains low, there has been a slight increase each year.
- Despite methamphetamine being the second leading cause of poison control center exposure calls, following prescription drugs, they only accounted for 1% of all calls made in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Methamphetamine Related Treatment Admissions

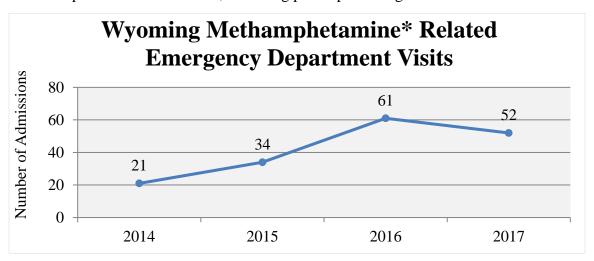
- Between 2013 and 2017 the amount of treatment admissions more than doubled.
- Methamphetamine was the second leading cause of drug related treatment admissions, following marijuana, and accounted for 36% of all drug related treatment admissions in 2017.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Methamphetamine Related Emergency Department Visits

- Methamphetamine related emergency department visits doubled from 2014 to 2017 but remain low.
- Methamphetamine was the second leading cause of drug related emergency department visits in 2017, following prescription drugs.

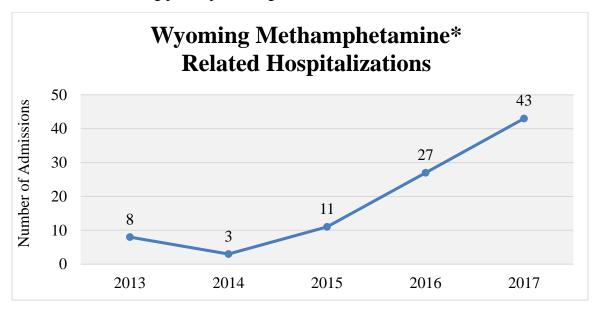


SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

*<u>Note</u>: Methamphetamine emergency department statistics include psychostimulants with abuse potential, a category that includes amphetamines and other stimulants such as caffeine, but excludes cocaine and central appetite depressants.

Methamphetamine Related Hospitalizations

- While the numbers remain low, hospitalizations related to methamphetamine increased five times over from 2013 to 2017.
- Methamphetamine was the second leading cause of drug related hospitalizations in 2017, following prescription drugs.

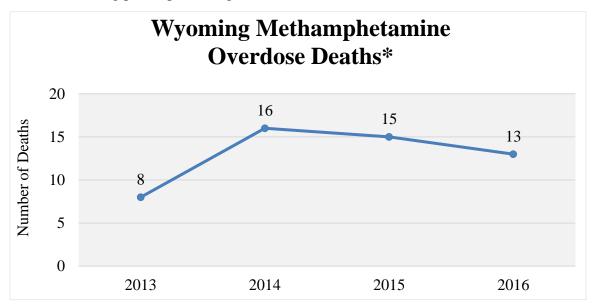


SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

*Note: Methamphetamine hospitalization statistics include psychostimulants with abuse potential, a category that includes amphetamines and other stimulants such as caffeine, but excludes cocaine and central appetite depressants.

Methamphetamine Overdose Deaths

• Although there were very few overall drug related overdose deaths in Wyoming, methamphetamine was the second leading cause of drug related overdoses for 2016, following prescription drugs.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

*<u>Note</u>: Primary cause of death was listed as X40-X-44 (Unintentional Poisoning) or Y10-Y14 (Drug Poisoning of Indeterminate Cause). Methamphetamine ICD-10 code used is T43.6.

Marijuana

> Threat Description:

In a 2017 survey, the Wyoming HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC) ranked marijuana and methamphetamine tied as the most prevalent drugs in Wyoming. The DUCs ranked marijuana in second place for causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. As a result, marijuana is assessed to be the second most prominent drug threat in Wyoming based on its prevalence, strain on law enforcement resources, as well as its overall impact on society. Due to the legalization of recreational marijuana in Colorado, marijuana is not only more accessible, but often sold through local distributors, rather than major DTOs in Wyoming.

The number of felony arrests involving marijuana cases nearly doubled from 2015 to 2017, while pounds of bulk marijuana seized increased over 500% during the three years. The legalization of marijuana in Colorado has had a direct impact on marijuana diverted

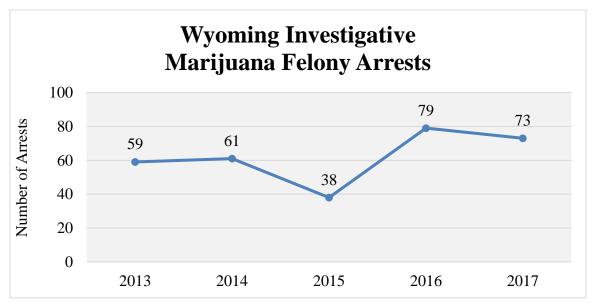
into Wyoming. State law enforcement officials report that most marijuana encountered in Wyoming is produced in Colorado. Based on the packaging, much of it comes from medical and retail marijuana businesses. Marijuana entering Wyoming also is reportedly supplied by black market excess from "legal" operations within Colorado, due to the multitude of home and outdoor grow operations.

In addition to law enforcement specific data, further evidence regarding the impact of marijuana on society can be seen through available related data. Although calls to the poison control center and number of hospitalizations related to marijuana remain low, marijuana related treatment admissions are the highest treatment admissions across all categories of drug use, higher than methamphetamine admissions by 35%.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Felony Arrests

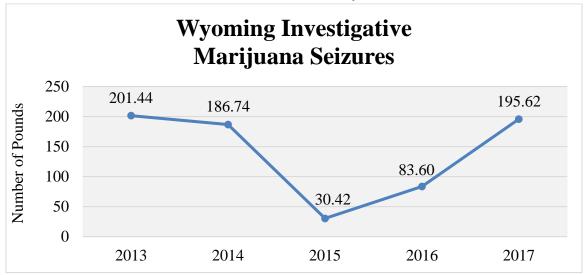
- Marijuana felony arrests have fluctuated since 2013, with an overall increase of 24%.
- Marijuana was the second leading cause of drug related felony arrests in 2017, following methamphetamine.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Seizures

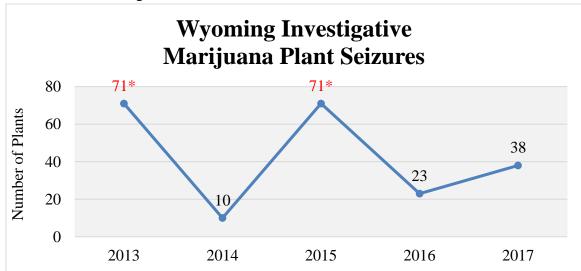
- Bulk Marijuana Seizures
 - Bulk marijuana seized has fluctuated over the past five years with an 85% decrease from 2013 to 2015, followed by a 543% increase from 2015 to 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Marijuana Plant Seizures

- Marijuana Plant Seizures
 - Excluding the spikes due to large seizures in 2013 and 2015, the number of marijuana plants seized has increased steadily over the past five years, although numbers remain low.

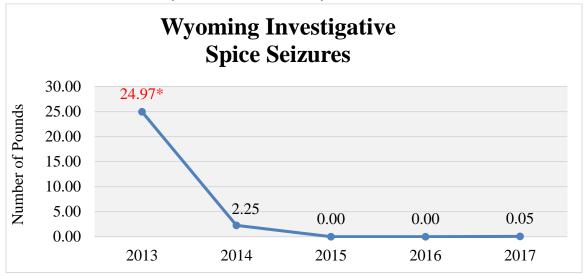


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spikes in 2013 and 2015 were the result of three abnormally large seizures. In 2013, two seizures amounted to 62 plants seized. In 2015, a single seizure amounted to 54 plants seized.

Investigative Initiative Spice Seizures

- Synthetic Cannabinoid, K-2 Spice Seizures
 - Spice first showed up in large amounts in Wyoming around 2013 but has since decreased by 100%, and is currently almost non-existent.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: In 2013, all spice seized was as a result of a two seizures by the same task force.

- Marijuana Concentrate Seizures
 - o RMHIDTA began collecting data on the seizure of concentrates, such as hash oil, as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2017 there were a total of 2.93 pounds of concentrate seized.
 - In 2016 there were a total of 64.38 pounds of concentrate seized.
 - In 2015 there were a total of 2.08 pounds of concentrate seized
- Marijuana Edible Seizures
 - RMHIDTA began collecting data on the seizure of marijuana edibles as a separate subset of marijuana in 2015.
 - In 2017 there were a total of 35 individual edible items seized.
 - In 2016 there were a total of 504 individual edible items seized.
 - In 2015 there were a total of 146 individual edible items seized.

Source Areas for Marijuana:

Nearly all marijuana entering Wyoming comes directly from Colorado and is sold by individual distributors. Many of the products remain in their original packaging directly from the medical or retail store where it was obtained. However, the major DTOs trafficking marijuana in Wyoming are often primarily involved in moving the product to markets further east.

- Of the 27 DTOs investigated in 2017, 2 were involved in trafficking marijuana.
 - o 50% obtained marijuana from Oregon and were moving it to Florida.
 - o 50% obtained marijuana from California and were moving it to Georgia.

> Transportation:

- It is reported that most marijuana encountered in Wyoming is directly from Colorado due to an abundance of production as well as ease of access into the state. Also marijuana products are often seen in the original packaging from Colorado medical and retail businesses.
- Marijuana is smuggled into Wyoming primarily in passenger vehicles travelling on I-25 from Colorado or I-80 from California.

> Concealment:

 Much of the marijuana in Wyoming is reportedly contained in the original packaging from medical marijuana dispensaries and retail businesses and is in user or retail quantities.

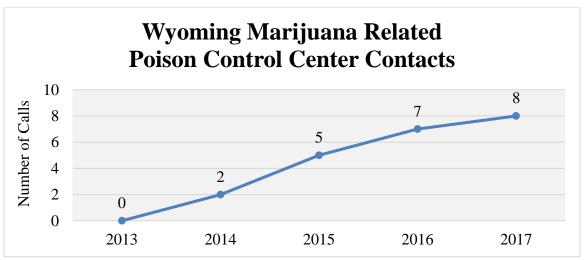
> Price:

- Current price for domestic black market marijuana:
 - o \$150 \$600 per ounce
 - o Approximately \$2,500 per pound
- Current price for Mexican marijuana:
 - o \$150 250 on average per ounce
 - o \$1,000 \$2,500 per pound

Related Information:

Marijuana Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

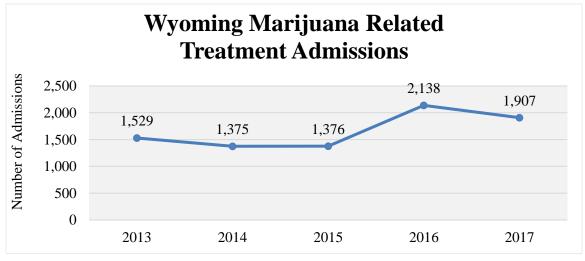
- The overall number of calls remains low, but there has been a slight increase since 2013.
- There were very few overall drug related poison control center exposure calls for the state of Wyoming in 2017. Marijuana was the third leading cause of drug related calls, following prescription drugs and methamphetamine.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Marijuana Related Treatment Admissions

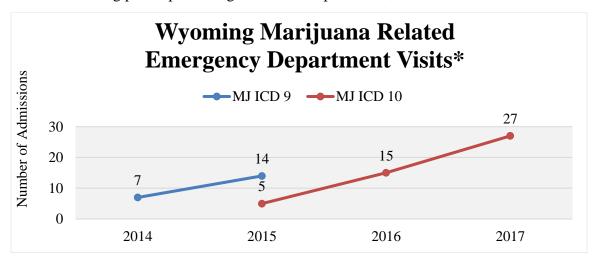
- There was an 80% increase in the number of marijuana related treatment admissions from 2013 to 2017.
- Marijuana had the highest number of treatment admissions out of all drug categories, 35% higher than methamphetamine, in 2017.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Marijuana Related Emergency Department Visits

• Marijuana was the third leading cause for drug related emergency department visits, following prescription drugs and methamphetamine, in 2017.

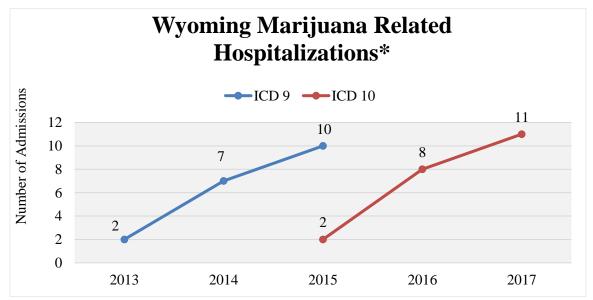


SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

*Note: The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) transitioned its codes in September of 2015 from the 9th revision (ICD 9) to the tenth revision (ICD 10). The revision includes a specific code for marijuana and therefore, previous year numbers are not comparable to ICD 10. The chart above depicts ICD 9 code data in blue and ICD 10 data in red with 2015 showing the values before and after the change.

Marijuana Related Hospitalizations

• In 2017, the number of marijuana related hospitalizations was ranked as the fourth cause for hospitalizations among drug categories, following prescription drugs, methamphetamine and heroin.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

*Note: The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) transitioned its codes in 2015 from the 9th revision (ICD 9) to the tenth revision (ICD 10). The revision includes a specific code for marijuana and therefore, previous year numbers are not comparable to ICD 10. The chart above depicts ICD 9 code data in blue and ICD 10 data in red with 2015 showing the values before and after the change.

Prescription Drugs

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Wyoming HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 prescription drugs ranked as the third most prevalent drugs in Wyoming. Additionally, prescription drugs were ranked in fourth place for causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. Based on the survey results and the impact shown through the available supporting data, it is determined that prescription drugs currently are the third most prominent threat in Wyoming.

Prescription drugs are readily available in Wyoming and are commonly obtained through doctor shopping, prescription fraud, and theft.⁸ In the survey, two out of the five DUCs listed prescription drugs as being the most prevalent drug in their regions. Over the last five years, prescription drug felony arrests have remained fairly low, but overall more

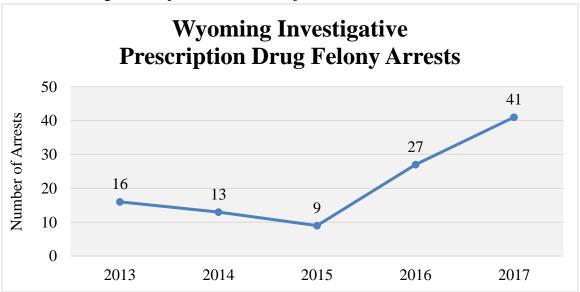
than doubled from 2013 to 2017. However, excluding two abnormal spikes in 2013 and 2017, prescription drug seizures have decreased since 2013.

Further impact to Wyoming regarding prescription drug use can be seen in the available related data. Calls to the poison control center related to prescription drugs were extremely low in 2013 and 2014, but have since increased significantly. The number of prescription drug related treatment admissions remained stable from 2013 to 2015 and then decreased in 2016. The number of prescription drug related emergency department visits have fluctuated while number of hospitalizations doubled in one year alone, from 2016 to 2017. Although the number of prescription overdose deaths have decreased the past five years, they remain the highest out of all drug categories.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Felony Arrests

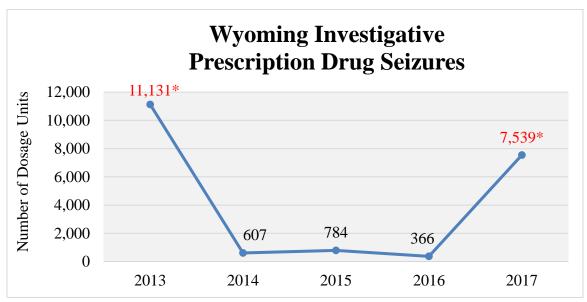
- Prescription drug felony arrests remain low, but more than doubled from 2013 to 2017.
- Prescription drugs were the third leading cause of drug related felony arrests in 2017, following methamphetamine and marijuana.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Prescription Drug Seizures

- Excluding the spikes resulting from abnormally large seizures in 2013 and 2017, the amount of prescription drug seized has fluctuated over the last five years.
- Since prescription drug seizures are reported in dosage units, the quantities seized are not comparable to other drugs which are reported in pounds.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spikes in 2013 and 2017 are a result of a single large seizure each year. In 2013, one seizure amounted to 10,000 dosage units. In 2017, one seizure amounted to 7,195 dosage units.

> Source Areas for Prescription Drugs:

Prescription drugs are generally obtained through doctor shopping, prescription fraud, and theft.⁸

- Of the 27 DTOs investigated in 2017, 2 were involved in trafficking prescription drugs.
 - o 50% obtained drugs within Wyoming.
 - o 50% obtained drugs from Arizona and Kentucky.

> Transportation:

 Diverted prescription drugs are transported into Wyoming using vehicles or via the postal system if ordered from the dark web. However, most sources of supply are local.⁸

> Concealment:

No specific concealment methods for prescription drugs were identified.⁸

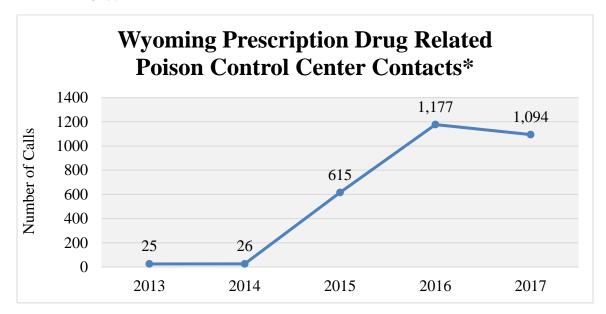
> Price:

- Current price for prescription drugs commonly seen in Wyoming:
 - o \$1 per mg of most prescription drug types.

> Related Information:

Prescription Drug Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

- Calls related to prescription drugs increased by more than 4,000% from 2013 to 2017.
- Prescription drugs were the leading cause of drug related poison control center calls in 2017.

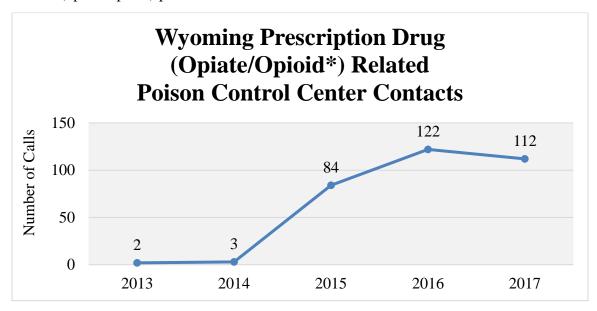


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

*Note: Some calls regarding certain drugs may be missing or may have been erroneously included in this dataset. Some drugs are available both over-the-counter and by prescription, thus, making the distinction difficult.

Prescription Drug (Opiate/Opioid) Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

• Overall, there has been more than a 5,000% increase in prescription drug (opiate/opioid) poison control center calls from 2013 to 2017.



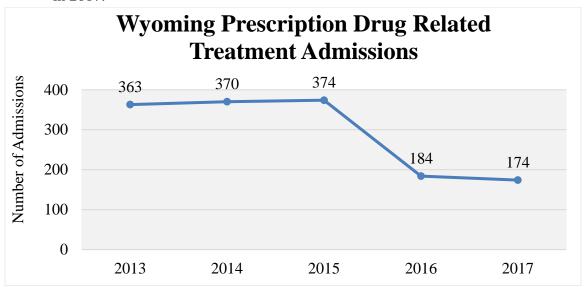
SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

*Note This dataset includes single agent opioids, as well as combination opioid products (cough and cold agents), and antidiarrheal agents which contain opioids (such as diphenoxylate).

An opiate is a drug naturally derived from the flowering opium poppy plant. Opioid is a broader term that included opiates and refers to any substance, natural or synthetic.

Prescription Drug Related Treatment Admissions

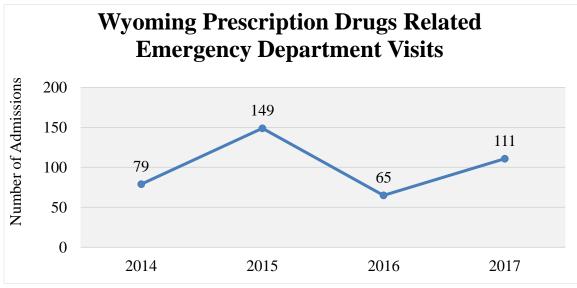
- The number of treatment admissions was stable from 2013 to 2015, and then decreased by 51% to 2016.
- Prescription drugs were the least common cause of drug related treatment admissions in 2017.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Prescription Drug Related Emergency Department Visits

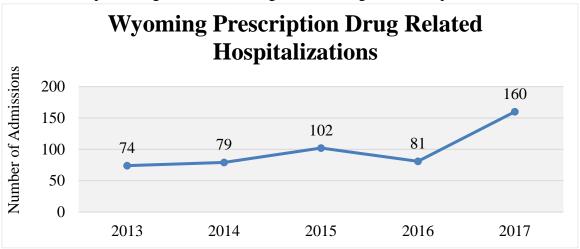
- No discernable trend can be determined from 2014 to 2017.
- Prescription drugs were the leading cause of drug related emergency department visits in 2017.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Prescription Drug Related Hospitalizations

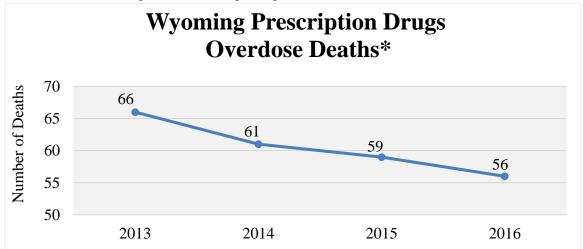
- Prescription drug related hospitalizations are currently at the highest they have been in the past 5 years, more than doubling from 2013 to 2017.
- Prescription drugs were the leading cause of drug related hospitalizations in 2017.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Prescription Drug Overdose Deaths

• Despite a slight decrease from 2013 to 2016, overdose deaths from prescription drugs remain the highest of all drug categories.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

*Note: Primary cause of death was listed as X40-X-44 (Unintentional Poisoning) or Y10-Y14 (Drug Poisoning of Indeterminate Cause). Prescription Drug ICD-10 codes used are T40.2 (opioids and non-opioids).

Heroin

> Threat Description:

In a survey of 2017 drug trends, Wyoming HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC) ranked heroin as the fourth most prevalent drug in Wyoming. Also, the DUCs ranked heroin fourth for causing the greatest level of negative impact in the community. Based on the low figures seen in the available supporting data, it is assessed that heroin could be a potential developing threat to Wyoming, but currently poses a very low threat. Therefore, heroin is determined to be the fourth greatest drug threat in Wyoming.

The overall presence of heroin in Wyoming has grown over the last several years. Although the number of DTOs trafficking heroin has remained stable for the past four years, felony arrests for heroin cases have increased since 2015, after a significant drop from 2014 to 2015. The quantities of heroin seized each year have remained low, however, it is primarily due to seeing mostly user quantities of the drug sold in Wyoming. In previous years, the primary source areas for heroin in Wyoming were Colorado and Utah. As of 2017, the top direct source areas were from Colorado and Mexico.

While the total number of calls to the poison control center, emergency department visits, and number of heroin related hospitalizations remain low, heroin related treatment admissions have been increasing over the last five years. There is no discernable trend in the number of heroin related overdose deaths, however, the numbers remain very low.

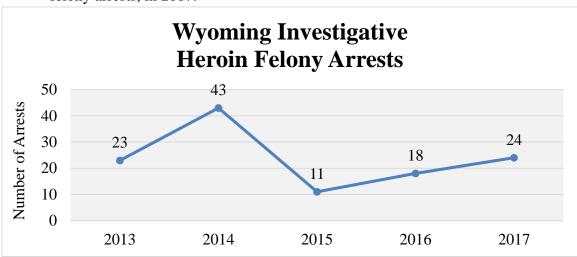
> Notes:

o In response to increasing overdoses across the nation caused by the use of heroin and other opioids, many law enforcement agencies have trained and equipped officers with countermeasures. The most common drug used to counter an opioid overdose is naloxone. Naloxone counteracts life-threatening depression of the central nervous system and respiratory system, allowing an overdose victim to breathe normally. Naloxone is a non-scheduled (non-addictive) prescription medication. Naloxone only works if a person has opioids in their system and there are no adverse effects if it is not an opioid overdose. Although traditionally administered by emergency response personnel, naloxone can be administered by minimally trained laypeople. It can be injected or sprayed into the nose. Naloxone wears off in 20-90 minutes.

> Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Felony Arrests

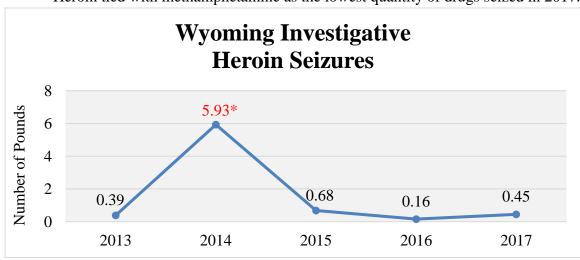
- Heroin felony arrests have remained low and consistent over the past five years, despite a slight increase in 2014.
- There was only one heroin felony arrest more than cocaine, which had the least felony arrests, in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

Investigative Initiatives Heroin Seizures

- Excluding a spike in 2014 resulting from one abnormally large seizure, the amount of heroin seized each year has remained low; less than one pound seized per year.
- Heroin tied with methamphetamine as the lowest quantity of drugs seized in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The 2014 spike in heroin seizures was the result of one seizure which amounted to approximately 5 pounds of heroin seized.

> Source Areas for Heroin:

- Of the 27 DTOs investigated in 2017, 6 were involved in trafficking heroin.
 - o 22% obtained drugs from Colorado.
 - o 22% obtained drugs from Mexico.
 - o 11% obtained drugs from Utah.
 - o 11% obtained drugs from Arizona.
 - o 11% obtained drugs from California.
 - o 11% obtained drugs within Wyoming.
 - o 11% obtained drugs from Kentucky.

> Transportation:

- Almost all heroin originates from Mexico and is controlled by the cartels.³ Mexican black tar heroin is the most prevalent form found in Wyoming and generally comes from sources of supply in the Denver metro area.
- Heroin is typically smuggled into Wyoming in privately owned or rented vehicles utilizing I-25 and I-80.

> Concealment:

 In retail or user level quantities, heroin is typically packaged in different colored balloons or clear plastic baggies. In larger quantities, heroin is often packaged in sausage-shaped (chorizo) and brick-shaped bundles wrapped in cellophane and duct tape.

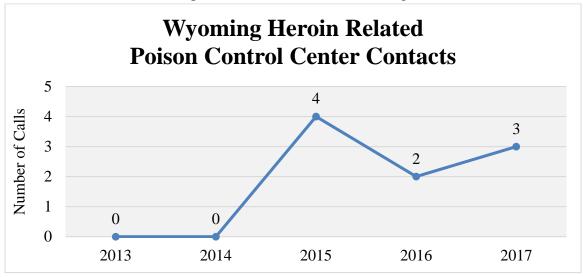
> Price:

- Current price for heroin:
 - \circ \$150 \$300 per gram
 - o Approximately \$1,700 per ounce

> Related Information:

Heroin Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

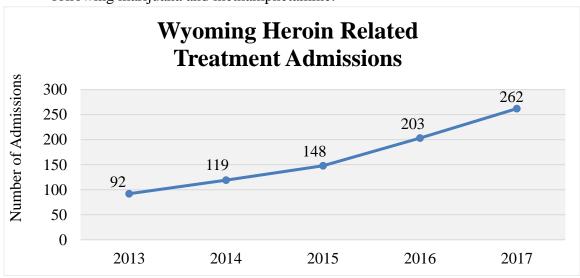
• Heroin related poison control center calls had the second lowest amount of calls, just above cocaine, and represented less than 1% of all drug related calls in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Heroin Related Treatment Admissions

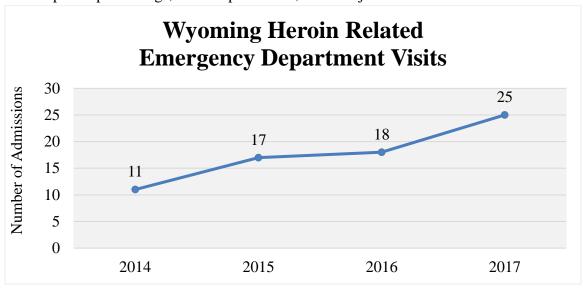
- Heroin related treatment admissions steadily increased 185% from 2013 to 2017.
- Heroin was the third leading cause of drug related treatment admissions in 2017, following marijuana and methamphetamine.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Heroin Related Emergency Department Visits

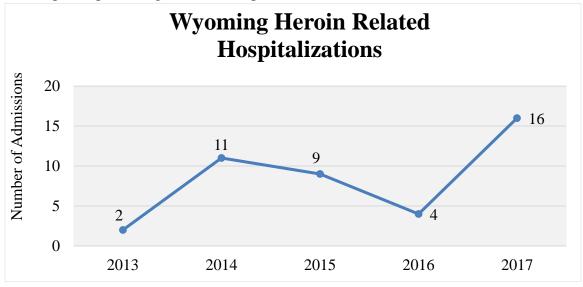
• In 2017, heroin related emergency department visits ranked fourth following prescription drugs, methamphetamine, and marijuana.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Heroin Related Hospitalizations

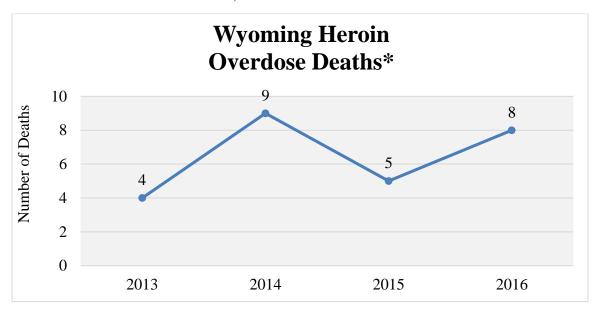
• Heroin was the third leading cause of drug related hospitalizations in 2017, following prescription drugs and methamphetamine.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division, Chronic Disease/Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology Unit

Heroin Overdose Deaths

• The number of heroin overdose deaths was the second lowest, just above the number of cocaine overdose deaths, in 2017.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

*Note: Primary cause of death was listed as X40-X-44 (Unintentional Poisoning) or Y10-Y14 (Drug Poisoning of Indeterminate Cause). Heroin ICD-10 code used is T40.1.

Cocaine

> Threat Description:

According to a survey of Wyoming HIDTA initiative Drug Unit Commanders (DUC), in 2017 cocaine was considered to be the sixth most prevalent drug seen in Wyoming as well as fifth for overall negative impact caused to the community. Based on the survey results as well as the available supporting data, cocaine is assessed to currently be the fifth most prominent drug threat in Wyoming.

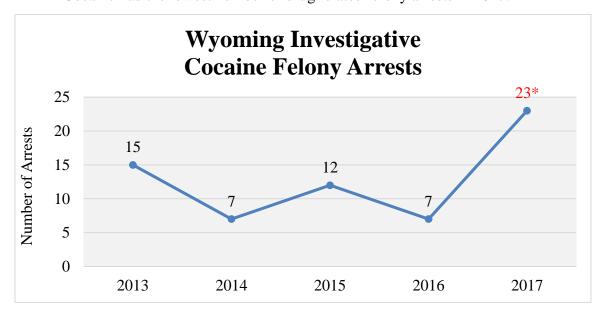
Cocaine felony arrests have fluctuated over the past five years, but most recently tripled from 2016 to 2017. The quantity of cocaine seized per year has been low except for two abnormal spikes in 2015 and 2017, due to several small seizures combined. The most common means of trafficking cocaine is through privately owned or rented vehicles utilizing I-25 and I-80. Mexican organizations control the wholesale distribution of cocaine in Wyoming, while retail distributors are generally independent dealers. Traditionally, most sources of supply for cocaine are located in Colorado and Utah. However, in 2017, the sources of supply shifted to California and Mexico for the DTOs that were investigated.

The available related data shows that cocaine use in Wyoming is low. Over the past five years there have only been four calls to the poison control center related to cocaine and only five cocaine overdose deaths recorded in the last four years. However, the number of treatment admissions for cocaine were low and consistent from 2013 to 2015, and then quadrupled in 2016 and 2017.

Findings:

Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Felony Arrests

• Cocaine had the lowest number of drug related felony arrests in 2017.

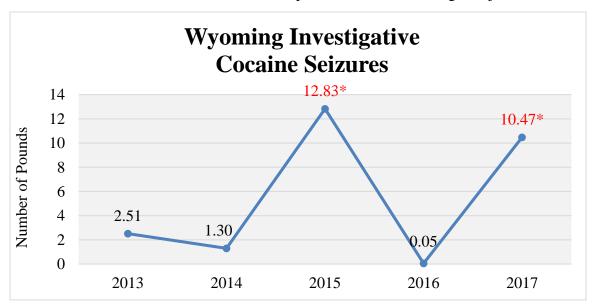


SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spike in 2017 was due to multiple investigations involving cocaine and not due to one large operation.

Investigative Initiatives Cocaine Seizures

- Excluding the spikes due to abnormally large seizures in 2015 and 2017, the amount of cocaine seized has fluctuated with no discernable trend.
- Cocaine ranked second in amount of pounds seized, following marijuana, in 2017.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The spikes in 2015 and 2017 were the result of a single large seizure each year. In 2015, one seizure amounted to 7 pounds. In 2017, a single seizure amounted to 4.4 pounds.

> Source Areas for Cocaine:

- Of the 27 DTOs investigated in 2017, 2 were involved in trafficking cocaine.
 - o 50% obtained drugs from California.
 - o 50% obtained drugs from Mexico.

> Transportation:

- Cocaine supplied to the United States still largely originates in Mexico and is specifically controlled by the cartels.
- Cocaine is primarily transported into Wyoming from Colorado and Utah in privately owned or rental vehicles utilizing I-25 and I-80.

> Concealment:

 Cocaine, at retail or user level quantities, is typically packaged in plastic baggies. In larger quantities, cocaine is often wrapped in cellophane plastic, masked in tape and packaged with an odor eliminator.⁸

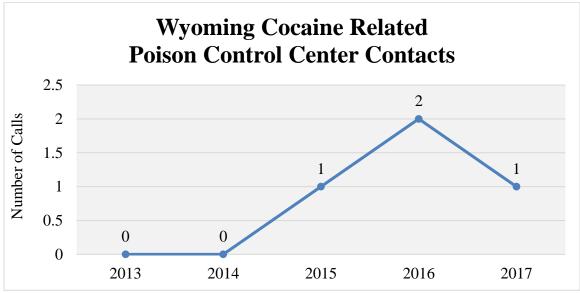
> Price:

- Current price for powder cocaine:
 - o \$80 \$100 per gram
 - o \$1,200 \$1,900 per ounce
 - o \$25,000 \$30,000 per kilo
- Current price for crack cocaine (chemically purified, potent form of cocaine):
 - o \$90 per gram

> Related Information:

Cocaine Related Poison Control Center Contact Calls

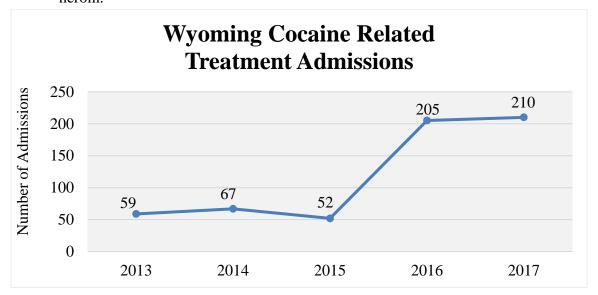
 Between 2013 and 2017, the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center recorded 4 contact calls related to cocaine, the lowest of all drug categories.



SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center

Cocaine Related Treatment Admissions

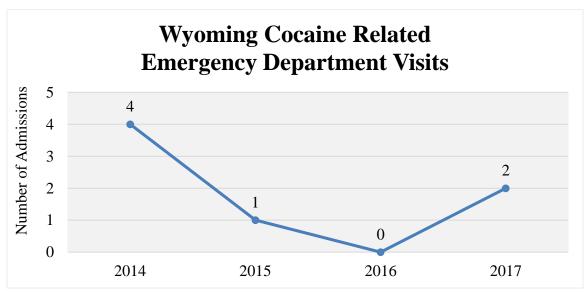
- Cocaine related treatment admissions increased 256% from 2013 to 2017.
- Despite the significant overall increase, in 2017 cocaine ranked fourth in number of drug related treatment admissions, following marijuana, methamphetamine, and heroin.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Behavioral Health Division

Cocaine Related Emergency Department Visits

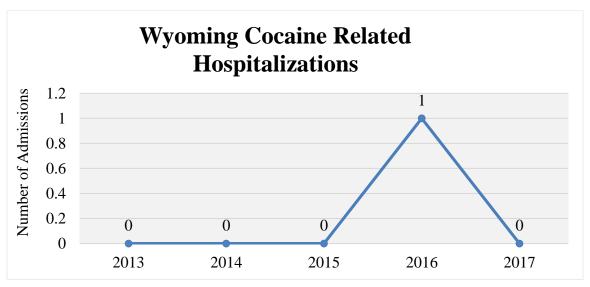
• Cocaine related emergency department visits were the fewest among all drug categories in 2017.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Wyoming Cocaine Related Hospitalizations

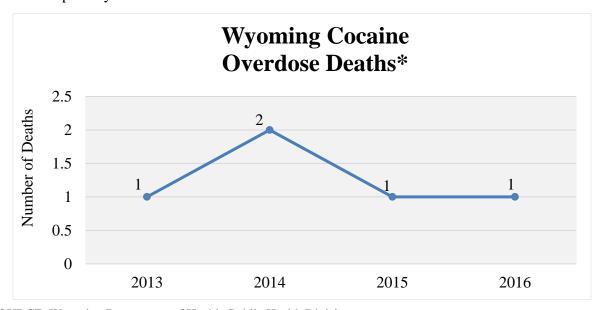
• Cocaine related hospitalizations were the fewest among all drug categories over the past 5 years.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

Cocaine Overdose Deaths

• Cocaine related overdose deaths were the fewest among all drug categories over the past 5 years.



SOURCE: Wyoming Department of Health, Public Health Division

*Note: Primary cause of death was listed as X40-X-44 (Unintentional Poisoning) or Y10-Y14 (Drug Poisoning of Indeterminate Cause). Cocaine ICD-10 code used is T40.5.

Additional Drug Information

Although the below drug categories are not seen consistently enough to pose a considerable threat to the state, they are recorded for informational purposes as well as to follow the presence should an emerging threat develop.

Wyoming Investigative Seizures (in dosage units)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
*Club Drugs	0	38	494	1,500	529
** Hallucinogens	1,121	3,650	511	7	178
***Specific Drugs:					
Ecstasy/MDMA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	529
LSD	NA	NA	NA	6	50
PCP	NA	NA	NA	0	0
Psilocybin	NA	NA	NA	1	128

SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

*Note: The Club Drugs category includes: MDMA, GHB, Ketamine, and Rohypnol combined.

**Note: The Hallucinogens category includes: LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mescaline, and Psilocybin combined.

*** Note: These drugs began being tracked individually starting in 2016.

> Price:

- Current price for club drugs commonly seen in Wyoming:
 - o \$18 for an MDMA/Ecstasy dosage unit
 - o \$12 for a tab (60 microgram dose) of LSD
 - o \$25 for a gram of Psilocybin Mushrooms
 - o \$650 for a pound of Psilocybin Mushrooms

Intelligence Gaps Summary

Through the course of developing this threat assessment, areas of intelligence gaps have been identified. These are gaps where either information was limited, restricted, unreported, or has not been fully explored at this time. These gaps include:

- Public Health Data
 - There is at least one year time lag in receiving all emergency department/hospitalization data.
 - There is no universal interpretation between ICD-9 codes and ICD-10 codes which currently makes datasets incomparable before and after the conversion in September 2015.
 - There is no singular ICD-10 code for methamphetamine, so it is included in a broader category with other stimulants.
- Prescription Drug Data
 - It is difficult to ascertain whether prescription drugs were used legitimately or illicitly in some datasets.
 - The "prescription drug" category is open to interpretation depending on who provides the data.
- Fentanyl is known to be under-reported as its presence can go undetected with basic drug testing due to the small amount often present in a sample.

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Outlook

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Interdiction

Interdiction refers to the incidents where highway patrol stop a driver for a traffic violation and subsequently identify and seize illicit contraband. Do to the random nature of stops, data on interdiction felony arrests or seizures is not applicable for trends or, in and of itself, indicative of a significant threat to a state. If drugs are simply transiting the state, while in route to another, the presence of that particular drug does not pose a greater threat to the state in which the interdiction stop occurs. Therefore, while interdiction data was not utilized for the drug threat ranking, it is still valuable and should be considered in regards to trafficking routes and the amount of resources expended by law enforcement.

The WHP Criminal Interdiction Program focuses on interdiction along the interstate highway. WHP most often intercepts couriers of drugs, bulk cash drug proceeds, or suspects of other criminal behavior. WHP does not conduct long-term investigations; therefore, significant interdiction seizures and arrests are handed off to the Wyoming Enforcement Team for investigative follow up.

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money in 2017:

"Significant drug loads" refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. "Significant money loads" refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

WYOMING 2017 Significant <u>Drug Load</u> Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
California	59%	53
Oregon	18%	16
Colorado	7%	6
Nevada, Utah, Virginia and Washington	2% each	2 each

^{*}There were a total of 90 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Illinois	12%	10
Wisconsin	8%	7
Georgia, Missouri, Nebraska and Ohio	6% each	5 each

^{*}There were a total of 85 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

WYOMING

2017 Significant Money Load Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
California	40%	6
Oregon	33%	5
Colorado, New York and South Dakota	7% each	1 each

^{*} There were a total of 15 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Wisconsin and Wyoming	13% each	2 each
Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan,		
New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio and	7% each	1 each
Washington		

^{*}There were a total of 15 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

➤ Interdiction Seizures of Drugs and Money 2013 - 2017:

"Significant drug loads" refer to the size of the seizure and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking. "Significant money loads" refer to the amount of cash seized and/or circumstances indicative of drug trafficking.

WYOMING 2013-2017 Significant <u>Drug Load</u> Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
California	54%	120
Oregon	12%	27
Colorado	10%	22
Nevada	6%	14
Washington	5%	12

^{*}There were a total of 223 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
Illinois and Wyoming	9% each	19 each
Missouri	8%	17
Minnesota	7%	14
Ohio	5%	11

^{*}There were a total of 206 significant drug loads interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

WYOMING

2013-2017 Significant Money Load Interdiction Seizures

Top States Noted as the Origin

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
California	18%	7
Oregon	13%	5
New York	10%	4
South Dakota and Wisconsin	8% each	3 each

^{*} There were a total of 39 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific origin state noted.

Top States Noted as the Destination

State(s)	Percent	Number of Loads
California	35%	13
Wyoming	8%	3
Illinois, Iowa, Nevada, Oregon and Wisconsin	5% each	2 each

^{*}There were a total of 37 significant large money seizures interdicted with a specific destination state noted.

> Interdiction Data

Wyoming Felony Interdiction Arrests								
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017								
Methamphetamine	23	22	15	67	34			
Heroin	4	4	4	6	10			
Marijuana	112	80	54	116	110			
Prescription Drugs	22	3	8	16	9			
Cocaine	4	1	3	7	8			

Wyoming Felony Interdiction Seizures								
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017								
Methamphetamine	3.13	1.66	8.49	630.33	22.12			
Heroin	0.20	0.06	0.06	0.09	4.46			
Marijuana	591.55	706.56	821.44	1,848.00	5,344.53			
Prescription Drugs	651	1,327	695	778	1,150			
Cocaine	0.17	0.30	0.08	0.38	2.63			

Additional Information

Wyoming Interdiction Seizures (in dosage units)								
	2013 2014 2015 2016 2017							
*Club Drugs	167	33	129	192	1,152			
** Hallucinogens	1,370	1,631	411	50	538			
***Specific Drugs:								
Ecstasy/MDMA	NA	NA	NA	192	1,152			
LSD	NA	NA	NA	15	74			
PCP	NA	NA	NA	0	150			
Psilocybin	NA	NA	NA	35	314			

SOURCE: Rocky Mountain HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) Data

^{*}Note: The Club Drugs category includes: MDMA, GHB, Ketamine, and Rohypnol combined.

 $^{**\}underline{\textit{Note:}}\ \textit{The Hallucinogens category includes: LSD, PCP, Peyote, Mescaline, and Psilocybin combined.}$

^{***&}lt;u>Note</u>: These drugs began being tracked individually starting in 2016.

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Wyoming Drug Prices



2018

The listed drug prices reflect the low / high thresholds of responses, by drug type, from urban and rural drug units in the state. These prices are subject to change due to location or shifting drug trends and should be used as a general guideline. The prices represent a summary of cost seen by year's end of 2017.

Cocaine	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
Gram	80	100	90
1/8 Ounce	300	300	300
1/2 Ounce	950	950	950
Ounce	1,200	1,900	1,550
Kilo	25,000	30,000	27,500

Cocaine	Low	High	Median
Crack	\$	\$	\$
Gram	90	90	90

Meth	Low	High	Median
Powder	\$	\$	\$
Gram	100	150	125
1/2 Ounce	400	600	500
Ounce	1,500	1,700	1,600
Pound	5,000	6,800	5,900

Meth	Low	High	Median
Ice	\$	\$	\$
Gram	60	200	130
1/8 Ounce	250	500	375
1/4 Ounce	350	600	475
1/2 Ounce	450	800	625
Ounce	700	1,400	1,050
Pound	9,000	11,000	10,000

Heroin	Low	High	Median
Tar	\$	\$	\$
Point	10	50	30
Gram	150	300	225
1/8 Ounce	500	500	500
1/2 Ounce	900	900	900
Ounce	1,700	1,700	1,700

Heroin Powder	Low	High	Med	ian	
rowuer	Curr	Currently Not Seen			

MDMA/Ecstasy	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
DU	10	25	17.5
Gram	100	100	100

Marijuana Domestic	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
1/2 Ounce	200	300	250
Ounce	150	600	375
Pound	2,500	2,500	2,500

Marijuana Mexican	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Ounce	150	250	200
Pound	1,000	2,500	1,750

Synthetic Cannabinoids (K2)	Low \$	High \$	Median \$	
	Curro	ntly Not Se	on	
	Currently Not Seen			

Hallucinogens	Low	High	Median
LSD	\$	\$	\$
Tab	10	15	12.50

Hallucinogens Psilocybin	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
Gram	20	30	25
1/8 Ounce	20	20	20
Ounce	100	150	125
Pound	650	650	650

Fentanyl	Low	High	Median
	\$	\$	\$
Patch	100	200	150

Rx Drugs Oxy/pain killers	Low \$	High \$	Median \$
1 mg	1	1	1
10 mg	10	20	15
20 mg	40	40	40
30 mg	30	60	45

Rx Drugs	Low	High	Median
Xanax/depressants	\$	\$	\$
1 mg	1	1	1
10 mg	10	10	10

Rx Drugs	Low	High	Median
Adderall/Stimulants	\$	\$	\$
1 mg	1	1	1
10 mg	10	10	10
20 mg	20	20	20

Appendix

Methodology

The 2018 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Threat Assessment addresses the nature and extent of the current drug problem in the RMHIDTA region. The Threat Assessment was prepared by the Strategic Intelligence Unit. Information on drug trafficking and money laundering organizations (DTOs/MLOs) as well as current drug trends and potential threats was obtained through a variety of methods, both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative information was obtained through the Performance Management Process (PMP) database regarding felony arrests, seizures, and all specific DTO/MLO information. Societal impact quantitative data was collected, when available, through poison control center contact calls, treatment admissions, emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and overdose deaths from each of the four states. Qualitative information was primarily obtained through an annual survey of the RMHIDTA enforcement initiative Drug Unit Commanders, as well as follow-up questions based on survey responses. Various law enforcement reports and intelligence bulletins were also reviewed for data, trends and overall information.

Endnotes

¹ United States Census Bureau, "Table 5. Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: July 1, 2016 to July 1, 2017" released December 20, 2017, https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2010-2017/state/totals/nst-est2017-05.xlsx.

² Neighborhood Scout, "Real Estate & Demographic Data, neighborhoodscout.com.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Uniform Crime Reporting, Table 3," fbi.ucr.gov

⁴ Aml Vitale, "Bakken Oil Boom Brings Growing Pains to Small Montana Town," *National Geographic*, https://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/special-features/energy/2014/07/140709-montana-oil-boom-bakken-shale/

⁵ Amy Rothernmel, "4 Utah Drug Abuse Statistics You Didn't Know," Alpine Recovery Lodge, https://www.alpinerecoverylodge.com/utah-drug-abuse-statistics/

⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, "2017 National Drug Threat Assessment Summary," November 2017.

⁷ Colorado Drug Unit Commander Surveysa

⁸ U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration – Denver Field Division, "DEA Reporting," July 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017.

⁹ Utah Department of Health, Statewide Information and Analysis Center Intelligence Bulletin 2016-02, "Utah Drug Monitoring Initiative: Heroin (Part 2)," January 26, 2016.

¹⁰ Utah Department of Health, Statewide Information and Analysis Center Intelligence Bulletin 2016-04-TR, "Utah Drug Monitoring Initiative: Cocaine," March 7, 2016*

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Colorado Criminal Interdiction Program

LEAD AGENCY(S): Colorado State Patrol

LOCATION: Denver, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Colorado State Patrol was first funded by HIDTA in 1997. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and interstates, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other juridictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The CSP and HIDTA task forces collect "pocket trash" evidence and other itelligence. The information on the seizure, arrest and intelligence is routed to the ISC. This information is then shared with DEA, EPIC the appropriate HIDTA and jurisdictions of origin and destination. The goal is to enhance investigation conducted throughout the other HIDTAs and DEA. The data supporting this is the number of referrals and "hand-off" cases. The CSP troopers are trained by RMHIDTA through "Desert Snow" and an advanced interdiction course. They also utilize HIDTA funded canines to enhance interdiction efforts. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amoungst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the CSP the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	0	0	0		
Non-Co-Located	0	725	725		
Total	0	725	725		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Captain	Colorado State Patrol	No	No	No	

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions						
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime		
7	K-9 Officers	Colorado State Patrol	No	No	No		
1	Sergeant	Colorado State Patrol	No	No	No		
716	Troopers	Colorado State Patrol	No	No	No		

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$166,137.00**

4	ΙΔW	FNFOR	CEMENT	INITIATIVES:	INVESTIGATION	ACTIVITIES
╼.			CLIVILIA			ACHILLO

Does the initiative r	outinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	I
Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?
□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected			
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0				
Local DTOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0			

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	170.000	56.667	
Club drugs (DU)	356.000	50.000	0.000	135.333	
Cocaine (kg)	6.100	13.100	18.714	12.638	
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	8165.000	2721.667	
Crack (kg)	0.005	0.000	0.011	0.005	

Drug Seizures						
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average		
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	14.000	4.667		
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	25.000	8.333		
Hallucinogens (DU)	892.000	748.000	0.000	546.667		
Hashish (kg)	0.000	5.922	0.454	2.125		
Heroin (kg)	4.541	42.637	2.293	16.490		
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	248.000	82.667		
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667		
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	15.000	5.000		
Lyrica (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333		
Marijuana (kg)	103.275	354.195	150.205	202.558		
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	137.000	14.000	50.333		
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	36.735	0.000	0.000	12.245		
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000		
Methamphetamine (kg)	20.699	101.338	15.754	45.930		
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667		
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	115.000	38.333		
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333		
Percocet (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333		
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	126.000	306.000	0.000	144.000		
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	201.000	67.000		
Quetiapine fumarate (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000		
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000		
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	27.000	9.000		
Vyvanse (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667		
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	224.000	74.667		

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2 Avera						
Cash Assets	\$817,694.00	\$1,154,139.00	\$1,450,478.00	\$1,140,770.33		
Other Assets	\$53,688.00	\$44,216.00	\$54,700.00	\$50,868.00		
Total Assets Seized	\$871,382.00	\$1,198,355.00	\$1,505,178.00	\$1,191,638.33		

Analytical Support					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual		
Arrests	0	0	196		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	0	21		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Colorado Springs Metro Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): El Paso County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Colorado Springs, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The task force was first funded by HIDTA in 1997. The Colorado Springs Metro Task Force will work as a multi-agency, co-located drug task force to investigate, control and prevent the illegal sale, possession or manufacturing of illicit drugs. Units of Colorado Springs Metro Task Force will conduct in-depth investigations of generally local drug trafficking organizations, gangs involved in drug trafficking throughout El Paso and Teller Counties, to include the sharing of intelligence information with all federal, state and local drug enforcement agencies. They feed long term multi-state and international DTOs to the Southern Colorado Drug Task Force located in close proximity.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary						
Full Time Part Time Total						
Co-Located	42	0	42			
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0			
Total	42	0	42			

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions							
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime			
1	Commander	Colorado Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes			
1	Lieutenant	Colorado Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes			
1	Lieutenant	El Paso County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes			
1	Sergeant	El Paso County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes			

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Sergeant	Fountain Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Sergeants	Colorado Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Fountain Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Woodland Park Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
14	Officers	Colorado Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
4	Deputies	El Paso County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Teller County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Agent	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes
9	Analyst	Colorado Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
3	Support Staff	Colorado Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Support Staff	El Paso County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$254,640.00**

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center	?
✓Yes □No	

5. PROSECUTION

Does th	nis initia	ative fu	ınd a	prosecuto	r?
	□Y	es [✓ No		

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0			
Local DTOs	2	4	2			
TOTAL	2	4	2	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
	-					
GRAND TOTAL	2	4	2	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Acetaminophen (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	53.000	17.667	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	236.000	78.667	
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	94.000	31.333	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	160.000	53.333	
Clonidine (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Club drugs (DU)	390.000	822.000	0.000	404.000
Cocaine (kg)	2.681	0.414	0.681	1.259
Codeine Syrup (DU)	0.000	0.000	23.000	7.667
Crack (kg)	0.086	0.172	0.033	0.097
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	0.000	71.000	23.667
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	94.000	31.333
Dimethyltryptamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	62.000	20.667
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.089	0.030
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	0.000	30.000	10.000
Fioricet (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000
Hallucinogens (DU)	665.000	1116.000	0.000	593.667
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.000	7.472	2.491
Heroin (kg)	3.415	3.086	1.993	2.831
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	68.000	22.667
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	32.000	10.667
Ice (kg)	11.061	11.854	15.607	12.841
K2-spice (kg)	20.790	0.000	0.032	6.941
Ketamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	32.000	10.667
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	439.000	146.333
Marijuana (kg)	26.114	31.674	343.378	133.722
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	21.000	1097.000	372.667
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	156.463	62.142	1506.761	575.122
Meloxicam (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	161.000	53.667

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.503	0.411	0.029	0.314	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	18.000	6.000	
Morphine Sulfate (DU)	0.000	0.000	262.000	87.333	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	325.000	108.333	
Oxycodone Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000	
Oxymorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	119.000	39.667	
Percocet (DU)	0.000	0.000	15.000	5.000	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1769.000	1743.000	0.000	1170.667	
Placidyl (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Prednisone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	147.000	49.000	
Seroquil (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	35.000	11.667	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	24.000	8.000	
Trazodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	21.000	7.000	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$228,493.00	\$558,615.00	\$169,627.00	\$318,911.67			
Other Assets	\$201,116.00	\$47,975.00	\$47,993.00	\$99,028.00			
Total Assets Seized	\$429,609.00	\$606,590.00	\$217,620.00	\$417,939.67			

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	
Arrests	0	0	322	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0	
Firearms Seized	0	0	176	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Layton Police Department

LOCATION: Kaysville, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2000. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt local and multi-state drug-trafficking organizations. This enforcement effort is done in a collaborative effort with DEA and other drug task force units. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary						
	Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	14	0	14			
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0			
Total	14	0	14			

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Lieutenant	Layton Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Sergeant	Layton Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Officer	Bountiful Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Officer	Clearfield Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Syracuse Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
3	Officers	Layton Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
3	Deputies	Davis County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Analyst	National Guard	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Kaysville Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	Layton Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$174,528.00**

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative r	routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	I
Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?
□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	1			
Local DTOs	3	2	4			
TOTAL	3	2	5	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	1	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	1	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	4	3	5	0		

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667
Ambien (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000
Club drugs (DU)	181.000	2151.000	0.000	777.333
Cocaine (kg)	0.145	0.479	1.942	0.855
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.006	0.008	0.005	
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	320.000	106.667	
Hallucinogens (DU)	202.000	2497.000	0.000	899.667	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	1.109	4.887	1.999	
Heroin (kg)	0.582	10.572	4.708	5.287	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
K2-spice (kg)	2.648	0.194	0.022	0.955	
Ketamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333	
Lamotrignine (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000	
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000	
Marijuana (kg)	17.650	7.013	127.443	50.702	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	60.000	1235.000	431.667	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	22.676	0.000	5.896	9.524	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	3.628	0.000	0.000	1.209	
Methamphetamine (kg)	42.516	22.209	26.156	30.294	
Midazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	23.000	7.667	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	29.000	9.667	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1638.000	288.000	0.000	642.000	
Promethazine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	494.000	164.667	
Steroids (DU)	0.000	0.000	2000.000	666.667	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	9603.000	3201.000	
Viagra (DU)	0.000	0.000	43.000	14.333	
Wellbutrin (DU)	0.000	0.000	51.000	17.000	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	1462.000	487.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$27,554.00	\$117,362.00	\$280,769.00	\$141,895.00			
Other Assets	\$76,183.00	\$61,725.00	\$43,383.00	\$60,430.33			
Total Assets Seized	\$103,737.00	\$179,087.00	\$324,152.00	\$202,325.33			

Analytical Support				
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actu					
Arrests	0	0	112		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	9		
Firearms Seized	0	0	68		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Eastern Montana HIDTA Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Billings Police Department

LOCATION: Billings, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Eastern Montana HIDTA Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding. In 2005, Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug trafficking organizations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
	Full Time Part Time Total				
Co-Located	23	0	23		
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0		
Total	23	0	23		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Sergeant/supervis or	Billings Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
6	Officers	Billings Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
3	Officers	Yellowstone County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Quantity Title Agency HIDTA C Funded Loc				Fulltime
1	Agent	Montana Division of Criminal Investigation	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Montana Department of Corrections	No	Yes	Yes
2	Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Agents	United States Homeland Security Investigations	No	Yes	Yes
2	Agents	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes
2	Agents	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes
1	Analyst	Montana Air National Guard	No	Yes	Yes
2	Marshall	United States Marshals Service	No	Yes	Yes
1	Admin Support	Billings Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$223,812.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative r	outinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	I
Does this initiative f	fund a prosecutor?
□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	1			
Multi-State DTOs	4	4	6			
Local DTOs	2	2	2			
TOTAL	6	6	9	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	6	6	9	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	20.000	6.667	
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	16.000	5.333	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000	
Club drugs (DU)	29.000	0.000	0.000	9.667	
Cocaine (kg)	0.145	0.046	0.460	0.217	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Dilaudid (DU)	0.000	0.000	159.000	53.000	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	76.000	25.333	
Hallucinogens (DU)	8828.000	15.000	0.000	2947.667	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.415	0.138	
Heroin (kg)	0.109	2.857	0.452	1.139	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	15.000	5.000	
K2-spice (kg)	1.061	16.906	0.000	5.989	
Levitra (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000	
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	278.000	92.667	
Marijuana (kg)	18.784	8.051	138.596	55.144	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	9.525	0.000	3.175	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	76.644	0.000	0.000	25.548	
Methamphetamine (kg)	13.397	19.518	19.124	17.346	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	2101.000	700.333	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	3491.000	1576.000	0.000	1689.000	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$436,388.00	\$326,623.00	\$352,055.00	\$371,688.67			
Other Assets	\$158,950.00	\$98,676.00	\$15,520.00	\$91,048.67			
Total Assets Seized	\$595,338.00	\$425,299.00	\$367,575.00	\$462,737.33			

Analytical Support				
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016					
Arrests	0	0	111		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	0	84		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Front Range Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Denver Police Department

LOCATION: Centennial, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Front Range Task Force has been HIDTA funded since 1999. This Task Force combines four previous initiatives and was established by Rocky Mountain HIDTA funding. The mission of this Task Force is to promote a collaborated multi-agency effort to identify, investigate, and dismantle major international, multistate and local drug trafficking organizations operating in the Denver Metro Area. Also, to address emerging criminal justice issues as they relate to narcotics trafficking throughout the Front Range region, encouraging maximum cooperation and ensuring the safety of both police personnel and the public, accomplished in an efficient manner within constitutional guidelines. The Task Force is also established to identify and ultimately convict medium to high-level drug traffickers and to seize assets and proceeds derived through trafficking through the effective methods of a task force approach. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country. In 2013 FRTF moved to vacant space in the DEA building.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary						
	Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	44	2	46			
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0			
Total 44 2 46						

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions						
Quantity Title Agency HIDTA Co-Fulltime							
1	Lieutenant/TF Commander	Denver Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes		

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions						
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Lieutenant/TF Commander	Denver Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Investigators	Denver Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
5	Investigators	Denver Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Investigator	Aurora Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Investigator	Aurora Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Investigator	Arapahoe County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Investigator	Arapahoe County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Investigator	Douglas County Government	Yes	Yes	Yes	
1	Investigator	Douglas County Government	Yes	Yes	Yes	
1	Investigator	Colorado Bureau of Investigations	Yes	Yes	Yes	
1	Investigator	Colorado Bureau of Investigations	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Group Supervisors	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Group Supervisors	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes	
6	Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes	
6	Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Tech Specialist	Douglas County Government	Yes	Yes	Yes	
1	Tech Specialist	Douglas County Government	Yes	Yes	Yes	

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Admin Assistant	Douglas County Government	Yes	Yes	No
1	Admin Assistant	Douglas County Government	Yes	Yes	No
1	Investigator	Mountain View Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Investigator	Mountain View Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$930,885.00

☐Yes ✓ No

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative	routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	1
Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected			
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	1	0	2				
Multi-State DTOs	2	2	2				
Local DTOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	3	2	4	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
	-						
GRAND TOTAL	3	2	4	0			

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333	
Club drugs (DU)	7163.000	2430.000	0.000	3197.667	
Cocaine (kg)	8.427	22.024	4.602	11.684	
Hallucinogens (DU)	201.000	0.000	0.000	67.000	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.056	0.941	0.332	
Heroin (kg)	9.823	5.206	1.100	5.376	

Drug Seizures								
Drug Seizures (Units) 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average								
Ice (kg)	2.322	0.000	34.846	12.389				
Marijuana (kg)	7.810	0.000	15.564	7.791				
Methamphetamine (kg)	24.231	55.146	9.015	29.464				

Cash and Other Asset Seizures								
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average							
Cash Assets	\$892,861.00	\$1,637,617.00	\$546,554.00	\$1,025,677.33				
Other Assets	\$212,691.00	\$76,589.00	\$69,413.00	\$119,564.33				
Total Assets Seized	\$1,105,552.00	\$1,714,206.00	\$615,967.00	\$1,145,241.67				

Analytical Support						
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected						
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	8	0		

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity							
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected							
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0			
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0			
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0			
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0			

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity						
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual						
Arrests	0	0	63			
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	14			
Firearms Seized	0	0	37			

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Fugitive Location and Apprehension Group

LEAD AGENCY(S): Denver Police Department

LOCATION: Denver, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Fugitive Location and Apprehension Group (FLAG) was first funded by HIDTA in 2000. FLAG's mission is to promote collaborated multi-agency effort to identify, investigate and apprehend dangerous federal, state and local fugitives in the Denver-metropolitan/front range area. Emphasis is focused on those fugitives who have committed violent crimes, crimes which have a narcotics nexus and offenses related to major drug offenses. The FLAG unit will encourage maximum cooperation between all law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, ensuring the safety of the public and police personnel. These objectives will be accomplished in an efficient and effective manner within constitutional guidelines. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary						
Full Time Part Time Total						
Co-Located	11	0	11			
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0			
Total	11	0	11			

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity Title Agency HIDTA Funded				Co- Located	Fulltime
1 Sergeant Denver Police Department		No	Yes	Yes	
1 Officer Denver Police Department		No	Yes	Yes	

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	tity Title Agency HIDTA Co- Funded Located				Fulltime
1	Deputy	Jefferson County, CO Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Agent	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Adams County Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Deputy	Arapahoe County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
2	Deputy	Arapahoe County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Aurora Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Colorado Department of Corrections	No	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$78,024.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative	routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	1
Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?
□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	1 2015 Actual 1 2016 Actual 1 2018				
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0			
Local DTOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0		

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Cocaine (kg)	0.000	0.018	0.056	0.025
Crack (kg)	0.005	0.000	0.027	0.011
Heroin (kg)	0.005	0.063	0.036	0.035
Marijuana (kg)	0.857	0.011	1.816	0.895
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.177	0.117	1.195	0.496
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	6.000	6.000	0.000	4.000

Drug Seizures						
Drug Seizures (Units) 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual					
Arrests 0 0 537					

Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0
Firearms Seized	0	0	55

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Metro Gang Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Aurora Police Department

LOCATION: Aurora, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Metro Gang Task Force has been HIDTA funded since 1998. The Metro Gang Task Force is a multiagency cooperative project, comprised of federal, state, and local law enforcement representatives. The emphasis and focus of the Task Force is to target and prosecute criminal gang organizations that engage in violence and/or narcotics trafficking. The multi-agency task force approach allows Metro Gang to pursue criminal gang organizations that are adversely impacting our communities throughout the region. The Task Force utilizes many techniques including federal Title III wiretaps, covert narcotic purchases for evidence, and long-term complex investigations to disrupt and dismantle structured illegal organizations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary						
	Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	30	0	30			
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0			
Total	30	0	30			

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Lieutenant	Aurora Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Sergeant	Aurora Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Sergeant	Denver Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
4	Officers	Aurora Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	SSA	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officers	Denver Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Adams County Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Douglas County Government	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Investigator	Denver District Attorneys Office	No	Yes	Yes
2	Case Specialist	Aurora Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Special Agents	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Commerce City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Lakeland Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Case Specialist	Aurora Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Arapahoe County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Agent	United States Homeland Security Investigations	No	Yes	Yes
1	Agent	United States Homeland Security Investigations	No	Yes	Yes
1	Guardsman	Colorado National Guard	No	Yes	Yes
1	Program Assistant	Aurora Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Analyst	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Admin Assistant	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Admin Assistant	Aurora Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes	

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$489,163.00**

4 I	ΔW	FNFO	RCEMENT	INITIATIVES	INVESTIGAT	ION ACTIVITIES
4. 1	_~~~			HINITIATIVES	. IIVVLJIIGA I	ION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative	routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this	initiative	fund a prosecutor?
	□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	0		
Local DTOs	1	1	0		
TOTAL	2	1	0	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	2	1	0	0	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Club drugs (DU)	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.333
Cocaine (kg)	3.788	3.735	0.074	2.532
Crack (kg)	0.141	0.100	0.379	0.207
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	200.000	66.667
Hallucinogens (DU)	0.000	10.000	0.000	3.333
Heroin (kg)	6.572	1.337	0.136	2.682

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Ice (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.483	0.161
Khat (DU)	0.000	0.000	546.000	182.000
Marijuana (kg)	1.211	0.009	0.000	0.407
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	49.887	33.566	0.000	27.818
Methamphetamine (kg)	32.340	5.093	0.202	12.545
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	84.000	0.000	0.000	28.000
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures								
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average							
Cash Assets	\$313,485.00	\$26,963.00	\$13,692.00	\$118,046.67				
Other Assets	\$144,030.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$48,010.00				
Total Assets Seized	\$457,515.00	\$26,963.00	\$13,692.00	\$166,056.67				

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	3	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity							
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual							
Arrests	0	0	69				
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	16				
Firearms Seized	0	0	33				

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Missoula County HIDTA Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Missoula Police Department

LOCATION: Missoula, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Missoula County HIDTA Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding. In 2005 Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug-trafficking organizations of various levels. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
	Full Time	Part Time	Total		
Co-Located	22	0	22		
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0		
Total	22	0	22		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Sergeant/Supervis or	Missoula Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Sergeant/Supervis or	Missoula Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Agent	United States Secret Service	No	Yes	Yes	

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Agent	United States Secret Service	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Deputies	Missoula County Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Deputies	Missoula County Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Officers	Missoula Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Officers	Missoula Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Agent	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Agent	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Analyst	Montana Air National Guard	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Analyst	Montana Air National Guard	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Office Assistant	Missoula County Sheriffs Department	Yes	Yes	Yes	
1	Office Assistant	Missoula County Sheriffs Department	Yes	Yes	Yes	

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$243,149.00**

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinel	provide information to the HIDTA	Investigative Support Center?

VYES	No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

□Yes ✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	1 2016 Actual 1 2016 Actual 1		2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0			
Local DTOs	2	1	3			
TOTAL	2	1	3	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	2	1	3	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	42.000	14.000	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	249.000	83.000	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	42.000	14.000	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	146.000	48.667	
Club drugs (DU)	19.000	42.000	0.000	20.333	
Cocaine (kg)	0.078	0.509	1.244	0.610	
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.090	0.008	0.033	
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	0.000	66.000	22.000	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	151.000	50.333	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000 0.000		8.333	
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Hallucinogens (DU)	852.000	258.000	0.000	370.000	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.064	38.530	12.865	
Heroin (kg)	0.068	0.341	0.877	0.429	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	210.000	70.000	
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Ice (kg)	2.888	5.758	5.513	4.720	
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	49.000	16.333	
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	250.000	83.333	
Marijuana (kg)	8.802	6.159	275.630	96.864	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	4.000	2849.000	951.000	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.908	58.060	16.327	25.098	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	783.673	261.224	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	85.000	28.333	
Methylphenidate (DU)	0.000	0.000	130.000	43.333	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	81.000	27.000	

Drug Seizures						
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average		
Morphine Sulfate (DU)	0.000	0.000	68.000	22.667		
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	218.000	72.667		
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	944.000	1954.000	0.000	966.000		
Phentermine (DU)	0.000	0.000	61.000	20.333		
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	78.000	26.000		
Steroids (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.510	0.170		
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	24.000	8.000		
Temazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000		
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	23.000	7.667		
Valium (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000		
Vyvanse (DU)	0.000	0.000	50.000	16.667		
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667		
Zaleplon (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667		
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667		

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$157,010.00	\$182,154.00	\$171,000.00	\$170,054.67		
Other Assets	\$9,300.00	\$58,075.00	\$1,659,234.00	\$575,536.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$166,310.00	\$240,229.00	\$1,830,234.00	\$745,591.00		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actua					
Arrests	0	0	262		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	0	29		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Missouri River HIDTA Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Lewis & Clark County Attorneys Office

LOCATION: Helena, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Missouri River HIDTA Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding. In 2005 Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The task force was somewhat divided since Lewis & Clark County was the designated HIDTA but Gallatin County was not. In 2014 Gallatin County was designated HIDTA which brought the resources from that county under the HIDTA umbrella. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug-trafficking organizations generally at the local or multi-state level. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	11	0	11		
Non-Co-Located	0	1	1		
Total	11	1	12		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Lt./ TF Commander	Gallatin County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Sergeant	Helena Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Deputy	Lewis & Clark County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Officers	Helena Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Agent	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Agent	Montana Division of Criminal Investigation	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Detective	Bozeman Police Department	No	No	No	
1	Detective	Gallatin County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Agent	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Admin Assistant	Gallatin County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Admin Assistant	Lewis & Clark County Attorneys Office	Yes	Yes	Yes	

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$204,456.00**

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative r	outinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	I
Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?
□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	1	2	0			
Local DTOs	1	0	2			
TOTAL	2	2	2	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	2	2	2	0		

Drug Seizures						
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average		
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333		
Club drugs (DU)	2.000	225.000	0.000	75.667		
Cocaine (kg)	8.952	0.202	0.020	3.058		
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	0.000	60.000	20.000		
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	0.000	69.000	23.000		
Hallucinogens (DU)	88.000	583.000	0.000	223.667		

Drug Seizures						
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average		
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.030	0.108	0.046		
Heroin (kg)	2.209	2.466	0.042	1.572		
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667		
Ice (kg)	0.000	15.810	5.276	7.029		
K2-spice (kg)	0.018	0.003	0.000	0.007		
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667		
Marijuana (kg)	4.744	47.287	232.523	94.851		
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	598.000	0.000	199.333		
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	226.757	149.686	764.626	380.356		
Methamphetamine (kg)	5.560	7.238	0.000	4.266		
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	65.000	21.667		
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1223.000	2294.000	0.000	1172.333		
Steroids (kg)	0.000	0.000	1.500	0.500		
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000		
Vyvanse (DU)	0.000	0.000	15.000	5.000		
Wellbutrin (DU)	0.000	0.000	104.000	34.667		

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$83,034.00	\$65,166.00	\$121,374.00	\$89,858.00			
Other Assets	\$4,500.00	\$79,700.00	\$58,500.00	\$47,566.67			
Total Assets Seized	\$87,534.00	\$144,866.00	\$179,874.00	\$137,424.67			

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support 0 0 0					

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	15	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	19	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	102	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	9	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives 0 0 0					

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actu					
Arrests	0	0	141		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	1		
Firearms Seized	0	0	28		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Montana Criminal Interdiction Program

LEAD AGENCY(S): Montana Highway Patrol

LOCATION: Helena, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Montana Criminal Interdiction Program through the Montana Highway Patrol was first funded in 2006. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and freeways, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other jurisdictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The MHP and HIDTA task forces collect "pocket trash" evidence and other intelligence. The information on the seizure, arrest and intelligence is routed to the ISC. This information is then shared with DEA, EPIC the appropriate HIDTA and jurisdictions of origin and destination. The goal is to enhance investigation conducted throughout by other HIDTAs and DEA. The MHP troopers are trained by RMHIDTA through "Desert Snow". They also utilize HIDTA funded canines to enhance interdiction efforts. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	0	0	0		
Non-Co-Located	0	249	249		
Total	0	249	249		

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Major	Montana Highway Patrol	No	No	No

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
248	Troopers	Montana Highway Patrol	No	No	No

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$25,510.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
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✓ Yes \[
\begin{array}{c}
No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0			
Local DTOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	31.000	10.333	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	29.000	9.667	
Clonidine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Club drugs (DU)	18.000	16.000	0.000	11.333	
Cocaine (kg)	8.168	40.098	0.393	16.220	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2014 Actual 2015 Actual		2014 - 2016 Average	
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.015	0.001	0.005	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	18.000	6.000	
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000	
Hallucinogens (DU)	2730.000	165.000	0.000	965.000	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.421	1.422	0.614	
Heroin (kg)	2.145	0.063	0.051	0.753	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	201.000	67.000	
K2-spice (kg)	0.145	0.018	0.022	0.062	
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667	
Lyrica (DU)	0.000	0.000	30.000	10.000	
Marijuana (kg)	84.653	331.293	577.291	331.079	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	693.000	53.000	248.667	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	221.000	73.667	
Methamphetamine (kg)	8.204	4.215	2.634	5.018	
Modafinil (DU)	0.000	0.000	180.000	60.000	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	274.000	91.333	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	147.000	49.000	
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000	364.000	121.333	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	679.000	1802.000	0.000	827.000	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	17.000	5.667	
Wellbutrin (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average					
Cash Assets	\$317,497.00	\$237,423.00	\$147,418.00	\$234,112.67		
Other Assets	\$700.00	\$30,748.00	\$14,310.00	\$15,252.67		
Total Assets Seized	\$318,197.00	\$268,171.00	\$161,728.00	\$249,365.33		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Ex					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity							
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Exper							
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0			
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0			
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0			
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0			

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual		
Arrests	0	0	251		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	0	36		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: North Metro Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Thornton Police Department

LOCATION: Broomfield, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The North Metro Task force has been HIDTA funded since 2000. The North Metro Task Force will target mid level drug violators and investigate major drug distribution organizations. They also work cooperatively with the gang enforcement units and school resource officers throughout Adams County, the City and County of Broomfield and that portion of the City of Westminster in Jefferson County to identify and impact the sales of dangerous drugs and curb youth violence involving organized gangs. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary						
	Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	25	1	26			
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0			
Total	25	1	26			

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Commander	Westminster Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Sergeant Adams County Sheriffs Department		No	Yes	Yes	
1	Sergeant	Thornton Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Sergeant	Westminster Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Sergeant	Broomfield Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
3	Detectives	Westminster Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Detectives	Brighton Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Detectives	Commerce City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Detectives	Adams County Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Detectives	Northglenn Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
3	Detectives	Thornton Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Detective	Federal Heights Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Agents	United States Homeland Security Investigations	No	Yes	No
2	Detective	Broomfield Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Administrative Supervisor	Thornton Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Admin Specialist	Thornton Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Technician	Thornton Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$363,246.00**

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

,	7	Yes	S	No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	3			
Local DTOs	1	1	1			
TOTAL	2	1	4	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	2	1	4	0		

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	31.000	10.333

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	597.000	199.000	
Club drugs (DU)	909.000	328.000	0.000	412.333	
Cocaine (kg)	8.390	2.929	25.082	12.134	
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	208.000	69.333	
Crack (kg)	0.023	0.020	0.054	0.032	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	4183.000	1394.333	
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333	
Hallucinogens (DU)	5367.000	1067.000	0.000	2144.667	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	1.604	40.841	14.148	
Heroin (kg)	9.116	5.530	1.388	5.345	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	72.000	24.000	
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	2.391	0.000	0.797	
Ketamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	621.000	207.000	
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	160707.000	53569.000	
Marijuana (kg)	47.593	215.096	568.394	277.028	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	20.000	470.000	163.333	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	220.862	1756.766	5241.374	2406.334	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	9.070	14.061	174.603	65.911	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333	
Methamphetamine (kg)	8.336	28.029	14.022	16.796	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	64.000	21.333	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1315.000	438.333	
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000	65.000	21.667	
Percocet (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	9099.000	2340.000	0.000	3813.000	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	260.000	86.667	
Ritalin (DU)	0.000	0.000	167.000	55.667	
Steroids (kg)	0.000	0.000	4.600	1.533	

Drug Seizures						
Drug Seizures (Units) 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2010 Average						
Valium (DU)	0.000	0.000	12301.000	4100.333		
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	360.000	120.000		

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$462,487.00	\$93,309.00	\$1,589,152.00	\$714,982.67		
Other Assets	\$499,200.00	\$66,974.00	\$184,961.00	\$250,378.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$961,687.00	\$160,283.00	\$1,774,113.00	\$965,361.00		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	7	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity						
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual						
Arrests	0	0	238			
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	27			
Firearms Seized	0	0	148			

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Northern Colorado Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Fort Collins

LOCATION: Fort Collins, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Northern Colorado Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2000. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug trafficking organizations. This enforcement effort is done in a collaborative effort with DEA, FBI, ATF, and other drug task force units. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	15	1	16		
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0		
Total	15	1	16		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Lieutenant	Fort Collins Police Services	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Sergeant	Fort Collins Police Services	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Sergeant	Loveland Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
6	Officers	Fort Collins Police Services	No	Yes	Yes
3	Officers	Loveland Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Agent	Colorado Department of Corrections	No	Yes	No
1	Secretary	Fort Collins Police Services	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	Loveland Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Tech Specialist	Fort Collins Police Services	Yes	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$102,607.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative	routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this	initiative	fund a prosecutor?
	□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0			
Local DTOs	1	1	1			
TOTAL	1	1	1	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	1	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Acetaminophen (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	93.000	31.000	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333	
Club drugs (DU)	8877.000	521.000	0.000	3132.667	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Cocaine (kg)	0.608	29.457	0.365	10.143	
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.002	
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	44.000	14.667	
Hallucinogens (DU)	270.000	148.000	0.000	139.333	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.063	0.068	0.044	
Heroin (kg)	0.145	0.639	0.401	0.395	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667	
Ice (kg)	0.004	0.000	0.055	0.020	
K2-spice (kg)	1.773	0.306	0.000	0.693	
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	556.000	185.333	
Marijuana (kg)	8.023	10.757	9.294	9.358	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	93.878	0.000	23.583	39.154	
Methamphetamine (kg)	9.365	1.617	4.281	5.088	
Methylphenidate (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	26.000	8.667	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	94.000	31.333	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	421.000	1268.000	0.000	563.000	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	17.000	5.667	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average		
Cash Assets	\$51,144.00	\$447,373.00	\$90,632.00	\$196,383.00		
Other Assets	\$1,200.00	\$59,825.00	\$48,575.00	\$36,533.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$52,344.00	\$507,198.00	\$139,207.00	\$232,916.33		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	5	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Act				
Arrests	0	0	51	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	6	
Firearms Seized	0	0	37	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Northwest Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Flathead County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Kalispell, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Northwest Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding. In 2005 Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug-trafficking organizations generally at a local and multi-state level. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
	Full Time	Part Time	Total		
Co-Located	9	0	9		
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0		
Total	9	0	9		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Commander	Flathead County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Officer	Kalispell Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Officer	Whitefish Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
2	Deputies	Flathead County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Officer	United States Border Patrol	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Agent	Montana Division of Criminal Investigation	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Admin Assistant	Flathead County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	

5.

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$126,463.00**

4 I	AW FNFORC	EMENT INITIATIVES:	INVESTIGATION	ACTIVITIES
-T. L	LAVV LIVI CINC		· IIIVESTIGATION	ACHIVILLO

oes the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes □No
ROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	1	2	1			
Local DTOs	1	0	0			
TOTAL	2	2	1	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	2	2	1	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	22.000	7.333	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333	
Club drugs (DU)	1190.000	91350.000	0.000	30846.667	
Cocaine (kg)	0.436	40.255	66.049	35.580	
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Dilaudid (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	61243.000	20414.333	
Hallucinogens (DU)	3.000	103.000	0.000	35.333	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.025	0.002	0.009	
Heroin (kg)	0.595	0.488	0.482	0.522	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333	
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	279.000	93.000	
Lyrica (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000	
Marijuana (kg)	50.327	24.770	18.461	31.186	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	540.136	84.822	10.884	211.947	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	11.791	0.000	0.000	3.930	
Methamphetamine (kg)	4.775	6.556	12.697	8.009	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	47.000	15.667	
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000	297.000	99.000	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	427.000	361.000	0.000	262.667	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	24.000	8.000	
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$97,248.00	\$103,378.00	\$21,355.00	\$73,993.67		
Other Assets	\$1,050.00	\$44,000.00	\$11,600.00	\$18,883.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$98,298.00	\$147,378.00	\$32,955.00	\$92,877.00		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual		
Arrests	0	0	153		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	0	83		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Russell Country Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Great Falls Police Department

LOCATION: Great Falls, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Central Montana DTF was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding until 2005 when Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. In 2012 they changed their name to Russell Country Drug Task Force. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug trafficking organizations but works all levels of drug dealing. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary				
	Full Time	Part Time	Total	
Co-Located	11	0	11	
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0	
Total	11	0	11	

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Commander	Great Falls Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Sergeant	Great Falls Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
4	Investigators	Great Falls Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Detective	Cascade County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Detective	Teton County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Agent	United States Border Patrol	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Analyst	Montana Air National Guard	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Secretary	Cascade County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes	

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$216,975.00**

4 I AW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIE	.e

Does the initiative i	routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	ı
Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?
□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	1	1	0			
Local DTOs	2	1	4			
TOTAL	2	2	4	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	2	2	4	0		

Drug Seizures						
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average		
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333		
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333		
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	40.000	13.333		
Cocaine (kg)	0.027	0.001	0.016	0.015		
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333		
Hallucinogens (DU)	0.000	43.000	0.000	14.333		

Drug Seizures							
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average			
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.023	0.008			
Heroin (kg)	0.005	0.029	0.059	0.031			
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	56.000	18.667			
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667			
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	0.921	0.000	0.307			
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333			
Marijuana (kg)	8.440	5.629	2.064	5.378			
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333			
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	16.780	146.057	14.060	58.966			
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	20.000	6.667			
Methamphetamine (kg)	7.257	3.147	1.642	4.015			
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	15.000	5.000			
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	315.000	105.000			
Percocet (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667			
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	2543.000	1081.000	0.000	1208.000			
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333			

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average		
Cash Assets	\$149,911.00	\$17,658.00	\$19,325.00	\$62,298.00		
Other Assets	\$243,020.00	\$24,350.00	\$30,000.00	\$99,123.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$392,931.00	\$42,008.00	\$49,325.00	\$161,421.33		

Ana	lytical Supp	ort		
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugi	tives Appreh	ended		
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement	Activity		
Other Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual
Arrests	0	0	35
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0
Firearms Seized	0	0	39

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Salt Lake City Metro Narcotics Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Murray City Corporation

LOCATION: Salt Lake City, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Salt Lake City Metro Task Force has been funded by HIDTA since 1997. The Task Force's mission is to maximize inter-agency cooperation and intelligence sharing. The Salt Lake City Metro Narcotics Task Force will enforce federal and state drug laws by targeting and dismantling major drug trafficking organizations in Utah. The investigative focus of SLC Metro will center on mid- to upper-level violators and their organizations, including their sources of supply and those individuals providing essential services such as money laundering. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country. In 2008, the Utah Financial Investigations Team was merged into SLC Metro TF under the command of the DEA ASAC and West Valley City Captain. In 2009, the prosecution unit was merged into Metro TF. They prosecuted all DTO cases by Metro in federal court as well as major interdiction seizures. One of the prosecutors will be the primary on prosecution of major pharmaceutical cases.

HID	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary				
	Full Time	Part Time	Total		
Co-Located	43	1	44		
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0		
Total	43	1	44		

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	ASAC	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	No

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Lieutenant	Salt Lake City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
3	Group Supervisors	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
13	Special Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Special Agent	Internal Revenue Service	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officers	West Valley Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
6	Officers	Salt Lake City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	South Jordan Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Sandy City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Park City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Cottonwood Heights Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Summit Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Murray City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer - K-9	Salt Lake City Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Unified Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Prosecutors	Utah Attorney Generals Office	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Analysts	Utah Department of Public Safety	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Legal Secretary	Utah Attorney Generals Office	Yes	Yes	Yes

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
3	Secretaries	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	Murray City Corporation	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Accountant	Murray City Corporation	Yes	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$676,541.00**

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES
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	Does the initiative	routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
	✓Yes	□No
5.	PROSECUTION	1
	Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?
	✓Yes	□No
	If this initiative has initiatives?	a HIDTA funded prosecutor(s), does the prosecutor(s) exclusively support HIDTA
	✓Yes	□No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2018 Exped					
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	2	2	0			
Multi-State DTOs	2	1	3			
Local DTOs	3	4	5			
TOTAL	7	7	8	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	1	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	1	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	7	8	8	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Club drugs (DU)	24186.000	8331.000	0.000	10839.000	
Cocaine (kg)	2.907	7.684	10.517	7.036	
Crack (kg)	0.086	0.298	0.048	0.144	
Hallucinogens (DU)	13478.000	52834.000	0.000	22104.000	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	1.443	0.604	0.682	
Heroin (kg)	29.914	35.312	28.208	31.144	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Ice (kg)	50.381	14.823	18.830	28.011	
K2-spice (kg)	508.354	8.419	15.900	177.558	
Marijuana (kg)	150.961	425.117	41.739	205.939	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	0.000	485.000	161.667	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	69.841	23.280	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	34.019	0.000	11.340	
Methamphetamine (kg)	13.611	32.946	136.526	61.028	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	5128.000	752.000	0.000	1960.000	
Steroids (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.141	0.047	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333	

Cas	sh and Other Asset Seizures				
	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Cash Assets	\$359,206.00	\$712,207.00	\$772,604.00	\$614,672.33	
Other Assets	\$386,493.00	\$849,954.00	\$213,285.00	\$483,244.00	
Total Assets Seized	\$745,699.00	\$1,562,161.00	\$985,889.00	\$1,097,916.33	

Analytical Support				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	177	272	318	0	
Individuals Convicted	61	46	77	0	
Number of Indictments	25	82	55	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	41	93	465	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expec					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual			
Arrests	0	0	90		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	49		
Firearms Seized	0	0	9		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Southern Colorado Drug Enforcement Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): El Paso County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Colorado Springs, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Southern Colorado Task Force has been HIDTA funded since 1998. The Task Force mission is to combine the limited federal, state and local drug law enforcement resources of Southern Colorado into a unified, cooperative and effective partnership to better address drug trafficking issues in Southern Colorado. The Task Force will be responsible for disrupting the illicit drug traffic by immobilizing targeted violators and trafficking organizations, gathering and reporting intelligence data related to the trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs and conducting undercover operations where appropriate. The majority of investigative man-hours will be dedicated to multi-jurisdictional DTO investigations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	34	0	34		
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0		
Total	34	0	34		

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Resident Agent in Charge	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Group Supervisor	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
2	Sergeant	Colorado Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Special Agent	United States Homeland Security Investigations	No	Yes	Yes
6	Special Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Colorado State Patrol	No	Yes	Yes
6	Officers	Colorado Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
4	Officers	Pueblo Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	El Paso County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
3	Deputies	Pueblo Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Analyst	El Paso County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Analyst	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Group Assistant	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Group Assistant	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	officer	Florence Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Analyst	Colorado National Guard	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	El Paso County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Assest Fofiture Specialist	Drug Enforcement Administration - Contract	No	Yes	Yes

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative i	outinely provide i	nformation to th	ne HIDTA	Investigative	Support Center	r?

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	1	1	1			
Multi-State DTOs	3	2	3			
Local DTOs	1	2	0			
TOTAL	5	5	4	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	5	5	4	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Club drugs (DU)	0.000	221.000	0.000	73.667	
Cocaine (kg)	11.782	9.506	10.155	10.481	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	794.000	264.667	
Hallucinogens (DU)	100.000	140.000	0.000	80.000	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.000	37.646	12.549	
Heroin (kg)	5.623	21.063	7.630	11.439	
Ice (kg)	106.789	38.410	26.737	57.312	
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	0.039	0.000	0.013	
Marijuana (kg)	24.675	85.553	1631.431	580.553	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	760.545	455.861	3077.931	1431.446	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	286.168	3202.819	9412.245	4300.411	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	4275.000	1211.000	0.000	1828.667	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	20872.000	6957.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average					
Cash Assets	\$844,313.00	\$899,797.00	\$695,374.00	\$813,161.33		
Other Assets	\$627,160.00	\$420,448.00	\$1,333,701.00	\$793,769.67		
Total Assets Seized	\$1,471,473.00	\$1,320,245.00	\$2,029,075.00	\$1,606,931.00		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expecte					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended							
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected							
Fugitives 0 0 0 0							

Law Enforcement Activity						
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual						
Arrests	0	0	51			
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	61			
Firearms Seized	0	0	54			

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Southwest Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): La Plata County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Durango, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Southwest Drug Task Force has been HIDTA funded since 2000. The Task Force mission is to handle all levels of drug trafficking with a focus on drug trafficking organizations primarily operating in the "Four corners" area. This will include the seizure of criminal assets from offenders at all levels. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary						
Full Time Part Time Total						
Co-Located	10	0	10			
Non-Co-Located	0	1	1			
Total	10	1	11			

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity Title Agency HIDTA Co-Fulltime Funded Located					
1	Lieutenant	La Plata County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1 Sergeant La Plata County Sheriffs Office		Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Special Agent	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Co- Located	Fulltime			
1	Officer	Durango, CO Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Officer	Ignacio Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes	
1	Officer	Southern Ute Police Department	No	No	No	
1	Deputy	La Plata County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes	
1	Deputy	La Plata County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Investigator	Bayfield Marshalls Office	Yes	Yes	Yes	
1	Admin Assistant	La Plata County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes	

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$420,237.00**

☐Yes ✓ No

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative ro	outinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	
Does this initiative fu	ind a prosecutor?

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	2	3	2			
Local DTOs	1	1	0			
TOTAL	3	4	2	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	3	4	2	0		

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Club drugs (DU)	45.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
Cocaine (kg)	0.027	0.442	1.811	0.760
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Dronabinol in sesame oil in soft gelatin capsule (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	1249.000	416.333	
Hallucinogens (DU)	191.000	80.000	0.000	90.333	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.000	1.288	0.429	
Heroin (kg)	0.019	0.085	3.816	1.307	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	22.000	7.333	
Ice (kg)	0.000	0.118	4.145	1.421	
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Marijuana (kg)	0.005	15.394	255.210	90.203	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	0.000	52.000	17.333	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	171.912	16.783	62.898	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	315.701	7.256	107.652	
Mescaline (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000	
Methamphetamine (kg)	3.550	0.287	0.588	1.475	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	95.000	55.000	0.000	50.000	
Phenobarbital (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	22.000	7.333	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	20.000	6.667	
Temazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	
Valium (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$20,168.00	\$0.00	\$63,800.00	\$27,989.33			
Other Assets	\$21,800.00 \$12,000.00		\$12,175.00	\$15,325.00			
Total Assets Seized	\$41,968.00	\$12,000.00	\$75,975.00	\$43,314.33			

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended						
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected						
Fugitives 0 0 0						

Law Enforcement Activity						
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual						
Arrests	0	0	70			
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	1			
Firearms Seized	0	0	23			

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Two Rivers Drug Enforcement Team (TRIDENT)

LEAD AGENCY(S): Glenwood Springs Police Department

LOCATION: Glenwood Springs, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Two Rivers Drug Enforcement Team has been HIDTA funded since 1997. The Task Force mission is to target and apprehend street level to mid-level drug dealers and local drug trafficking organizations within the Ninth Judicial District and to further those cases with the assistance of Federal Law Enforcement. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary							
	Full Time Part Time Total						
Co-Located	8	0	8				
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0				
Total	Total 8 0						

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime	
1	Sergeant	Carbondale Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Deputies	Garfield County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Glenwood Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Quantity Title Agency HIDTA Co- Funded Located					
1	Officer	Rifle Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	
2	Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes	
1	Admin Assistant	Glenwood Springs Police Department	No	Yes	Yes	

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$82,500.00

4 I	ΔW	FNFO	RCEMENT	INITIATIVES	INVESTIGAT	ION ACTIVITIES
4. 1	_~~~			HINITIATIVES	. IIVVLJIIGA I	ION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative	outinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this	initiative	fund a prosecutor?
	□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0		
Local DTOs	1	2	0		
TOTAL	1	2	0	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	1	2	0	0	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Club drugs (DU)	0.000	7.000	0.000	2.333	
Cocaine (kg)	20.036	0.056	0.058	6.717	
Dexmethylphenidate Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000	
Hallucinogens (DU)	0.000	103.000	0.000	34.333	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.031	0.000	0.010	
Heroin (kg)	0.046	0.060	0.109	0.072	
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Marijuana (kg)	1.498	2.446	59.965	21.303	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	109.751	36.584	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	2.721	0.000	31.293	11.338	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	5443.000	1814.333	
Methamphetamine (kg)	4.581	6.403	1.753	4.246	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	2346.000	213.000	0.000	853.000	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$34,371.00	\$21,314.00	\$143,625.00	\$66,436.67			
Other Assets	ets \$82,672.00 \$21,500.00 \$650.00 \$34,9						
Total Assets Seized	\$117,043.00	\$42,814.00	\$144,275.00	\$101,377.33			

Analytical Support				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual				
Arrests	0	0	62	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	5	
Firearms Seized	0	0	4	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Utah County Major Crimes Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): City of Orem

LOCATION: Orem, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Utah County Major Crimes Task Force has been funded by HIDTA since 2001. The Task Force mission is to target and disrupt/dismantle drug-trafficking organizations. The Task Force has seen a surge in gang activity, including increased violence and drug trafficking. The Task Force will also be targeting these gangs. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
	Full Time	Part Time	Total		
Co-Located	35	0	35		
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0		
Total	35	0	35		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Officer	Springville Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Lieutenant/Director	Orem Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Lieutenant	American Fork Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Lieutenant	Utah County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Sergeant	Utah County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
5	Officers	Provo Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
3	Officers	Orem Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officers	Adult Probation & Parole	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Utah Department of Public Safety	No	Yes	Yes
2	Sergeants	Provo Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Pleasant Grove Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Lehi Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
3	Agents	United States Homeland Security Investigations	No	Yes	Yes
2	Sergeants	Orem Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
5	Deputies	Utah County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
2	Officers	Spanish Fork Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Agents	Federal Bureau of Investigation	No	Yes	Yes
2	Analysts	National Guard	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	City of Orem	No	Yes	Yes

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center	∍r?
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✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	1 2015 Actual 1 2016 Actual 1 2018 EVNG					
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	1	1	1				
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	2				
Local DTOs	2	1	1				
TOTAL	4	2	4	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	4	2	4	0			

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	52.000	17.333	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	274.000	91.333	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667	
Bath Salts (DU)	0.000	0.000	3417.000	1139.000	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	42.000	14.000	
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Chlorphentermine (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	51.000	17.000	
Club drugs (DU)	114.000	205.000	0.000	106.333	
Cocaine (kg)	2.871	8.663	5.104	5.546	
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333	
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Dilaudid (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333	
Dimethyltryptamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2957.000	985.667	
Doxycycline (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	2350.000	783.333	
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.000	2.659	0.886	
Fentanyl Patch (DU)	0.000	0.000	149.000	49.667	
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	0.000	82.000	27.333	
Hallucinogens (DU)	3815.000	206.000	0.000	1340.333	
Heroin (kg)	68.934	57.508	14.451	46.964	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	133.000	44.333	
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	56.000	18.667	
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333	
Ice (kg)	15.814	0.000	0.000	5.271	
K2-spice (kg)	81.796	21.490	52.555	51.947	
Klonopin (DU)	0.000	0.000	31.000	10.333	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Kratom (DU)	0.000	0.000	3117.000	1039.000
Lamotrignine (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	48.000	16.000
Lortab (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	552.000	184.000
Marijuana (kg)	136.178	155.666	229.459	173.768
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	25.000	44.000	23.000
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	29.030	19.955	16.328
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	3.629	0.000	1.210
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000
Methamphetamine (kg)	7.310	32.125	70.726	36.720
Methocarbamol (DU)	0.000	0.000	42.000	14.000
Midazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	90.000	30.000
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Morphine Sulfate (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Naloxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	224.000	74.667
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000	1940.000	646.667
Oxymorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	16.000	5.333
Percocet (DU)	0.000	0.000	211.000	70.333
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	11626.000	5629.000	0.000	5751.667
Phenobarbital (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Promethazine (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	180.000	60.000
Seroquil (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Soma (DU)	0.000	0.000	51.000	17.000
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	17.000	5.667
Tizanidine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Topiramate (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Tylenol 3 (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Valium (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Wellbutrin (DU)	0.000	0.000	14.000	4.667
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	315.000	105.000
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$483,398.00	\$396,151.00	\$261,796.00	\$380,448.33			
Other Assets	\$146,146.00	\$122,711.00	\$80,613.00	\$116,490.00			
Total Assets Seized	\$629,544.00	\$518,862.00	\$342,409.00	\$496,938.33			

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual					
Arrests	0	0	216		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	5		
Firearms Seized	0	0	61		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Utah Criminal Interdiction Program

LEAD AGENCY(S): Utah Department of Public Safety

LOCATION: Salt Lake City, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Utah Criminal Interdiction Program has been funded by HIDTA since 1998. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and freeways, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other jurisdictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and freeways, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other jurisdictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The UHP and HIDTA task forces collect "pocket trash" evidence and other intelligence. The information on the seizure, arrest and intelligence is routed to the ISC. This information is then shared with DEA, EPIC the appropriate HIDTA and jurisdictions of origin and destination. The goal is to enhance investigation conducted throughout by other HIDTAs and DEA. The UHP troopers are trained by RMHIDTA through "Desert Snow". They also utilize HIDTA funded canines to enhance interdiction efforts. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country. The prosecution unit has been moved from this initiative to the Salt Lake City Metro TF.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	0	0	0		
Non-Co-Located	17	292	309		
Total	17	292	309		

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Lieutenant	Utah Highway Patrol	No	No	No
2	K-9 Sergeant	Utah Highway Patrol	No	No	Yes
5	Interdiction Troopers	Utah Highway Patrol	No	No	Yes
6	Investigators	Utah Highway Patrol	No	No	No
285	Troopers	Utah Highway Patrol	No	No	No
10	K-9 Officers	Utah Highway Patrol	No	No	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$262,919.00**

4.	I AW FNFOR	CEMENT INITIATIVES	S: INVESTIGATION AC	CTIVITIES

Does the initiative routine	ely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes □N	lo
5. PROSECUTION	
Does this initiative fund a	a prosecutor?
☐Yes ✓N	0

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0		
Local DTOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	1009.000	336.333
Club drugs (DU)	13148.000	200.000	0.000	4449.333
Cocaine (kg)	10.218	9.940	14.926	11.695
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.003
Hallucinogens (DU)	30340.000	0.000	0.000	10113.333
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.904	42.940	14.615

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Heroin (kg)	9.189	12.974	24.147	15.437	
Ice (kg)	68.417	109.902	90.803	89.707	
Marijuana (kg)	3282.282	2225.705	2316.967	2608.318	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	137.000	236.000	124.333	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	50.794	316.154	0.000	122.316	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	15.873	5.291	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	2399.000	799.667	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	798.000	5100.000	0.000	1966.000	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average					
Cash Assets	\$2,144,260.00	\$655,931.00	\$1,117,520.00	\$1,305,903.67		
Other Assets	\$94,684.00	\$71,810.00	\$117,060.00	\$94,518.00		
Total Assets Seized	\$2,238,944.00	\$727,741.00	\$1,234,580.00	\$1,400,421.67		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity							
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected							
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0			
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0			
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0			
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0			

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual					
Arrests	0	0	369		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	0	30		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Washington County Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): St. George Police Department

LOCATION: St. George, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Washington County Drug Task Force has been funded by HIDTA since 1998. The Task Force mission states that as the gateway region along Interstate 15 from Nevada into Utah, the location makes Washington County convenient and vulnerable to drug dealers and transporters. Washington County is experiencing unprecedented growth. The goal is to target individuals and organizations that distribute illegal drugs in this region of the county. Disruption of local and multi-state DTOs is the primary focus. It is believed that the active enforcement of the drug laws will reduce the periphery crimes such as thefts, burglaries, and violent crimes that are associated with the drug culture. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
	Full Time Part Time T				
Co-Located	13	1	14		
Non-Co-Located	2	0	2		
Total	15	1	16		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Lieutenant	St. George Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Sergeant	St. George Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Sergeant	Washington County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
3	Detective	Washington County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
3	Detectives	St. George Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Hurricane Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Ivins Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Washington City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	No	Yes
1	Analyst	National Guard	No	Yes	Yes
1	Clerical Personnel	St. George Police Department	Yes	Yes	No

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$153,770.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative rou	tinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	
Does this initiative fun	nd a prosecutor?
□Yes ✓	No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	1	1	1		
Local DTOs	1	0	0		
TOTAL	2	1	1	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	2	1	1	0	

D	rug Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Acetaminophen (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	90.000	30.000
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	14.000	4.667
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Club drugs (DU)	18.000	0.000	0.000	6.000
Cocaine (kg)	0.009	2.762	0.015	0.929
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667
Dilaudid (DU)	0.000	0.000	14.000	4.667
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	602.000	200.667
Hallucinogens (DU)	106.000	1558.000	0.000	554.667
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.014	0.345	0.120
Heroin (kg)	0.794	0.128	0.160	0.361
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	80.000	26.667
Ice (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.915	0.305
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.196	0.065
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	34.000	11.333
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000
Marijuana (kg)	3.564	30.910	629.308	221.261
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	56.000	117.000	57.667
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	0.454	2.722	1.059
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.454	0.000	0.000	0.151
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	220.000	73.333
Methamphetamine (kg)	3.206	5.437	5.309	4.651
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	46.000	15.333
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	462.000	2466.000	0.000	976.000
Phentermine (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average							
Cash Assets	\$36,924.00	\$17,345.00	\$16,608.00	\$23,625.67			
Other Assets	\$24,702.00	\$7,050.00	\$12,450.00	\$14,734.00			
Total Assets Seized	otal Assets Seized \$61,626.00 \$24,395.00 \$29,058.00 \$38,359.67						

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support 0 0 0					

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity							
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected							
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0			
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0			
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0			
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0			

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives 0 0 0					

Law Enforcement Activity						
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual						
Arrests	0	0	143			
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0			
Firearms Seized	0	0	73			

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Weber Morgan Narcotics Strike Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Weber County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Ogden, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Weber-Morgan Narcotics Strike Force has been funded by HIDTA since 2006. The Strike Force's mission is to reduce drug related crime by dismantling mid to upper level drug-trafficking organizations, the Task Force aslo targets local and multi-state DTOs. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	14	0	14		
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0		
Total	14	0	14		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Commander	Ogden City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Sergeant	Ogden City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Sergeant	Weber County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
6	Officers	Ogden City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputies	Weber County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	North Ogden City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Roy City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Agent	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	Ogden City Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$186,004.00

☐Yes ✓ No

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes □No
5. PROSECUTION
Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0		
Local DTOs	1	2	1		
TOTAL	1	2	1	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	1	2	1	0	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	76.000	25.333
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	30.000	10.000
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333
Club drugs (DU)	172.000	15.000	0.000	62.333
Cocaine (kg)	0.962	1.183	0.278	0.808
Crack (kg)	0.127	0.023	0.004	0.051

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	79.000	26.333
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	537.000	179.000
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667
Gamma Butyrolactone (liquid) (DU)	0.000	0.000	11303.000	3767.667
Hallucinogens (DU)	507.000	31.000	0.000	179.333
Heroin (kg)	0.358	1.831	0.498	0.896
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	336.000	112.000
K2-spice (kg)	0.326	2.211	0.728	1.088
Lortab (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	783.000	261.000
Marijuana (kg)	26.213	9.389	138.474	58.025
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	23.000	265.000	96.000
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	85.715	5.896	47.627	46.413
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.907	0.000	0.000	0.302
Methamphetamine (kg)	18.345	31.418	9.329	19.697
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	16.000	5.333
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	177.000	59.000
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333
Oxymorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	16.000	5.333
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1175.000	702.000	0.000	625.667
Phenobarbital (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333
Promethazine (DU)	0.000	0.000	25.000	8.333
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333
Seroquil (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Steroids (DU)	0.000	0.000	404.000	134.667
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Trazodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333
Tylenol 3 (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	658.000	219.333
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures				
	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Cash Assets	\$187,630.00	\$159,988.00	\$62,840.00	\$136,819.33
Other Assets	\$167,780.00	\$100,116.00	\$36,711.00	\$101,535.67
Total Assets Seized	\$355,410.00	\$260,104.00	\$99,551.00	\$238,355.00

Analytical Support				
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected				2018 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity			
Other Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual
Arrests	0	0	229
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0
Firearms Seized	0	0	89

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Weld County Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Greeley Police Department

LOCATION: Greeley, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Weld County Task Force has requested HIDTA funds since 2001. The Task Force exists as a cooperational, multi-jurisdictional unit of law enforcement formed for the purpose of conducting covert investigations and comprehensive prosecution relative of illegal drug distribution, sales and manufacturing, and for the provision of effective, efficient, law enforcement service to the citizenry consistent with prescribed ethical and constitutional limitations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary			
	Full Time	Part Time	Total
Co-Located	10	0	10
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0
Total	10	0	10

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Lieutenant	Greeley Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Sergeant	Greeley Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
4	Officers	Greeley Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
2	Deputies	Weld County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Admin Assistant	Greeley Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Evans Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$102,487.00**

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES:	: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES
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Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Cente	r?
✓Yes □No	

5. PROSECUTION

Does this	initiative	fund a prosecutor?
	□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements				
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Drug Trafficking Organizations				
International DTOs	0	0	0	
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0	
Local DTOs	2	2	2	
TOTAL	2	2	2	0
Money Laundering Organizations				
International MLOs	0	0	0	
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0	
Local MLOs	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	2	2	2	0

D	rug Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Acetaminophen (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333
Ambien (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000
Citalopram (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667
Club drugs (DU)	49.000	0.000	0.000	16.333

	Drug Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Cocaine (kg)	15.905	0.111	0.589	5.535
Crack (kg)	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.005
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Hallucinogens (DU)	57.000	2720.000	0.000	925.667
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.137	0.046
Heroin (kg)	1.125	0.298	1.008	0.810
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	0.000	60.019	20.006
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	44.000	14.667
Marijuana (kg)	14.186	4.738	38.852	19.259
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	0.000	441.000	147.000
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	450.794	0.000	443.094	297.963
Methamphetamine (kg)	12.050	7.813	11.971	10.611
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	69.000	233.000	0.000	100.667
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Vicodin (DU)	0.000	0.000	28.000	9.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures				
	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Cash Assets	\$744,155.00	\$11,859.00	\$260,723.00	\$338,912.33
Other Assets	\$125,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41,833.33
Total Assets Seized	\$869,655.00	\$11,859.00	\$260,723.00	\$380,745.67

Analytical Support				
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	17	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity			
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015			2016 Actual
Arrests	0	0	152
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	6
Firearms Seized	0	0	39

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: West Metro Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Lakewood Police Department

LOCATION: Lakewood, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The West Metro Drug Task Force has been funded by HIDTA since 2000. The Task Force mission is to reduce the availability of illegal substances by targeting individuals and drug trafficking organizations involved in the importation, manufacturing, and distribution of those substances. The Task Force works all levels of drug dealers but also targets major drug-trafficking organizations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

HID	TA Participating Agenc	y Positions, Summa	ry
	Full Time	Part Time	Total
Co-Located	22	1	23
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0
Total	22	1	23

	HID	TA Participating Agenc	y Positions	3	
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Captain/Command er	Jefferson County, CO Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	No
1	Sergeant	Arvada Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Sergeant	Jefferson County, CO Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	Yes

	HIC	OTA Participating Agenc	y Positions	3	
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Sergeant	Lakewood Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
5	Officers	Lakewood Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
4	Officers	Arvada Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
4	Deputies	Jefferson County, CO Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	Yes
2	Officers	Wheat Ridge Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Golden Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Analyst	Jefferson County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Investigative Tech	Lakewood Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Admin Assistant	Jefferson County, CO Sheriffs Department	No	Yes	Yes

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$233,435.00**

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative i	routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	ı
Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?
□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	1	0		
Multi-State DTOs	1	1	1		
Local DTOs	1	2	0		
TOTAL	2	4	1	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	2	4	1	0	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	22.000	7.333	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	37.000	12.333	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	33.000	11.000	
Club drugs (DU)	562.000	3293.000	0.000	1285.000	
Cocaine (kg)	10.305	5.633	46.663	20.867	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000
Crack (kg)	0.132	0.004	0.001	0.046
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	0.000	98.000	32.667
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	30.000	10.000
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	3117.000	1039.000
Hallucinogens (DU)	787.000	865.000	0.000	550.667
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.199	15.987	5.395
Heroin (kg)	1.528	13.192	26.814	13.845
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	92.000	30.667
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	117.000	39.000
K2-spice (kg)	2.440	1270.119	0.000	424.186
Ketamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	83.000	27.667
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	23.000	7.667
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	428.000	142.667
Marijuana (kg)	58.462	55.766	177.890	97.373
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	110.000	29.000	46.333
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	334.694	781.540	1320.220	812.151
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	222.000	74.000
Methamphetamine (kg)	47.505	58.315	8.274	38.031
Methylphenidate (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	38.000	12.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	157.000	52.333
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000	22.000	7.333
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	4261.000	4680.000	0.000	2980.333
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	1243.000	414.333
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	49.000	16.333
Vicodin (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	2550.000	850.000

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	47.000	15.667	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average					
Cash Assets	\$1,016,505.00	\$1,537,411.00	\$2,536,510.00	\$1,696,808.67		
Other Assets	\$208,000.00	\$211,625.00	\$80,000.00	\$166,541.67		
Total Assets Seized	\$1,224,505.00	\$1,749,036.00	\$2,616,510.00	\$1,863,350.33		

Analytical Support					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity							
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expect							
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0			
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0			
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0			
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0			

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity						
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual						
Arrests	0	0	157			
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	29			
Firearms Seized	0	0	46			

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Western Colorado Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Mesa County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Grand Junction, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Western Colorado Drug Task Force previously known as Grand Valley Joint Drug Task Force, has been funded by HIDTA since 1998. The Task Force mission is a collaborative effort among local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, the mission of the Task Force, through the use of intelligence-sharing systems developed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy and its HIDTA program, is to identify, disrupt and dismantle middle to upper level drug distribution and manufacturing networks operating in Colorado and other areas throughout the nation by conducting or participating in investigations leading to distribution or manufacturing sources. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
Full Time Part Time Total					
Co-Located	20	0	20		
Non-Co-Located	0	0	0		
Total	20	0	20		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions				
Quantity Title Agency HIDTA Co-Funded Located					Fulltime
1 RAC Drug Enforcement Administration		No	Yes	Yes	
1	Sergeant	Grand Junction Police Department	No	Yes	Yes

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Sergeant	Mesa County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Group Supervisor	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
4	Agents	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
4	Officers	Grand Junction Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
4	Deputies	Mesa County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
2	K-9 Deputy	Mesa County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Admin Assistants	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Admin Assistant	Mesa County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$337,147.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiativ	e routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Ye	s
5. PROSECUTION	ON
Does this initiati	ve fund a prosecutor?
□Yes	s ☑No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0			
Local DTOs	2	3	1			
TOTAL	2	3	1	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	1	0		

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	109.000	36.333
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	46.000	15.333
Club drugs (DU)	281.000	0.000	0.000	93.667
Cocaine (kg)	0.117	7.755	10.358	6.077
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Hallucinogens (DU)	680.000	150.000	0.000	276.667

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.907	0.453	0.453
Heroin (kg)	2.694	0.552	0.020	1.089
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667
Marijuana (kg)	2.300	45.133	125.791	57.741
Methamphetamine (kg)	5.551	28.647	24.865	19.688
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	71.000	23.667
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	288.000	73.000	0.000	120.333
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	36.000	12.000

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$612,135.00	\$729,327.00	\$624,922.00	\$655,461.33			
Other Assets	\$57,000.00	\$89,500.00	\$29,537.00	\$58,679.00			
Total Assets Seized \$669,135.00 \$818,827.00 \$654,459.00 \$714,140.3							

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected				
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual					
Arrests	0	0	181		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	8		
Firearms Seized	0	0	43		

HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
INITIATIVE TITLE:	Wyoming Central Enforcement Team (CEET)
LEAD AGENCY(S):	
LOCATION:	
1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION	
2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS	;
3. INITIATIVE BUDGET	
FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$0.0	0
4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITI	ATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES
Does the initiative routinely provid	e information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
□Yes □No	
(If no, explain.)	
5. PROSECUTION	
Does this initiative fund a prosecu	tor?
□Yes □No	
If this initiative has a HIDTA funde initiatives?	ed prosecutor(s), does the prosecutor(s) exclusively support HIDTA
□Yes □No	
(If not, explain why and	state what percentage of time is devoted to HIDTA cases.)

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected			
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	1				
Local DTOs	2	3	2				
TOTAL	2	3	3	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	3	0			

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000
Club drugs (DU)	24.000	0.000	0.000	8.000
Cocaine (kg)	0.472	0.018	0.000	0.163
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Hallucinogens (DU)	45.000	14.000	0.000	19.667
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.030	0.157	0.062
Heroin (kg)	0.032	0.029	0.015	0.025
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	23.000	7.667
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667
Ice (kg)	1.220	1.159	1.653	1.344
K2-spice (kg)	0.018	0.000	0.001	0.006
Marijuana (kg)	2.449	2.812	1.274	2.178
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	50.000	3.000	17.667
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.907	24.494	0.000	8.467
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.028	0.826	0.001	0.285
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	503.000	69.000	0.000	190.667
Phentermine (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	97.000	32.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average					
Cash Assets	\$25,455.00	\$32,725.00	\$1,072,241.00	\$376,807.00		
Other Assets	\$12,300.00	\$47,202.00	\$710,575.00	\$256,692.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$37,755.00	\$79,927.00	\$1,782,816.00	\$633,499.33		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	163	71	172	0	
Individuals Convicted	142	74	128	0	
Number of Indictments	172	127	213	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	43	23	32	0	

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected				
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actu					
Arrests	0	0	103		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	5		
Firearms Seized	0	0	21		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Wyoming Criminal Interdiction Program

LEAD AGENCY(S): Wyoming Highway Patrol

LOCATION: Cheyenne, WY

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Wyoming Criminal Interdiction Program has been funded by HIDTA since 1997. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and freeways, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other jurisdictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The WHP and HIDTA task forces collect "pocket trash" evidence and other intelligence. The information on the seizure, arrest and intelligence is routed to the ISC. This information is then shared with DEA, EPIC the appropriate HIDTA and jurisdictions of origin and destination. The goal is to enhance investigation conducted throughout by other HIDTAs and DEA. The WHP troopers are trained by RMHIDTA through "Desert Snow". They also utilize HIDTA funded canines to enhance interdiction efforts. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary					
	Full Time Part Time Total				
Co-Located	0	0	0		
Non-Co-Located	0	208	208		
Total	0	208	208		

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions							
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime		
1	Major	Wyoming Highway Patrol	No	No	No		

	HIDTA Participating Agency Positions							
Quantity	Title	Agency		Co- Located	Fulltime			
1	Captain Wyoming Highway Patrol		No	No	No			
4	Sergeants	Wyoming Highway Patrol	No	No	No			
8	Troopers K-9 Unit	Wyoming Highway Patrol	No	No	No			
194	Troopers	Wyoming Highway Patrol	No	No	No			

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$70,384.00

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4.	. L	.~\ V V		FUN	CLIVIL		11/411	VLJ.		IIGA		AC 1	IVIIL

Does the initiative i	outinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	I

0.1 KOOLOO 110K

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐ Yes ☑ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected			
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0				
Local DTOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0			

Drug Seizures							
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average			
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333			
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	126.000	42.000			
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	35.000	11.667			
Baclofen (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000			
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	51.000	17.000			
Club drugs (DU)	33.000	129.000	0.000	54.000			

Drug Seizures						
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average		
Cocaine (kg)	0.014	0.035	0.174	0.074		
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333		
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	15.000	5.000		
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	192.000	64.000		
Hallucinogens (DU)	1631.000	411.000	0.000	680.667		
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.912	29.044	9.985		
Heroin (kg)	0.029	0.028	0.043	0.033		
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	275.000	91.667		
Ice (kg)	0.484	0.010	0.011	0.168		
K2-spice (kg)	0.009	0.017	0.189	0.072		
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	90.000	30.000		
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	15.000	5.000		
Marijuana (kg)	320.436	372.602	838.238	510.425		
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	86.000	455.000	180.333		
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	0.907	0.454	0.454		
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667		
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.268	3.841	285.913	96.674		
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667		
Morphine Sulfate (DU)	0.000	0.000	23.000	7.667		
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	77.000	25.667		
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000	11.000	3.667		
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1327.000	965.000	0.000	764.000		
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	35.000	11.667		
Soma (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333		
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	0.000	25.000	8.333		
Zoloft (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333		

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 Ave						
Cash Assets	\$147,247.00	\$465,362.00	\$605,377.00	\$405,995.33		
Other Assets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Total Assets Seized	\$147,247.00	\$465,362.00	\$605,377.00	\$405,995.33		

Analytical Support						
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0		

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity							
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected			
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0			
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0			
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0			
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0			

Fugitives Apprehended						
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Fugitives	0	0	0	0		

Law Enforcement Activity							
Other Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual				
Arrests	0	0	242				
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0				
Firearms Seized	0	0	22				

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Wyoming Enforcement Team

LEAD AGENCY(S): Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations

LOCATION: Cheyenne, WY

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Wyoming Enforcement Team is a new initiative comprised of four consolidated Wyoming DCI investigative initiatives (CEET, NEET, SEET and SWET) now under one investigative initiative. The analyst under an intelligence initiative is assigned tactical duties in support of investigations and now under the Wyoming Enforcement Team. Wyoming DCI was first funded in 1997. The newly established team is divided into four groups that will strategically focus on targeting, dismantling and disrupting drug-trafficking organizations. Each of the four groups is co-located in various parts of the state to address the threat in that area. The task force HIDTA mission is to provide drug crime enforcement and investigative services in a 6 county enforcement region consisting of Albany, Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties. This region covered by the enforcement team has a population of approximately 392,500. There are three interstates that run through the state of Wyoming, I-80 from Utah to Nebraska borders: I-90 from Montana to South Dakota borders and I-25 from New Mexico and intersects with I-90 near Buffalo, Wyoming. This is the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in this region. To better coordinate felony drug prosecutions there are two U.S. attorneys assigned to the task force, one in Cheyenne and the other in Casper. The presence of the attorneys improves the handling of drug cases arising from the joint investigations of the coordinated local, state and federal drug enforcement. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to identify the supplying organization. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions, Summary						
Full Time Part Time Total						
Co-Located	39	0	39			
Non-Co-Located	3	0	3			
Total	42	0	42			

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
3	Special Agent Team Leader	Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations	No	Yes	Yes
12	Special Agents	Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations	No	Yes	Yes
2	Officers	Casper Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Mills Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Evanston Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Green River Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Cheyenne Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Laramie Police Department	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Laramie Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Officer	Gillette Police Department	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Natrona County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Natrona County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Sweetwater County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Sweetwater County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Uinta County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Albany County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Deputy	Campbell County Sheriffs Office	Yes	Yes	Yes

HIDTA Participating Agency Positions					
Quantity	Title	Agency	HIDTA Funded	Co- Located	Fulltime
1	Deputy	Campbell County Sheriffs Office	No	Yes	Yes
2	Agent	Drug Enforcement Administration	No	Yes	Yes
1	Assistant DA	7th Judicial District Attorneys Office	Yes	No	Yes
1	Prosecutor	Laramie County District Attorneys Office	Yes	No	Yes
1	Analyst	Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Legal Assistant	Laramie County District Attorneys Office	Yes	No	Yes
3	Secretary	Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations	No	Yes	Yes
1	Secretary	Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$1,068,202.00**

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVIT	IE2
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Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

✓Yes	□No
5. PROSECUTION	J
Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?
✓Yes	□No
If this initiative has initiatives?	a HIDTA funded prosecutor(s), does the prosecutor(s) exclusively support HIDTA
✓Yes	□No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected			
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0				
Local DTOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0			

Analytical Support						
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected						
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0		

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended						
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected						
Fugitives	0	0	0	0		

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual					
Arrests	0	0	0		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	0	0		

HIDTA:		Rocky Mountain HIDTA
INITIAT	IVE TITLE:	Wyoming Northeast Enforcement Team (NEET)
LEAD A	GENCY(S):	
LOCAT	ON:	
1. INITIATIVE D	ESCRIPTION	
2. INITIATIVE P	ARTICIPANT	S
3. INITIATIVE E	UDGET	
FY 2018 Reques	for initiative: \$0. 0	00
4. LAW ENFOR	CEMENT INIT	IATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES
Does the initiative	e routinely provid	de information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
∐Ye	s No	
(If no	, explain.)	
5. PROSECUTI	ON	
Does this initiati	ve fund a prosect	utor?
□Ye	s No	
If this initiative h initiatives?	as a HIDTA fund	ed prosecutor(s), does the prosecutor(s) exclusively support HIDTA
□Ye	s No	
(If not	, explain why and	state what percentage of time is devoted to HIDTA cases.)

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	2	2	2			
Local DTOs	1	1	1			
TOTAL	3	3	3	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	3	3	3	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Club drugs (DU)	0.000	174.000	0.000	58.000	
Cocaine (kg)	0.018	0.002	0.014	0.011	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	0.000	1500.000	500.000	
Hallucinogens (DU)	105.000	171.000	0.000	92.000	
Heroin (kg)	0.290	0.057	0.054	0.134	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Ice (kg)	2.400	1.416	1.203	1.673
Marijuana (kg)	4.889	2.995	1.201	3.028
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	10.000	3.000	4.333
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	5.443	10.431	5.291
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.449	0.040	0.000	0.163
Opana ER (DU)	0.000	0.000	14.000	4.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	18.000	6.000
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	36.000	38.000	0.000	24.667
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	29.000	9.667

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average						
Cash Assets	\$97,733.00	\$14,868.00	\$30,799.00	\$47,800.00			
Other Assets	\$4,761.00	\$4,985.00	\$0.00	\$3,248.67			
Total Assets Seized	\$102,494.00	\$19,853.00	\$30,799.00	\$51,048.67			

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual					
Arrests	0	0	78		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	0	23		

HI	IDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
IN	IITIATIVE TITLE:	Wyoming Southeast Enforcement Team (SEET)
LE	EAD AGENCY(S):	
LO	OCATION:	
1. INITIA	TIVE DESCRIPTION	
2. INITIAT	TIVE PARTICIPANTS	
3. INITIAT	TIVE BUDGET	
FY 2018 F	Request for initiative: \$0.0	0
I. LAW E	NFORCEMENT INITI	ATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES
Does the	e initiative routinely provide	e information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
	□Yes □No	
	(If no, explain.)	
5. PROSE	ECUTION	
Does this	s initiative fund a prosecu	tor?
	□Yes □No	
If this initiatives		d prosecutor(s), does the prosecutor(s) exclusively support HIDTA
	□Yes □No	
	(If not, explain why and	state what percentage of time is devoted to HIDTA cases.)

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	1	1	0			
Local DTOs	0	1	0			
TOTAL	1	2	0	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	1	2	0	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Club drugs (DU)	14.000	320.000	0.000	111.333	
Cocaine (kg)	0.073	5.560	0.007	1.880	
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.227	0.000	0.076	
Hallucinogens (DU)	3455.000	326.000	0.000	1260.333	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	
Heroin (kg)	0.018	0.214	0.002	0.078	
Ice (kg)	1.179	62.931	1.859	21.990	
K2-spice (kg)	0.998	0.000	0.000	0.333	
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Marijuana (kg)	77.284	77.284 7.989		39.346	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	0.000	43.000	14.333	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	2.268	0.000	0.756	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	3.628	0.000	0.000	1.209	
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.109	0.000	0.000	0.036	
Methandrostenolone (DU)	0.000	0.000	48.000	16.000	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333	
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	0.000 0.000		10.000	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	18.000	662.000	0.000	226.667	
Trazodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	0.000	26.000	8.667	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average					
Cash Assets	\$78,673.00	\$254,849.00	\$53,912.00	\$129,144.67		
Other Assets	\$16,647.00	\$76,000.00	\$53,000.00	\$48,549.00		
Total Assets Seized	\$95,320.00	\$330,849.00	\$106,912.00	\$177,693.67		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expect						
Individuals Prosecuted	88	101	53	0		
Individuals Convicted	40	94	37	0		
Number of Indictments	88	107	53	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	15	9	0		

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Act					
Arrests	0	0	144		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	3		
Firearms Seized	0	0	34		

HII	DTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
INI	TIATIVE TITLE:	Wyoming Southwest Enforcement Team (SWET)
LE	AD AGENCY(S):	
LO	CATION:	
1. INITIAT	IVE DESCRIPTION	
2. INITIAT	IVE PARTICIPANTS	3
3. INITIAT	IVE BUDGET	
FY 2018 R	equest for initiative: \$0.0	0
4. LAW EN	IFORCEMENT INITI	ATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES
Does the	initiative routinely provid	e information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
	□Yes □No	
	(If no, explain.)	
5. PROSE	CUTION	
Does this	initiative fund a prosecu	tor?
	□Yes □No	
If this initi		d prosecutor(s), does the prosecutor(s) exclusively support HIDTA
	□Yes □No	
	(If not, explain why and	state what percentage of time is devoted to HIDTA cases.)

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2014 - 2016 Average	I 2015 Actual I 2016 Actual I 2018 EVNA					
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	0				
Local DTOs	2	5	0				
TOTAL	3	5	0	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	3	5	0	0			

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2014 - 2016 Average
Cocaine (kg)	0.027	0.012	0.000	0.013
Hallucinogens (DU)	45.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
Heroin (kg)	2.349	0.007	0.000	0.785
Ice (kg)	0.290	0.809	0.765	0.621
Marijuana (kg)	0.068	0.005	2.681	0.918
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.598	0.091	0.145	0.278

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units) 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Average					
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	50.000	15.000	0.000	21.667	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2014 - 2016 Average					
Cash Assets	\$22,937.00	\$282,396.00	\$117,726.00	\$141,019.67		
Other Assets	\$9,134.00	\$42,314.00	\$12,000.00	\$21,149.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$32,071.00	\$324,710.00	\$129,726.00	\$162,169.00		

Analytical Support					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expect						
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2014 Actual 2015 Actual 2016 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity			
Other Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual
Arrests	0	0	87
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	1
Firearms Seized	0	0	16

FY 2018 INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Investigative Support Center

LEAD AGENCY(S):

LOCATION:

- 1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION
- 2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS
- 3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2018 Request for initiative: **\$1,204,073.00**

4. INTELLIGENCE INITIATIVES

Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted				
Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Event Deconflictions	5,430	5,678	5,294	0
Case Deconflictions	11,037	8,702	10,043	0

Analytical Support				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	1,302	452	231	0

FY 2018 INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Wyoming Investigation Support Team

LEAD AGENCY(S):

LOCATION:

- 1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION
- 2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS
- 3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$0.00

4. INTELLIGENCE INITIATIVES

Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted				
Outputs	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
Event Deconflictions	0	0	0	0
Case Deconflictions	0	0	0	0

Analytical Support				
Output	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2018 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

FY 2018 SUPPORT INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL (TRAINING)

HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
INITIATIVE TITLE:	Training
LEAD AGENCY(S):	
LOCATION:	
1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION 2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS	
3. INITIATIVE BUDGET	
FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$552	2,583.00
4. TRAINING	
Training Initiative: Is HIDTA funde Center?	d or sponsored training reported to the National HIDTA Assistance
□Yes □No	
(If not, explain why.)	

Training Assistance Provided				
COURSES OFFERED	2014 - 2016 Average	2016 Actual	2018 Expected	
Number of Students:				
Enforcement	2,599	1,738	0	
Analytical	82	107	0	
Management	81	69	0	
Demand Reduction	0	0	0	
Hours of Training Provided:				
Enforcement	46,055	38,104	0	
Analytical	869	301	0	
Management	461	510	0	
Demand Reduction	0	0	0	
Totals:				
Total No of Students	2,763	1,914	0	
Total No of Student Hours	47,386	38,915	0	

FY 2018 MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

HIDTA:

INITIATIVE TITLE: LEAD AGENCY(S): LOCATION:	Management and Coordination
1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION	
2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS	5
3. INITIATIVE BUDGET	
FY 2018 Request for initiative: \$96	,934.00
4. MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIE	S
Does the Executive Board	
Meet at least four times a year?	
☐Yes ☐No	
Do all voting members of the Ex ☐ Yes ☐ No	ecutive Board have a full-time member assigned to an initiative?
If No, is a waiver on file wi	th ONDCP?
□Yes □No	
Are minutes of each Executive E	Board meeting prepared and retained for a minimum of 3 years?
□Yes □No	
compliance with Federal grant re	shed written Standard Operating Procedures to ensure egulations and HIDTA program requirements?
□Yes □No	
Has the Executive Board establi each initiative's effectiveness?	shed an ongoing, annual initiative review program to determine

Provide day-to-day administrative, financial, and program management for the operations of the HIDTA? Yes □No Ensure the HIDTA initiatives are in compliance with the ONDCP HIDTA Program Policy and Budget Guidance and the HIDTA program requirements? Yes □No Advise the Executive Board concerning the performance of HIDTA initiatives? Yes □No Coordinate the preparation of the HIDTA's Threat Assessment, Strategy, Initiative Descriptions and Budget Proposals, and Annual report and have the Executive Board review and approve them prior to submission to ONDCP? Yes □No Does the HIDTA Director help establish adequate performance measures for PMP? Yes □No

Does the HIDTA Director...



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Washington, D.C. 20503

January 9, 2018

Mr. Tom Gorman Director Rocky Mountain HIDTA 10200 E. Girard Ave Building C/444 Denver, Co 80231

Dear Mr. Goman:

I am pleased to inform you that all questions and issues relative to the Rocky Mountain HIDTA's 2018 budget submissions have been satisfactorily resolved.

The fiscal year (FY) 2018 strategy and budget request has several task forces that are non-compliant with HIDTA program policy as described below.

- The requirement for collocation and commingling of participants (Wyoming Northeast Enforcement Team; Wyoming Southwest Enforcement Team; Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force, Utah; Colorado Criminal Interdiction Program; Montana Criminal Interdiction Program; Utah Criminal Interdiction Program; Wyoming Criminal Interdiction Program; Northern Colorado Drug Task Force; Weld County Drug Task Force; North Metro Drug Task Force; West Metro Drug Task Force);
- 2. The requirement for full-time participation by initiative participants;
- 3. The waiver for HIDTA funded law enforcement/prosecutorial positions.

We have reviewed the attached program policy exemption requests and, based upon the justifications provided, approved them for the FY 2018 program year. The HIDTA should continue its efforts to bring these program elements into compliance. If compliance is achieved during the program year, this office should be notified and provided the necessary information and documentation. Copies of the approved HIDTA program policy exemption requests are attached.

We appreciate your prompt attention to our questions and issues. If I can be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to call me or Andrew Coffey.

Sincerely,

Michael Gottlieb National HIDTA Director Office of National Drug Control Policy

Attachments: As stated

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 13, 2017

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2018

Initiative Name:

Wyoming Enforcement Team (NEET & SWET)

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.3 Collocation and Commingling of Participants states "ONDCP requires all full-time Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel assigned to HIDTA Law Enforcement or Intelligence and Information Sharing initiatives to be collocated and commingled. Collocation means working in or from the same facility, preferably with shared or contiguous workspace. Commingling means that all participants in an initiative have free and open access and interaction with other participants in the same initiative."

Justification: (b) (7)(E) (b) (7)(E)		

Date:	June 7, 2017			
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HID	TA _.		
Program Year:	2018			
Initiative Name:	Wyoming Enforcemen	nt Team (NEET & SWET)		
Requested by: Rocky	y Mountain Executive B	oard		
Date Approval Obta	ined: June 13, 2017			
Du				
John Huber, U.S. At RMHIDTA Board C				
RIVINIO I A BOARD C	namman			
ONDCP Action:				
Approved /		Disapproved		
•			÷	
Reason for Disappro	oval:			
Michael	u-youtun		1/19/18	
National HIDTA Di	irector		Date	
Office of State, Loc	al and Tribal Affairs			

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 13, 2017

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2018

Initiative Name:

Colorado State Patrol

(Colorado Criminal Interdiction Program)

Montana Highway Patrol

(Montana Criminal Interdiction Program)

Utah DPS Interdiction Program (Utah Criminal Interdiction Program) Wyoming Highway Patrol

(Wyoming Criminal Interdiction Program)

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.3 Collocation and Commingling of Participants states "ONDCP requires all full-time Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel assigned to HIDTA Law Enforcement or Intelligence and Information Sharing initiatives to be collocated and commingled. Collocation means working in or from the same facility, preferably with shared or contiguous workspace. Commingling means that all participants in an initiative have free and open access and interaction with other participants in the same initiative."

Justification: Rocky Mountain HIDTA has elected to facilitate and enhance interstate interdiction by the highway patrols within each of the four states. This enhancement includes establishing drug-sniffing K-9 programs in each state agency, which did not exist prior to HIDTA. The Interdiction Program compliments the Investigative Program in that all significant drug loads intercepted are turned over to the appropriate HIDTA task force for follow-up investigations and controlled deliveries.

Since the Interdiction Program involves patrolling the interstates by individual troopers and K-9 officers, it is not feasible to try to mold this into the "multi-agency, collocated, commingled initiative" concept. Federal, state and local law enforcement participate in this Program when a significant seizure is made and significant couriers are arrested. K-9's are also available to the various HIDTA task forces to assist in investigations when needed.

This highly effective Program results in four states working closely together on the behalf of the National HIDTA Program. It would appear to be extremely counterproductive to de-emphasis this valuable drug enforcement tool because it doesn't fit into the collocated, commingled criteria.

Date:	June 13, 2017	
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA	
Program Year:	2018	
Initiative Name:	Colorado State Patrol Montana Highway Patrol Utah DPS Interdiction Program Wyoming Highway Patrol	(Colorado Criminal Interdiction Program) (Montana Criminal Interdiction Program) (Utah Criminal Interdiction Program) (Wyoming Criminal Interdiction Program)
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board	
Date Approval Obtai	ned: June 13, 2017	
John Huber, U.S. Att	•	
ONDCP Action:		
Approved		Disapproved
Reason for Disappro	oval:	
Mi CLULLIK National HIDTA Di	yorrueb	1 4 18 Date
Office of State Loca	al and Tribal Affairs	

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 13, 2017

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2018

Initiative Name:

Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force, Utah

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.3 Collocation and Commingling of Participants states "ONDCP requires all full-time Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel assigned to HIDTA Law Enforcement or Intelligence and Information Sharing initiatives to be collocated and commingled. Collocation means working in or from the same facility, preferably with shared or contiguous workspace. Commingling means that all participants in an initiative have free and open access and interaction with other participants in the same initiative."



The RMHIDTA Executive Board requests an exemption for Davis Metro due to the excellent working relationship between the DEA and Davis County and within the spirit of the policy.

(b) (7)(E)

Date:	June 13, 2017
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Program Year:	2018
Initiative Name:	Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force, Utah
Requested by Rock	y Mountain Executive Board
•	
Date Approval Obta	ined: June 13, 2017
) Cu	
John Huber, U.S. A	
RMHIDI A Board C	
ONDCP Action:	
Approved	Disapproved
Reason for Disappro	oval:
Michael	
National HIDTA Di	irector Date val and Tribal Affairs
Office of State, Loc	ai aliu Tituai Altalid

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 13, 2017

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2018

Initiative Name:

State of Colorado

- Front Range Task Force
- Metro Gang
- Southwest Drug Task Force
- Weld County Drug Task Force
- Western Colorado Drug Task Force

<u>Nature of Exemption Requested:</u> Section 6.9.1.6 which says "HIDTA initiatives that propose using Program funds to pay all or part of the salary of a state or local law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, or prosecutorial support staff must submit a detailed justification explaining why it is necessary to use HIDTA funds for this purpose."

Justification: (b) (7)(E) (b) (7)(E)

- Law Enforcement Officers 9 \$869,690
 - O Denver Police Department Lieutenant: The Front Range Task Force was established and funded by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 1999 by combining four previous initiatives. Today, it has six state and local participating agencies, along with DEA and HSI involvement. The Task Force targets only drug trafficking organizations of all levels operating in the Denver Metro Front Range area. (b) (7)(E) (b) (7)(E)
 - O Colorado Department of Safety/Colorado Bureau of Investigation Agent: The Front Range Task Force in compliance with ONDCP guidelines of maintaining state level involvement, met with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation to negotiate assigning one of their agents to the task force.

 (b) (7)(E)

0	<u>Douglas County Government:</u> The Douglas County Sheriff's Office provides two deputies, one to each task force (Front Range Task Force and Metro Gang).
	(b)(7)(E)
0	The Southwest Drug Task Force has sought participation from all surrounding law enforcement agencies (b) (7)(E) (b) (7)(E)
0	Evans Police Department (b) (7)(E) (b) (7)(E)
0	Mesa County Sheriff's Office participates in the Western Colorado Drug Task Force which is located on the Colorado Western Slope, (b)(7)(E)

Date:	June 13, 2017
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Program Year:	2018
Initiative Name:	 State of Colorado Front Range Task Force Metro Gang Southwest Drug Task Force Weld County Drug Task Force Western Colorado Drug Task Force
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board
Date Approval Obtain	ned: June 13, 2017
John Huber, U.S. Att RMHIDTA Board Cl	
OND CD A stiere	
ONDCP Action:	
Approved	Disapproved
Reason for Disappro	val:
Michaell	1/18/18 1/18/18
National HIDTA Dir	
Office of State, Loca	and Tribal Affairs

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 13, 2017

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2018

Initiative Name:

Wyoming Enforcement Team

<u>Nature of Exemption Requested:</u> Section 6.9.1.6 which says "HIDTA initiatives that propose using Program funds to pay all or part of the salary of a state or local law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, or prosecutorial support staff must submit a detailed justification explaining why it is necessary to use HIDTA funds for this purpose."

<u>Justification</u>: The State of Wyoming is geographically quite vast with the western two-thirds of the state covered mostly with the mountain ranges and rangelands of the Rocky Mountains, and the eastern third of the state being high-elevation prairie known as the High Plains. Although it is the tenth largest state by area, it is the least populous state and the second least densely populated state in the United States.

As a result, Wyoming population is dispersed throughout the state with the majority of the population residing in the capital of Cheyenne. Wyoming ranks 50th in the United States 2010 Census with a total population of 586,107, compared to the remaining Rocky Mountain HIDTA states of Colorado, ranking 22nd with a population of 5,456,574; Montana, ranking 44th with a population of 1,0342,949; and Utah, ranking 31st with a population of 2,995,919.

Therefore, to remain HIDTA compliant under ONDCP guidelines, it is important that the Team operate in a cooperative collocated and comingled fashion in all regions of the State. (b) (7)(E) (b) (7)(E)

- Law Enforcement Officers 6 \$458,052
 - o Natrona County Sheriff's Office (Deputy) Assigned to Central Enforcement Team.
 - Prior to 1999, only one deputy was assigned to the Team, funded by various grants awarded to the State of Wyoming. Natrona County Sheriff's Office has only 124 sworn officers (b) (7)(E)

On the Team in 1999 that helps increase the strength of the task force (b) (7)(E)

The Team covers the three-county region of Natrona, Converse and

Niobrara with an approximate 12,221 square miles intersected by 115 miles of Interstate 25. The Team is the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in the region.

- o Campbell County Sheriff's Office (Deputy) Assigned to Northeast Enforcement Team.
 - The Deputy is assigned to the Team's Gillette Office. Campbell County Sheriff's Office has only 61 sworn officers (b) (7)(E)

 The additional deputy on the Team helps increase the strength of the task force to 5 local officers. The Team covers the rural five-county region of Sheridan Johnson Campbell Crook and Weston encompassing 16,733 square miles

the task force to 5 local officers. The Team covers the rural five-county region of Sheridan, Johnson, Campbell, Crook and Weston encompassing 16,733 square miles intersected by 275 combined miles of Interstate 25 and Interstate 90. The Team being the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in the region.

- o Laramie City Police Department (Officer) Assigned to Southeast Enforcement Team.
 - The Police Department assigns two officers to the Team. One is HIDTA-funded. The Laramie City Police Department only as 47 sworn officers (b) (7)(E)

 (b) (7)(E)

 This additional officer helps to increase the strength of the task force to 8 local officers. The Team covers a five-county enforcement region consisting of Albany, Carbon, Goshen, Laramie and Platte counties. The five-county area encompasses 19,167 square miles which intersects 243 combined miles of Interstate 25 and Interstate 80. The Team being the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in the region.
- Albany County Sheriff's Office (Deputy) Assigned to Southeast Enforcement Team.
 - Albany County is located in a broad basin that forms the Laramie Plains. The Sheriff's Office has a long history of participation on the Team and due to HIDTA funding is able to assign a full-time Deputy to the Team which services Albany, Laramie, Platte, Carbon and Goshen Counties. The Albany County Sheriff's Office has only 39 sworn officers and without HIDTA funding the Sheriff's Office would not be able to participate in the Team. This additional officer helps to increase the strength of the task force to 8 local officers.
- o Green River Police Department (Officer) Assigned to Southwest Enforcement Team.
 - (b) (7)(E)

 Green River Police Department has only 13 officers. They have been a Team participant since 1997 providing at least one officer since its inception, supported with HIDTA funds. The Team covers a five-county area consisting of Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Teton and Uinta counties encompassing 25,466 square miles and intersected by 200 miles of Interstate 80. Without HIDTA funding, this position is not possible. The Team being the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in the region.

- Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office (Deputy) Assigned to Southwest Enforcement Team.
 - The Sheriff's Office has participated on the Team since 1991 even though there are only 43 sworn officers in the Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office, Green River, Wyoming location. With this officer, the task force has 5 local officers. The first HIDTA-funded officer was assigned in 2007. The Team covers a five-county area consisting of Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Teton and Uinta counties encompassing 25,466 square miles and intersected by 200 miles of Interstate 80. Without HIDTA funding, the Sheriff's Office could not participate on the Team (b) (7)(E)
- Prosecutors 2 \$207,714
 - Rocky Mountain HIDTA helped strengthen the size and productivity of the Central Enforcement Team and the Southeast Enforcement Team with increased personnel, training and resources. Rocky Mountain HIDTA also initiated a proactive Wyoming Highway Patrol drug interdiction program that augments training and the K-9 program. The U.S. Attorney's Office, Natrona County District Attorney's Office and Laramie County District Attorney's Office are small and could not keep up with the increased productivity. They requested the Rocky Mountain Executive Board approve funding for the following positions to prosecute not only state cases but also federal cases.
 - o <u>7th Judicial District Attorney's Office</u> (Natrona County) (Assistant District Attorney) Assigned to Central Enforcement Team.
 - The HIDTA Drug Prosecution Unit was created in 1999 through a reprogramming of a HIDTA initiative funded for the Casper Police Department to improve coordinated drug enforcement in Casper. The next year, HIDTA funded the program for another year through the HIDTA grant provided for the Team. The District Attorney has served on the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board for several years.
 - 1st Judicial District Attorney's Office (Laramie County) (Assistant District Attorney) -Assigned to Southeast Enforcement Team.
 - This prosecutor continues to be cross-designated as a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Wyoming for the purposes of prosecuting federal drug offenses within the Team. As a result of being cross-designated, this prosecutor is required to appear in State and Federal courts in Cheyenne and Federal Courts in Casper, Wyoming.
 - Legal Assistant 1 \$64,915
 - o <u>1st Judicial District Attorney's Office</u> (Laramie County) (Legal Assistant) Assigned to Southeast Enforcement Team.
 - Along with the responsibilities of being the legal assistant, this position is an integral part of the Team as the individual fields telephone calls and Team requests when the prosecutor is unavailable. Without this funding, the 1st Judicial District Attorney cannot participate in the Team.

Date:	June 13, 2017		
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA		
Program Year:	2018		
Initiative Name:	Wyoming Enforcement Team		
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board		
Date Approval Obtain	ned: June 13, 2017		
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John Huber, U.S. Att RMHIDTA Board C			
ONDCP Action:			
Approved		Disapproved	
Reason for Disappro	val:		
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National HIDTA Dia		Date	,
Office of State, Loca	al and Tribal Affairs		

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 13, 2017

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2018

Initiative Name:

Salt Lake City Metro Narcotics Task Force, Utah

<u>Nature of Exemption Requested:</u> Section 6.9.1.6 which says "HIDTA initiatives that propose using Program funds to pay all or part of the salary of a state or local law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, or prosecutorial support staff must submit a detailed justification explaining why it is necessary to use HIDTA funds for this purpose."

Justification:

- Salt Lake City Police Department (K-9 Officer) \$92,049 The position was originally funded in early 2003 when both the Drug Enforcement Administration Denver Division and Rocky Mountain HIDTA requested a K-9 officer to support the Task Force managed by Drug Enforcement Administration and the Salt Lake City Police Department. The Task Force started an airport/bus/train interdiction unit which required a K-9 to sniff out bags containing drugs. There were no K-9 officers available for full-time assignment; therefore, Rocky Mountain HIDTA agreed to fund the position and Salt Lake City Police Department provided the officer. The position assists the daily operations of the Task Force such as search warrants, traffic/interdiction stops, bus, trains and airport transportation area searches.
- <u>Utah Attorney General's Office</u> (Prosecutors 2; Legal Secretary 1) \$327,260

<u>Prosecutors</u> - Utah was being inundated with clandestine methamphetamine labs. Utah drug enforcement, and local prosecutors, requested help in training and prosecuting these complicated cases. In early 2000, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board approved a Utah Deputy Attorney General prosecution position to be assigned to the Salt Lake Metro Narcotics Task Force as they handled the bulk of meth lab cases in the State. The position was HIDTA-funded to prosecute meth lab cases and to train local prosecutors and officers. The concept worked extremely well and was touted by Utah authorities as a success.

When Utah's meth lab problem started becoming less of a problem, the Deputy Attorney General began prosecuting major methamphetamine trafficking cases both locally and as a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney on federal cases. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board elected to continue funding this position based on the great results in prosecuting major meth traffickers and the importance of this position to federal and local prosecutors.

In 2011, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA threat assessment identified Utah as having a significant prescription drug abuse problem. Rocky Mountain HIDTA, working with Utah law enforcement and prevention, developed the "Utah Pharmaceutical Drug Crime Project".

This project was funded by ONDCP with discretionary funds. At that time, the Chief Deputy Attorney General contacted the Deputy Director of State, Local and Tribal Affairs to inquire about the possibility of getting a prosecutor for these types of unique crimes. This information was passed on to the HIDTA Director who, working with Utah authorities and the executive board, included funding for a second Deputy Attorney General to concentrate efforts in prosecution and training in crime related to pharmaceutical drug abuse and trafficking.

Both positions continue to prosecute within their primary area for which they were funded but also have expanded into prosecuting other drug trafficking cases; specifically, opioids and heroin. The two prosecutors also handle major interdiction seizures by the Utah Highway Patrol, which has one of the best and active criminal interdiction programs in the United States.

In 2013, Rocky Mountain HIDTA did an assessment of the two positions to determine whether both were still needed, had an appropriate caseload and critical financing of drug enforcement and prosecution in Utah. The Utah U.S. Attorney, Utah Attorney General, DEA ASAC and a variety of law enforcement administrators, including the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Utah State Subcommittee, felt these positions were critical and Rocky Mountain HIDTA should continue to fund them. The assessment confirmed the opinion of these officials, finding both prosecutors were extremely busy in cases involving both federal and local prosecution of meth traffickers, pharmaceutical drug violations and major interdiction and other major drug trafficking organization cases.

<u>Legal Secretary</u> - This specialized position is HIDTA-funded and supports the two prosecutors. Previously, the Utah Prosecution Unit had two separate positions (a part-time legal secretary and a part-time law clerk). Mid-2010, it was decided to combine these positions into one position, a full time legal secretary/paralegal, asking the individual to do the work of one and a half positions (part-time legal secretary, part-time law clerk, full-time paralegal). By combining these positions, there is a savings in personnel and HIDTA-funds.

Date:	June 13, 2017
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Program Year:	2018
Initiative Name:	Salt Lake City Metro Narcotics Task Force, Utah
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board
Date Approval Obtain	ned: June 13, 2017
- Ou	
John Huber, U.S. Atto RMIHIDTA Board Ch	
ONDCP Action:	
Approved	Disapproved
Reason for Disapprov	val:
Mi'cucul. National HIDTA Dire Office of State, Local	ector Date

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 13, 2017

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2018

Initiative Name:

Northern Colorado Drug Task Force

Weld County Drug Task Force

North Metro Drug Task Force

West Metro Drug Task Force

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.3 Collocation and Commingling of Participants states "ONDCP requires all full-time Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel assigned to HIDTA Law Enforcement or Intelligence and Information Sharing initiatives to be collocated and commingled. Collocation means working in or from the same facility, preferably with shared or contiguous workspace. Commingling means that all participants in an initiative have free and open access and interaction with other participants in the same initiative."

<u>Justification:</u> The primary drug enforcement agency in the Rocky Mountain region is DEA. The Denver Divisional Office is one of the smaller offices covering one of the larger geographical areas. (b) (7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

federal agencies will work closely with the above listed task forces on a case by case basis.

When HIDTA was established, there was a great deal of discussion how best to utilize the federal resources. It was determined to establish a strong federal, state and local partnership through major collocated, commingled task forces, a first for the Denver Metro area. The goal was to have sufficient resources to conduct major drug trafficking organization investigations rather than divide these resources into lower level investigations, which may not develop into DTO cases. Rocky Mountain HIDTA established the Front Range Task Force, which includes nineteen officers (ten state/local office4rs from six major police agencies, eight DEA and two HIS agents). Front Range as a commingled federal, state and local task force often assists the smaller task forces in the Metro area on major DTO cases. When one of the smaller task forces develops an investigation having nation-wide implications and involves a drug trafficking organization, they team with Front Range and pursue the case. Metro Gang Task Force consists of federal, state and local resources and provides the same service for major gang investigations. This Program meets the needs of the Metro Denver area and is instrumental in developing coordination and cooperation in increasing outputs. The Program works extremely well and is designed specifically to maximize the utilization of the limited federal resources. To change this concept would result in counterproductivity, lack cost efficiency and would be an ineffective use of resources.

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:	June 13, 2017	
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA	
Program Year:	2018	
Initiative Name:	Northern Colorado Drug Task Force Weld County Drug Task Force	North Metro Drug Task Force West Metro Drug Task Force
Requested by: Rocky Date Approval Obtain	Mountain Executive Board ned: June 13, 2017	
John Huber, U.S. Att	*	
RMHIDTA Executiv	e Board Chairman	
ONDCP Action:		
		Disapproved
Approved		Disapproved
Reason for Disappro	val:	
National HIDTA Dir ONDCP	ector, Programs Office	Date

Date:

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

January 8, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2018

Initiative Name:

Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force, Utah

<u>Nature of Exemption Requested:</u> Section 4.2 Multi-Agency Participation states "ONDCP requires state

"Multi-agency participation means full-time Federal and full-time state or local (optionally both state and local) agency personnel participating in an initiative and within any single or multiple subcomponent of an initiative (e.g., task force, squad, group, or unit) under a single initiative supervisor. Any participating Federal, state, local or tribal agency may lead an initiative. Full-time participation means agency personnel are assigned to the initiative as their exclusive work assignment. A liaison position does not meet the requirement for full-time participation.

Justification: (b) (7)(E) (b) (7)(E)		
(b) (7)(E)		

The RMHIDTA Executive Board requests an exemption for Davis Metro due to the excellent working relationship between the DEA and Davis County and within the spirit of the policy.

(b)(7)(E)

Date:	January 8, 2018			
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HI	DTA		
Program Year:	2018			
Initiative Name:	Davis Metro Narcot	ics Strike Force, Ut	ah	
Requested by: Rock	y Mountain Executive	Board		
Date Approval Obta	ined: January 8, 2018			
Tony Sparlock, Sher	riff, Douglas County S DTA Executive Board			
ONDCP Action:				
Approved		D	isapproved	
Reason for Disappro				
Michael K			1/19/18	
National HIDTA Dis Office of State, Loca			Date	

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

January 8, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2018

Initiative Name:

Northern Colorado Drug Task Force

Weld County Drug Task Force

North Metro Drug Task Force

West Metro Drug Task Force

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.2 Multi-Agency Participation states "ONDCP requires state "Multi-agency participation means full-time Federal and full-time state or local (optionally both state and local) agency personnel participating in an initiative and within any single or multiple subcomponent of an initiative (e.g., task force, squad, group, or unit) under a single initiative supervisor. Any participating Federal, state, local or tribal agency may lead an initiative. Full-time participation means agency personnel are assigned to the initiative as their exclusive work assignment. A liaison position does not meet the requirement for full-time participation.

<u>Justification:</u> The primary drug enforcement agency in the Rocky Mountain region is DEA. The Denver Divisional Office is one of the smaller offices covering one of the larger geographical areas.

(b) (7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

These

federal agencies will work closely with the above listed task forces on a case by case basis.

When HIDTA was established, there was a great deal of discussion how best to utilize the federal resources. It was determined to establish a strong federal, state and local partnership through major collocated, commingled task forces, a first for the Denver Metro area. The goal was to have sufficient resources to conduct major drug trafficking organization investigations rather than divide these resources into lower level investigations, which may not develop into DTO cases. Rocky Mountain HIDTA established the Front Range Task Force, which includes nineteen officers (ten state/local office4rs from six major police agencies, eight DEA and two HIS agents). Front Range as a commingled federal, state and local task force often assists the smaller task forces in the Metro area on major DTO cases. When one of the smaller task forces develops an investigation having nation-wide implications and involves a drug trafficking organization, they team with Front Range and pursue the case. Metro Gang Task Force consists of federal, state and local resources and provides the same service for major gang investigations. This Program meets the needs of the Metro Denver area and is instrumental in developing coordination and cooperation in increasing outputs. The Program works extremely well and is designed specifically to maximize the utilization of the limited federal resources. To change this concept would result in counterproductivity, lack cost efficiency and would be an ineffective use of resources.

Date:	January 8, 2018	
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA	
Program Year:	2018	
Initiative Name:	Northern Colorado Drug Task Force Weld County Drug Task Force	North Metro Drug Task Force West Metro Drug Task Force
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board	
Date Approval Obtain	ned: January 8, 2018	
	ff, Douglas County Sheriff's Office TA Executive Board Chairman	
ONDCP Action:		
Approved		Disapproved
Reason for Disapprov	val:	·
Michaele	. Notblieb	1/19/18
National HIDTA Dire	ector, Programs Office	Date

Date:	January 8, 2018
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Program Year:	2018
Initiative Name: Enforcement Team)	Wyoming Enforcement Team (Northeast Enforcement Team & Southwest
"Multi-agency particistate and local) agence subcomponent of an issupervisor. Any partitime participation means	equested: Section 4.2 Multi-Agency Participation states "ONDCP requires state pation means full-time Federal and full-time state or local (optionally both y personnel participating in an initiative and within any single or multiple nitiative (e.g., task force, squad, group, or unit) under a single initiative cipating Federal, state, local or tribal agency may lead an initiative. Full-ans agency personnel are assigned to the initiative as their exclusive work it position does not meet the requirement for full-time participation.
Justification: (b) (7)(E)	
b)(7)(E)	

Date:	January 8, 2018
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Program Year:	2018
Initiative Name:	Wyoming Enforcement Team (NEET & SWET)
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board
Date Approval Obtain Tony Spurlock, Sheri Rocky Mountain HIE	ff, Douglas County Sheriff's Office
ONDCP Action:	
Approved	Disapproved
Reason for Disapprov	val:
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National HIDTA Director Office of State, Local	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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PPBG	Question	Answer	Number of Waivers	HIDTA Comments	
	Rocky Mountain HIDTA - Training				
7.1	HIDTA-sponsored and facilitated training has been reported in PMP	Υ			
7.2.1	The Executive Board has established a training initiative as part of the annual strategy	Υ			
7.2.1	The Executive Board has designated a Training Coordinator	Υ			
7.3	HIDTA funded training is directly related to drug enforcement or other HIDTA initiative-related duties of the individuals receiving training	Υ			

Rocky Mountain HIDTA STRATEGY – 2019



Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Investigative Support Center
Strategic Intelligence Unit



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II. Executive Summary

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA (RMHIDTA) 2019 Strategy is intended to provide a clear focus for RMHIDTA resources during the 2019 calendar year. The strategical priorities are determined by the unique combination of the drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) operating within the RMHIDTA region, the various types of drugs trafficked by those DTOs, as well as the available budget to tackle those specific threats.

DTO Threat:

Based on the foundational principles of the HIDTA program, investigating, dismantling, and disrupting DTOs are the primary focus of every individual HIDTA. Although some DTO cases may be the result of details provided by a confidential informant or another opportunity that comes along, many cases are developed through keen observation by well-trained narcotics officers along with detailed investigation skills. Therefore, it can be useful to examine common characteristics of DTOs throughout the RMHIDTA region to determine what types of groups are predominately operating within the region.

In 2017, the primary DTOs investigated by task forces were Multi-State in operational scope, comprising 51% of all investigations. DTOs with a Local operational scope were second most common at 41%, while International DTOs followed at a distant 8%. However, regardless of the operational scope, the overwhelming common membership ethnicity at 87%, was either Mexican, Non-Hispanic Caucasian, or a combination of the two ethnicities. Over one-third of the Multi-state and Local DTOs investigated in 2017 were polydrug organizations, whereas over one-half of the International DTOs investigated were polydrug organizations. The Multi-state DTOs were the least violent at 14%, followed by Local DTOs at 22%. The International DTOs had the highest rate of violence at 29%.

Drug Threat:

Methamphetamine remains the most prominent threat across the Rocky Mountain region. The majority of DTOs in all four states are involved in trafficking methamphetamine. Although production in the region has significantly decreased, methamphetamine produced in Mexico is still accessible and continues to flood markets in the region. Due to market saturation, prices remain extremely low, which has allowed for consistent and even increased use. According to those surveyed, individuals on methamphetamine are more likely to be involved in violent crimes. Therefore, methamphetamine continues to have the most significant negative impact to the region.

Over the past five years, there has been a significant increase in the number of DTOs trafficking heroin throughout the Rocky Mountain region. The main heroin threat is predominantly seen in Colorado and Utah. Although heroin is less of a threat in Montana and Wyoming, there are

noticeable negative impacts occurring in both states. While regional levels of use and impact have not reached the epidemic status seen in the East Coast, heroin is a significant threat due to increased accessibility and the potential for overdose. Fentanyl, which began to be seen in the region in 2016, has added to increased concerns for overdoses as well as dangers posed to law enforcement and first responders from accidental exposure by absorption through the skin or inhalation of airborne powder.

Marijuana, in all its various forms, is widely prevalent and accessible throughout all four states. The amount of time, energy, and resources spent on marijuana cases, investigations, and interdictions continues to be an increasing demand on law enforcement. Although Colorado voters were told that recreational legalization would diminish the black market, in actuality, law enforcement in Colorado spends more time and resources on marijuana investigations post-recreational legalization than ever before. Impacts to society are being seen through the increased use of marijuana, especially in Colorado with recreational legalization. Legalization and lax laws have created the perfect environment for drug traffickers to conduct business and flourish under the guise of legitimacy. More weapons and violence are also being seen with sophisticated marijuana growing operations.

Overall, prescription drugs continue to be available across the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. Prevalence of prescription drugs is typically rated as high or moderately high throughout the region. However, prescription drugs are in the mid-range in terms of causing negative impact in the region. Throughout the past five years there have not been any significant increases or decreases related to the use and availability of prescription drugs. Prescription drugs are primarily obtained locally through doctor and pharmacy shopping, prescription fraud, and theft. However, the purchase of fentanyl and other prescription drugs via the dark web is an emerging trend now seen in the region. Prescription drug use is often seen as a gateway to heroin use since heroin is currently less expensive.

Although use levels of cocaine have appeared to be stable over the past five years, the amount of cocaine seized has increased. Through 2017 prices for cocaine have remained fairly high and stable across the region. However, it should be noted that production levels have increased while eradication efforts have dropped off significantly in Colombia, the largest producer and supplier of cocaine. While small quantities of cocaine are typically seen in the Rocky Mountain region for personal use, large loads of cocaine continue to transit the region to Canada and the East.

In the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region, club drugs and hallucinogens are considered to be some of the least prevalent drugs seen in the region. Therefore, the negative impact to society in all four states from club drugs and hallucinogens is minimal. Felony arrests for club drugs and hallucinogens have been low for all over the past five years, and seizure amounts have been sporadic without a discernable trend noted for the region.

Summary of Established RMHIDTA Performance Goals for 2019

Drug trafficking organizations (DTO) and/or money laundering organizations (MLO) to be disrupted and/or dismantled by initiatives:

❖ 95 organizations

Return on investment (ROI) goals for every HIDTA dollar expended:

- Combined ROI = \$16.09
 - o Drugs = \$14.51
 - \circ Assets = \$ 1.58

Training provided by RMHIDTA:

- Total students trained (by class type) = $\underline{2,200}$
 - \circ Enforcement = 2,000
 - \circ Analytical = 100
 - \circ Management = $\underline{100}$

Deconfliction entries into RISS platforms:

- Total entries = 20,500
 - \circ Events RISSafe = 8,500
 - \circ Subjects RISSIntel = $\underline{12,000}$

Number of cases receiving analytical support by the Investigative Support Center:

❖ 300 cases

III. Introduction

Based on the 2018 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Threat Assessment, it is clear that there are a variety of threats posed both by DTOs and the drugs they traffic. The purpose of this strategy report is to address how the RMHIDTA Executive Board will respond to the current drug related threats for the region, as well as accomplish the National HIDTA program objectives.

The two primary goals of the National HIDTA program are to disrupt the market for illegal drugs by: 1.) Dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations, and 2.) Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives. These two goals, therefore, are at the heart of the RMHIDTA vision and mission statements:

RMHIDTA Vision Statement – To stop any increase, and actively reduce, illegal drug use and trafficking.

RMHIDTA Mission Statement – To support the National Drug Control Strategy of reducing illegal drug use. The ultimate mission is to facilitate cooperation and coordination among federal, state, and local drug enforcement efforts to enhance combating the drug trafficking problem locally, regionally, and nationally.

The RMHIDTA mission is accomplished through intelligence-driven, multi-agency drug task forces sharing information and working cooperatively with other drug enforcement initiatives, including interdiction. The multi-agency task force approach enables investigations of organizations to go beyond the normal scope of federal, state, or local agencies through cross collaboration, leveraging of resources, and the added benefit of various experience and expertise across all levels of law enforcement.

Strategic Priorities

According to the 2018 Threat Assessment, the RMHIDTA regional threat has remained fairly consistent over the last several years. However, RMHIDTA is comprised of four unique states that vary in population, crime rate, geography, and overall demographics. Therefore, the individual needs of each state are addressed by the enforcement initiatives within that state. The Executive Board has established a comprehensive and effective budget process where all initiatives are able to request specific funding to address the identified threats in their area of operation. Therefore, budget requests are granted based on justified need to effectively target ongoing threats, among other considerations. Once requests have been made and needs fulfilled, further assessment is used to develop performance expectations of the various initiatives for receiving funding or resources from RMHIDTA. Task forces are ranked from level one to five with level one being large task forces in metro areas with a federal presence and level five being small task forces with under 102,000 in population and no federal presence. From there, performance expectations are then able to be set based on the following criteria:

- County/counties population
- Number of sworn officers in the taskforce

- How many (if any) federal agents are in the taskforce
- Past performance and expectations
- Average productivity over the last 5 years
- Comparison to similar taskforces
- Previous expectations set by the taskforces

However, since it is difficult to predict all new and emerging threats, the Executive Board and RMHIDTA Director have created an effective process to allow for planning for the unknown. Funds and resources are allocated in a manner that is most efficient and effective for RMHIDTA, while also being flexible to address fluctuations or any new threats which arise in the region.

This method, or strategy, has proven to be the most effective over the years because it allows for both consistency and flexibility to the initiatives and each of the four states as well. For example, although it was not an aspect of the RMHIDTA 2018 Strategy, since the year began two new opportunities have arisen based off of continued efforts from 2017. RMHIDTA was able to initiate the Heroin Impact Project in April of 2018 and is also looking to conduct a comprehensive set of prevention driven focus groups to develop effective messages. Once the messages are developed, RMHIDTA intends to collaborate with local media to utilize their platform and disseminate the messages as broadly as possible.

Executive Board Oversight

The Executive Board has the ultimate oversight for the entirety of RMHIDTA. RMHIDTA is comprised of four distinct initiatives. Management and Coordination, Training, the Investigative Support Center (ISC), and the Enforcement initiatives.

Management and Coordination

The Management and Coordination component of Rocky Mountain HIDTA is staffed with a director, an office/financial manager, a budget officer, an executive assistant and an administrative assistant. This initiative supports with funding, guidance, operational issues as well as audits and assessments. The Executive Board has both the final approval and voting power over the annual RMHIDTA budget.

Training

The Training Program is staffed with a training manager and a training officer. It supports the overall concept of professional drug enforcement by providing education and skills development classes. Although based in Denver, the Training Program sponsors classes in all four states. The goal is to make training easily accessible to eligible officers. The Training Program has an exceptional national reputation, and works in conjunction with other groups such as the Drug Enforcement Administration and three of the National Counterdrug Training Centers to develop relevant training curriculums. The Executive Board has final say and voting approval for the annual training calendar and budget.

Investigative Support Center

The Investigative Support Center (ISC) is broken down into a tactical and a strategic unit. The tactical unit is staffed with a supervisor, six tactical unit analysts and one domestic highway enforcement (DHE) analyst. The strategic unit is staffed with a supervisor and three strategic unit analysts.

The Executive Board Intelligence Committee oversees and produces annual guidance for the direction and priorities of the ISC.

Enforcement Initiatives

The Enforcement Initiatives are comprised of twenty seven separate task forces/initiatives.

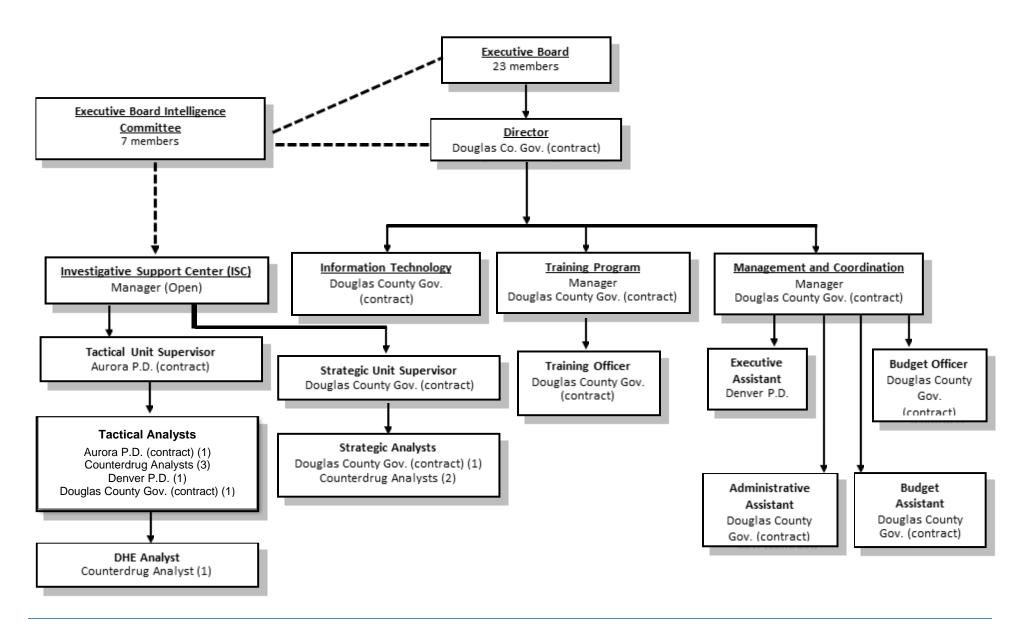
- o Twenty three investigative initiatives:
 - Twenty two of the task forces have a common goal of disrupting or dismantling drugtrafficking organizations (DTOs) and/or money laundering organizations (MLOs) in the most effective and efficient manner possible. They focus on both domestic and international organizations.
 - Of the twenty two initiatives, one specifically targets gang-based drug-trafficking organizations.ⁱⁱ
 - One task force specifically targets fugitives commonly associated to drug trafficking and crimes of violence.
- o Four criminal interdiction initiatives:
 - Four additional initiatives are criminal interdiction programs (highway/state patrol) in each of the four RMHIDTA states. They are responsible for criminal enforcement / interdiction on the interstate highway system as part of the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program known as the Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network (RMHPN)

A state by state breakdown of the enforcement initiatives is as follows:

Sate	Initiative	Sate	Initiative
Colorado	10 Drug Task Force Initiatives	Montana	5 Drug Task Force Initiatives
	1 Gang Task Force Initiative		1 Criminal Interdiction Program
	1 Fugitive Apprehension Initiative		
	1 Criminal Interdiction Program		
Utah	5 Drug Task Force Initiatives	Wyoming	1 Drug Task Force Initiative
	1 Criminal Interdiction Program		1 Criminal Interdiction Program

The Executive Board Budget Committee is responsible for approving all of the budget requests for each of the individual enforcement initiatives.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2018 Organizational Chart



IV. Concept of Strategy

Ongoing Strategy

In the realm of illicit drugs and drug trafficking organizations (DTOs), year to year priorities are both a constant and fluid concept. In general, the primary threats to the RMHIDTA region have changed very little over the past several years. When a new or emerging threat is discovered, RMHIDTA has consistently been able to effectively address those threats without taking away from ongoing financial or resource intensive support to each of the initiatives. Therefore, each year the Executive Board is able to allocate funds and resources in a manner that is the most efficient and effective for RMHIDTA.

During the budget process each year, every initiative within RMHIDTA is able to submit individual budgets with their specific requests and needs. Each initiative is then assessed based on justification of request, a true need shown, and past productivity. After the RMHIDTA Director makes recommendations on each budget request, each individual initiative is able to submit a rebuttal to his recommendations. From there, the budget requests go through the state budget subcommittee for each of the four states to review. Once each state has voted to approve the budget request for their state, the entire budget committee comes together to finalize the budget for all of RMHIDTA. It is difficult to anticipate year to year what unexpected circumstances might arise beyond what was originally requested by a task force. Therefore, some funds are set aside as designated DTO funds to help with large scale investigations. Task forces can apply for the DTO funds for significant expenses such as those needed to conduct a wire.

When a new or emerging threat develops, many of the additional efforts are undertaken and accomplished without the use of additional resources or funds. An unofficial motto of RMHIDTA is "If it's the right thing to do, we'll find a way to get it done." In this spirit, all RMHIDTA initiatives are willing and able to provide support to mitigate new challenges or threats to the region.

Investigative Support Center

The ISC is heavily relied upon to keep Drug Unit Commanders abreast of any new threats or drug trends. The tactical analysts are imbedded within the task forces to be on the ground should anything new develop. Additionally, the strategic unit not only provides an annual threat assessment and update, but each of the strategic analysts are considered subject matter experts on the commonly seen illicit drugs due to their extensive knowledge and research on the topics. Strategic bulletins or general informational briefs regarding new drug trends or any potential officer safety issues are also a key aspect of the ISC's role in responding to developing threats.

Training

The training department is also heavily relied upon each year whenever new trends, officer safety issues, or any other concerns arise each year. Through the direction of the Executive Board, the training initiative is able to host several significant courses each year, many at no cost to the student. Additionally, the training area has made important contacts in many of the

counterdrug training programs across the country and is therefore able to bring several classes to students without a cost to RMHIDTA.

Management and Coordination

Management, under the direction and guidance of the Director and Executive Board, is able to reprogram funds in the event a new threat develops during the year which needs to be addressed. While most new drug trends or threats are able to be addressed without requiring additional funding, the Director is also very fiscally conservative and will have the ability to use supplemental/discretionary funds that were unused from the previous year.

Enforcement Initiatives

The enforcement initiatives also play an important role in addressing new threats. As seen with the implementation of the Heroin Impact Project, the Colorado enforcement initiatives have willingly spent time and efforts both in the planning and implementation stages of the program without receiving further financial compensation.

Coordination of Initiatives

All initiatives have a very different role in achieving the overall mission of RMHIDTA. All three support initiatives are housed in the same building, and therefore communicate and work together on a continual basis. However, the exception to this is that the tactical analysts are embedded within some of the enforcement initiatives. This allows for shared communication for the task forces through the analysts as well as a direct connection back to the support initiatives.

In regards to all enforcement initiatives, no duplication of effort is made primarily due to deconfliction. Although each task force has a separate area of operation, through the course of an investigation they can end up conducting operations in various locations throughout the state. Therefore, the RMHIDTA Executive Board adopted the recommendation to mandate both RISSIntel and RISSafe usage to all RMHIDTA-funded initiatives in order to provide a more complete deconfliction system for law enforcement initiativesⁱⁱⁱ.

V. Goal 1 Performance Targets

Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking organizations and/or money laundering organizations

Goal 1 Performance Measures	2019 Target	3-Year Average
Number of DTOs and MLOs Expected to be Disrupted or Dismantled	95	85

The 2019 DTO target is both a reasonable and ambitious goal. However, as the 3 year average continues to decline, the board will examine whether that is an indication that task forces are being less, or possibly more effective.

Return on Investment (ROI) Expected for Drugs	\$14.51	\$19.18
Removed from the Marketplace (Drug ROI)	Ψ14.51	Ψ17.10

The ROI for drugs removed significantly decreased after the legalization of recreational marijuana in Colorado, which impacted the bottom line for all RMHIDTA. As time has gone on, task forces are more inundated with marijuana investigations than ever before, and the ROI has increased. With this development, the board will examine whether target levels should increase as well.

Return on Investment (ROI) Expected for Cash and	\$1.58	\$1.96
Assets Seized (Cash/ Asset ROI)	\$1.50	\$1.90

As legislation continues to change regarding ROI from assets seized, the board will continue to monitor target levels to keep goals both ambitious but realistic in dealing with the confines of the law.

Total Return on Investment Expected (Total ROI)	\$16.09	\$21.14
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The ROI increased in 2017 due to some significant drug and cash seizures by task forces and criminal interdiction programs. Additionally the task forces targeted a higher percentage of international and multi-state DTOs which traditionally handle a larger volume of drugs and cash.

Enforcement Initiatives:

As of the writing of this strategy report RMHIDTA is composed of four states (Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming) containing 23 separate enforcement initiatives. Of the 23 initiatives, 22 specifically focus on drug-trafficking organizations, both domestic and international. One of those initiatives specifically identifies gang-based drug trafficking organizations^{iv} involved in violent crime and drug trafficking. Another separate initiative is a fugitive apprehension group^v focusing on the location and arrest of persons wanted on active warrants, with an emphasis on drug traffickers and violent crime.

The Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network (RMHPN) is comprised of the state highway patrols of the four states, with each state being a separate criminal interdiction initiative. The RMHPN focuses on criminal enforcement of violators who use the interstate highway system to transport drugs, weapons or drug assets by means of commercial or private vehicles. Additionally, each of the four interdiction initiatives are a part of the National HIDTA Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Program. Therefore, when the RMHIDTA DHE analyst receives completed forms for any drug related interdiction stops, they are able to enter that information into the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) database as well as make meaningful connections to further investigations.

Operationally each enforcement initiative has the ability to adversely impact the operations of a DTO/MLO, or even to dismantle them. The Criminal Interdiction Programs offer little opportunity to dismantle an organization, however, their efforts play a significant role in disrupting drug trafficking by handing off leads to investigative task forces.

	Disrupt	Dismantle	Remove Drugs from Marketplace	Cash/Assets Seized						
	DTOs/MLOs	DTOs/MLOs	(Drug ROI)	(Cash / Asset ROI)						
Colorado										
Colorado Springs Metro VNI	X	X	X	X						
Front Range TF	X	X	X	X						
Rocky Mountain Safe Streets Task Force, Fugitive Unit			es, Including Drug Trai							
Metro Gang TF	X	X	X	X						
North Metro TF	X	X	X	X						
Northern Colorado DTF	X	X	X	X						
Southern Colorado TF	X X	X	X X	X X						
Southwest Colorado TF TRIDENT	X	X	X	X						
Weld County DTF	X	X	X	X						
West Metro DTF	X	X	X	X						
Western Colorado DTF	X	X	X	X						
Western Colorado DTF	Λ	A	Λ	Λ						
Montana										
Eastern Montana DTF	X	X	X	X						
Missoula County DTF	X	X	X	X						
Missouri River DTF	X	X	X	X						
Northwest Montana DTF	X	X	X	X						
Russell Country DTF	X	X	X	X						
Utah										
Davis Metro TF	X	X	X	X						
Salt Lake Metro TF	X	X	X	X						
Utah County Major Crimes TF	X	X	X	X						
	X	X	X	X						
Washington County TF										
Weber/Morgan TF	X	X	X	X						
Wyoming										
Wyoming Enforcement Team	X	X	X	X						
Interdiction										
CO Criminal Interdiction	X		X	X						
MT Criminal Interdiction	X		X	X						
UT Criminal Interdiction	X		X	X						
WYO Criminal Interdiction	X		X	X						
,, 10 Cimma interaction	41		21	21						

VI. Goal 2 Performance Targets

Increase the Efficiency of Law Enforcement Agencies Participating in HIDTAs

Goal 2 Performance Measures	2019 Target	3-Year Average
Training Funded and Supported	2,000 – Enforcement 100 – Analytical 100 – Management 2,200 – Total Students	2,234 – Enforcement 82 – Analytical 59 – Management 2,375 – Total Students

The Training Program has always been very important to the RMHIDTA Executive Board. Therefore, it is well funded and the yearly target goals are both ambitious and attainable. The more officers and others that are able to be better trained and equipped in their work, the more it benefits everyone.

Number of Cases Expected to be	300	345
Provided Analytical Support	300	343

Recently the Executive Board voted to change RMHIDTA's definition of case support to be more in-line with the definitions in the PMP requirements. As a result of this change, there will be a decrease shown in the number of cases supported, although it does not actually represent less case support provided. Due to this change, the 2019 target is below the three year average, but still reflects a significant target to be reached.

	8,500 – RISSafe	11,890 – RISSafe
Deconflictions Expected to be	12,000 – RISSIntel	17,401 – RISSIntel
Submitted	20,500 – Total	29,291 – Total
	Deconflictions	Deconflictions

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board adopted the recommendation to mandate both RISSIntel and RISSafe usage to all RMHIDTA-funded initiatives in order to provide a more complete deconfliction system for law enforcement initiatives. Since then, the ISC continues to work closely with the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN) to promote usage, develop training and ensure compliance with the executive board's direction.

Support Initiatives:

Training

RMHIDTA-hosted training classes, students are exposed to new ideas, concepts and best practices related to conducting drug-based investigations. Classes are structured to provide timely and relevant drug training to increase the skills, knowledge and ability levels of the student. The increased skill set derived from these training classes are intended to help reduce learning curves in drug-related assignments, elevate awareness of risk management and increase officer safety.

Investigative Support Center

The Intelligence Initiative provides investigative support and information-sharing resources to the HIDTA-funded initiatives. Investigative support comes in the form of analysts. Tactical analysts can assist in developing a case through telephone toll analysis, and link association analysis of subjects. Many investigators assigned to drug task forces have limited experience in conducting major or complex investigations and a tactical analyst can be an excellent resource for them. RMHIDTA tactical analysts have substantial operational experience in working these types of cases. As such, the use of an analyst is a benefit in terms of time savings, reduction of learning curves for new investigators and risk management during investigations. To meet the goal of enhancing criminal investigations and intelligence dissemination, information sharing takes place across regional lines to other law enforcement agencies.

Strategic analysts look at the bigger picture of the regional drug threat by creating products and reports regarding trend analysis and information. Much of the data found in these products are also useful when the need arises to justify the need for additional resources to either chiefs of police or state legislators. Should a new drug threat or officer safety issue develop, the strategic unit is able to quickly disseminate relevant and useful information through bulletins to all task forces. These contributions enable task forces to stay on top of emerging drug trends and be aware of any new drug threats. Each of the strategic analysts have become subject matter experts on the commonly seen illicit drugs due to their extensive knowledge. Therefore, the strategic unit has become known as the *de facto* group to call with any drug related questions, or if there is a need for informational presentations. Additionally, the strategic unit has been involved in all the prevention efforts made since RMHIDTA does not have a designated prevention initiative.

Management and Coordination

The Management and Coordination Initiative essentially provides oversight for the entire budget process. Further, this initiative provides direct support to other initiatives in any financial matters as well as ensure policy compliance and conduct annual audits for the enforcement initiatives.

	Funding and Supporting Classes	Analytical Case Support	Deconflictions Submitted	Financial Support	Education and Information Sharing
Training	X				
ISC (tactical and strategic units)		X	X		X
Management and Coordination			X	X	
Prevention (part of the strategic unit of the ISC)					X

VII. Prevention Efforts

Although RMHIDTA does not have a specific prevention initiative, significant prevention efforts are still being made primarily through the Director and Strategic Intelligence Unit of the ISC. AS a general rule, most RMHIDTA prevention efforts are completed without the need to use RMHIDTA budgeted funds. The exception to this rule occurs when RMHIDTA undertakes a specific project which involves a special one-time request for discretionary funds.

Publication "The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact:"

In 2013, the ISC released the original document entitled *The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact*. The purpose of the document was to give an unbiased summary of statistical data relating to the impact, both locally and nationally, when a state legalizes marijuana for medical or recreational purposes.

- Response, since the 2013 release, has continued to be overwhelmingly positive.
 The continuous demand for updated information lead to the release of Volume II in 2014, Volume III in 2015, Volume IV in September 2016, and most recently Volume V in October 2017
- This publication continues to receive press coverage from national and international media markets. In addition, it is routinely used by domestic (U.S.) and foreign governments assessing the implications of legalizing marijuana
- o RMHIDTA is recognized as a national leader in providing information on this topic and has become the *de facto* resource for information requests and speaking engagements across the United States. In 2017, RMHIDTA gave 38 presentations

- nationally to 17 different states, reaching an estimated 4,815 people. The strategic unit also taught two Marijuana Impact Report writing classes to around 40 fellow HIDTA analysts and management
- O Volume VI of the report is set to be released in the fall of 2018 and, expectedly, Volume VII in 2019. With the topic of marijuana legalization being on the forefront of many state ballots and legislative initiatives, it is not expected the need for education and information will diminish over the next several years.

Heroin Response Work Group:

The Heroin Response Work Group (HRWG) was created in 2016 by Rocky Mountain HIDTA (RMHIDTA) to address the growing concern over the significant increase in overdose deaths across the country. Although Colorado was not yet experiencing the level of impact seen in the East Coast, it was determined that the impact should be identified and addressed before it became a greater problem.

A unique group, unlike any other in the state, the HRWG consisted of law enforcement, treatment, recovery, health, and prevention professionals. The primary founding agencies were RMHIDTA, Drug Enforcement Agency, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Department of Human Services, and the Colorado Attorney General's Office. It was determined that the group would attack the issue in three phases: Phase I – assess the problem in Colorado; Phase II – develop strategies that impact the problem; and Phase III – implement the strategies.

In 2016, Phase I was addressed and it included five components:

- 1) Collect and analyze data on trends related to heroin availability abuse in Colorado
- 2) Identify current practices in preventing, intervening with, and mitigating the negative impact and treating opioid abuse, including heroin addiction
- 3) Enhance the connection between law enforcement and treatment providers
- 4) Gain an understanding of heroin abuse in Colorado by surveying information from individuals who experience heroin addiction
- 5) Implement regular exchange of information on the heroin problem between law enforcement, treatment, recovery, and prevention.

Through the completion of these five components, Phase 1 resulted in two publications, "Heroin in Colorado: Preliminary assessment" and "Directory of Opioids/Heroin Abuse Coalition and Programs."

Early 2017 a major media event was conducted to release the two publications and to announce the activities of the HRWG. From there the rest of the year was spent on developing meaningful strategies to implement (Phase II) by surveying the group for ideas. Once there was significant input, the strategies were then voted upon and the top two priorities chosen by the group were: expanding access of methadone in jails and a law enforcement driven heroin surge, which would

include putting for-profit dealers in jail and also providing users a means of help. A general implementation for the heroin surge was created at the end of 2017 with the goal of initiating the project early 2018. Also, through learned experience of the challenges involved with multiple professions working together who do not see eye to eye on every issue, the "Forging a Partnership: Law Enforcement to Treatment" document was developed. It has been a helpful tool used even beyond Colorado to show how those with different beliefs can come together to work for a common goal.

2018 will primarily be focused on the full development and implementation of the heroin surge project (Phase III). Additionally, the group with decide what further projects should be undertaken for the remainder of 2018 or even into 2019.

Focus Groups and Prevention Messaging:

One common issue identified by all four states comprising RMHIDTA points to a gap in effective drug prevention messaging. Therefore, RMHIDTA will be undertaking an effort to conduct several focus groups throughout various regional, demographic, and age groups in order to determine what messaging is best for a targeted audience. In order to accomplish this mission across all four states, RMHIDTA will be submitting for 2018 discretionary funds to assist in hiring focus group specialists. Additionally, once the most effective messages are determined, RMHIDTA intends to collaborate with local media outlets to utilize their platform and spread the messages as broadly as possible.

VIII. Conclusion

In summary, the RMHIDTA Executive Board has developed a consistent but effective ongoing strategy in regards to the funding and resources under their control. Individual budgets allow for many regional threats and needs to be addressed and fulfilled on a regular, routine basis. However, whenever a new threat emerges in the region, RMHIDTA stands ready to respond to those threats with a clear and decisive strategy which encompasses the help and support of all RMHIDTA initiatives.

IX. Appendices

A.) Methodology

The 2019 RMHIDTA strategy was developed by the Investigative Support Center, Strategic Intelligence Unit (SIU). The methodology for creating this document included quantitative measurements as well as a review of the budgetary and policy practices of RMHIDTA. Quantitative measurements were obtained from the Performance Management Process (PMP) data regarding core performance targets and past average values. The budgetary process was applied in regards to the manner in which the executive board allocates resources and their standard policy for addressing developing threats. The 2018 RMHIDTA threat assessment was also consulted in the development of this strategy.

B.) List of RMHIDTA Initiatives

Support

- Management and Coordination
- Training
- Investigative Support Center (ISC)

Enforcement

Colorado

- Colorado Springs Metro VNI Task Force
- Front Range Task Force
- Rocky Mountain Safe Streets Task Force, Fugitive Unit
- Metro Gang Task Force
- North Metro Task Force
- Northern Colorado Drug Task Force
- Southern Colorado Drug Task Force
- Southwest Drug Task Force
- Two Rivers Drug Enforcement Team
- Weld County Drug Task Force
- West Metro Drug Task Force
- Western Colorado Drug Task Force

Montana

- Eastern Montana Drug Task Force
- Missoula County Drug Task Force
- Missouri River Drug Task Force
- Northwest Drug Task Force
- Russell Country Drug Task Force

Utah

- Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force
- Salt Lake Metro Narcotics Task Force
- Utah County Major Crimes Task Force
- Washington County Drug Task Force
- Weber Morgan Narcotics Strike Force

Wyoming

- Wyoming Enforcement Team

Interdiction

- CO Criminal Interdiction Program
- MT Criminal Interdiction Program
- UT Criminal Interdiction Program
- WY Criminal Interdiction Program

C.) Annual Designation Review

In March of 2018, the Executive Board completed their annual assessment of all Rocky Mountain HIDTA task forces and the counties in which they reside. Annually the Executive Board reaffirms that the counties incorporated within RMHIDTA continue to meet the statutory criteria for inclusion in the program. It was determined that yes, all current counties meet the requirements of that criteria. Additionally, all task forces are assessed regarding their activities over the previous year. Task forces that show significant accomplishments are sent a letter of commendation, while any task forces operating below the established standards are sent a warning letter explaining precisely what is lacking and what is expected of that task force moving forward in order to continue to receive RMHIDTA funds and resources.

For activities conducted in the 2017 calendar year:

- 11 letters of commendation were sent
- 8 warning letters were sent

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FY 2019 ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL (INVESTIGATIVE)

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Colorado Criminal Interdiction Program

LEAD AGENCY(S): Colorado State Patrol

LOCATION: Denver, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Colorado State Patrol was first funded by HIDTA in 1997. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and interstates, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other juridictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The CSP and HIDTA task forces collect "pocket trash" evidence and other itelligence. The information on the seizure, arrest and intelligence is routed to the ISC. This information is then shared with DEA, EPIC the appropriate HIDTA and jurisdictions of origin and destination. The goal is to enhance investigation conducted throughout the other HIDTAs and DEA. The data supporting this is the number of referrals and "hand-off" cases. The CSP troopers are trained by RMHIDTA through "Desert Snow" and an advanced interdiction course. They also utilize HIDTA funded canines to enhance interdiction efforts. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amoungst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the CSP the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

5.

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$154,370.00

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Does the initiative routinely provide information to the	HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes □No	
PROSECUTION	
Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?	

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0		
Local DTOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Acetaminophen (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	170.000	124.000	98.000	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	76.000	25.333	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667	
Buspirone (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	21.000	7.000	
Chloradiazepoxide (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Citalopram (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	34.000	11.333	
Club drugs (DU)	50.000	0.000	0.000	16.667	
Cocaine (kg)	13.100	18.714	25.334	19.049	
Codeine (DU)	0.000	8165.000	22.000	2729.000	
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.011	0.062	0.024	
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	14.000	3.000	5.667	
Duloxetine (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	25.000	0.000	8.333	
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.060	0.020	
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Hallucinogens (DU)	748.000	0.000	0.000	249.333	
Hashish (kg)	5.922	0.454	0.000	2.125	
Heroin (kg)	42.637	2.293	3.139	16.023	
Hydrochlorothiazide (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	248.000	39.000	95.667	
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	11.000	0.000	3.667	
Ice (kg)	0.000	0.000	9.867	3.289	
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	43.000	14.333	
LSD (DU)	0.000	15.000	2620.000	878.333	
Lyrica (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333	
Marijuana (kg)	354.195	150.205	244.662	249.687	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	137.000	14.000	334.000	161.667	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	12.245	4.082	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	20.000	6.667	
Meloxicam (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Mescaline (DU)	0.000	0.000	51.000	17.000	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	3.000	1.000	1.333	
Methamphetamine (kg)	101.338	15.754	136.558	84.550	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	5.000	107.000	37.333	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	115.000	106.000	73.667	
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333	
Paroxetine Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	0.000	27.000	9.000	
Percocet (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	306.000	0.000	0.000	102.000	
Promethazine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	201.000	14.000	71.667	
Quetiapine fumarate (DU)	0.000	6.000	0.000	2.000	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	12.000	0.000	4.000	
Testosterone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.702	0.234	
Tizanidine (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	27.000	16.000	14.333	
Trazodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	17.000	5.667	
Vyvanse (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	224.000	0.000	74.667	
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average						
Cash Assets	\$1,154,139.00	\$1,450,478.00	\$1,198,641.00	\$1,267,752.67		
Other Assets	\$44,216.00	\$54,700.00	\$94,578.00	\$64,498.00		
Total Assets Seized	\$1,198,355.00	\$1,505,178.00	\$1,293,219.00	\$1,332,250.67		

Analytical Support						
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected						
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support 0 0 0						

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended						
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2019 Expected						
Fugitives 0 0 0						

OTHER INITIATIVE OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual				
Arrests	0	196	404	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0	
Firearms Seized	0	21	36	

FY 2019 ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL (INVESTIGATIVE)

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Colorado Springs Metro Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): El Paso County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Colorado Springs, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The task force was first funded by HIDTA in 1997. The Colorado Springs Metro Task Force will work as a multi-agency, co-located drug task force to investigate, control and prevent the illegal sale, possession or manufacturing of illicit drugs. Units of Colorado Springs Metro Task Force will conduct in-depth investigations of generally local drug trafficking organizations, gangs involved in drug trafficking throughout El Paso and Teller Counties, to include the sharing of intelligence information with all federal, state and local drug enforcement agencies. They feed long term multi-state and international DTOs to the Southern Colorado Drug Task Force located in close proximity.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$269,640.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative	outinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center	?
✓Yes	□No	

5. PROSECUTION

Does this	initiative	fund a	prosecutor?
	□Yes	√ No	

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	2		
Local DTOs	3	2	3		
TOTAL	4	2	5	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	4	2	5	0	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Acetaminophen (DU)	0.000	1.000	17.000	6.000	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	53.000	0.000	17.667	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	236.000	134.000	123.333	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	38.000	12.667	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	80.000	26.667	
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	94.000	0.000	31.333	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	160.000	16.000	58.667	
Clonidine (DU)	0.000	5.000	5.000	3.333	
Club drugs (DU)	822.000	0.000	0.000	274.000	
Cocaine (kg)	0.414	0.681	1.281	0.792	
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Codeine Syrup (DU)	0.000	23.000	0.000	7.667	
Crack (kg)	0.172	0.033	0.340	0.182	
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	13.000	0.000	4.333	
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	71.000	0.000	23.667	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	94.000	14.000	36.000	
Dimethyltryptamine (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667	
DMT (DU)	0.000	0.000	25.000	8.333	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	62.000	0.000	20.667	
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.089	0.003	0.030	
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	30.000	0.000	10.000	
Fioricet (DU)	0.000	8.000	0.000	2.667	
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	12.000	7.000	6.333	
Hallucinogens (DU)	1116.000	0.000	0.000	372.000	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	7.472	0.000	2.491	
Heroin (kg)	3.086	1.993	7.976	4.352	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	68.000	0.000	22.667	
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	32.000	5.000	12.333	
Ice (kg)	11.854	15.607	41.817	23.092	
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	0.032	0.000	0.011	
Ketamine (DU)	0.000	9.000	0.000	3.000	
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	32.000	14.000	15.333	
LSD (DU)	0.000	439.000	417.000	285.333	
Marijuana (kg)	31.674	343.378	706.429	360.494	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	21.000	1097.000	5503.000	2207.000	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	62.142	1506.761	1903.401	1157.435	
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	62.000	20.667	
Meloxicam (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	161.000	42.000	67.667	
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.411	0.029	0.008	0.149	
Methylphenidate (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	18.000	114.000	44.000	
Morphine Sulfate (DU)	0.000	262.000	0.000	87.333	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	325.000	507.000	277.333	
Oxycodone Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	5.000	0.000	1.667	
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	12.000	0.000	4.000	
Oxymorphone (DU)	0.000	119.000	0.000	39.667	
Percocet (DU)	0.000	15.000	0.000	5.000	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1743.000	0.000	0.000	581.000	
Placidyl (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333	
Prednisone (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	147.000	90.000	79.000	
Seroquil (DU)	0.000	12.000	0.000	4.000	
Steroids (DU)	0.000	0.000	462.000	154.000	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	35.000	0.000	11.667	
Temazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667	
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	3.432	1.144	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	24.000	9.000	11.000	
Trazodone (DU)	0.000	4.000	0.000	1.333	
Wellbutrin (DU)	0.000	0.000	24.000	8.000	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667	
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	21.000	6.000	9.000	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$558,615.00	\$169,627.00	\$537,501.00	\$421,914.33		
Other Assets	\$47,975.00	\$47,993.00	\$12,961.00	\$36,309.67		
Total Assets Seized	\$606,590.00	\$217,620.00	\$550,462.00	\$458,224.00		

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expecte						
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

OTHER INITIATIVE OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actu					
Arrests	0	322	343		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	176	88		

FY 2019 ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL (INVESTIGATIVE)

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Layton Police Department

LOCATION: Kaysville, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2000. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt local and multi-state drug-trafficking organizations. This enforcement effort is done in a collaborative effort with DEA and other drug task force units. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$170,101.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	0	1	0		
Local DTOs	3	5	1		
TOTAL	3	6	1	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	3	6	1	0	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	5.000	0.000	1.667	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	148.000	49.333	
Ambien (DU)	0.000	4.000	0.000	1.333	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	70.000	23.333	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	79.000	26.333	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	3.000	0.000	1.000	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Club drugs (DU)	2151.000	0.000	0.000	717.000
Cocaine (kg)	0.479	1.942	1.307	1.243
Codeine (DU)	0.000	13.000	1479.000	497.333
Crack (kg)	0.006	0.008	0.030	0.015
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	3.000	7.000	3.333
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	320.000	0.000	106.667
Hallucinogens (DU)	2497.000	0.000	0.000	832.333
Hashish (kg)	1.109	4.887	0.000	1.999
Heroin (kg)	10.572	4.708	0.394	5.225
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	476.000	158.667
K2-spice (kg)	0.194	0.022	1.354	0.523
Ketamine (DU)	0.000	10.000	0.000	3.333
Lamotrignine (DU)	0.000	12.000	0.000	4.000
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	3.000	21.000	8.000
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	182.000	60.667
Marijuana (kg)	7.013	127.443	15.767	50.074
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	60.000	1235.000	393.000	562.667
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	5.896	0.000	1.965
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	474.000	158.000
Methamphetamine (kg)	22.209	26.156	13.108	20.491
Midazolam (DU)	0.000	23.000	0.000	7.667
Morphine (DU)	0.000	29.000	0.000	9.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	9.000	633.000	214.000
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	288.000	0.000	0.000	96.000
Promethazine (DU)	0.000	4.000	0.000	1.333
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	494.000	771.000	421.667
Steroids (DU)	0.000	2000.000	1800.000	1266.667

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	9.000	0.000	3.000	
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	17.954	5.984	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	9603.000	0.000	3201.000	
Viagra (DU)	0.000	43.000	0.000	14.333	
Wellbutrin (DU)	0.000	51.000	0.000	17.000	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	1462.000	0.000	487.333	
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures											
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average							
Cash Assets	\$117,362.00	\$280,769.00	\$110,536.00	\$169,555.67							
Other Assets	\$61,725.00	\$43,383.00	\$16,100.00	\$40,402.67							
Total Assets Seized	\$179,087.00	\$324,152.00	\$126,636.00	\$209,958.33							

Ana	llytical Supp	ort		
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity											
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected							
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0							
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0							
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0							
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0							

Fugitives Apprehended										
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
Fugitives	0	0	0	0						

OTHER INITIATIVE OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Law Enforcement Activity										
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual							
Arrests	0	112	73							
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	9	2							
Firearms Seized	0	68	10							

FY 2019 ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL (INVESTIGATIVE)

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Eastern Montana HIDTA Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Billings Police Department

LOCATION: Billings, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Eastern Montana HIDTA Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding. In 2005, Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug trafficking organizations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$231,796.00

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✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements											
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected							
Drug Trafficking Organizations											
International DTOs	0	1	0								
Multi-State DTOs	6	6	8								
Local DTOs	2	2	1								
TOTAL	8	9	9	0							
Money Laundering Organizations											
International MLOs	0	0	0								
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0								
Local MLOs	0	0	0								
TOTAL	0	0	0	0							
GRAND TOTAL	8	9	9	0							

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Adderall (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	20.000	102.000	40.667
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	16.000	9.000	8.333
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	9.000	66.000	25.000

Drug Seizures											
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average							
Cocaine (kg)	0.046	0.460	0.253	0.253							
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333							
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	1.000	28.000	9.667							
Dilaudid (DU)	0.000	159.000	0.000	53.000							
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	76.000	0.000	25.333							
Hallucinogens (DU)	15.000	0.000	0.000	5.000							
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.415	0.000	0.138							
Heroin (kg)	2.857	0.452	0.329	1.213							
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	1.000	31.000	10.667							
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	15.000	6.000	7.000							
K2-spice (kg)	16.906	0.000	0.209	5.705							
Levitra (DU)	0.000	3.000	0.000	1.000							
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	2.000	12.000	4.667							
LSD (DU)	0.000	278.000	20.000	99.333							
Lyrica (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000							
Marijuana (kg)	8.051	138.596	20.809	55.819							
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	9.525	0.000	3.628	4.384							
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	37.000	12.333							
Methamphetamine (kg)	19.518	19.124	25.451	21.364							
Morphine (DU)	0.000	5.000	167.000	57.333							
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	2101.000	499.000	866.667							
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1576.000	0.000	0.000	525.333							
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	13.000	66.000	26.333							
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	7.000	0.000	2.333							
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.009							
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	2.000	7.000	3.000							
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	17.000	5.667							

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$326,623.00	\$352,055.00	\$167,810.00	\$282,162.67		
Other Assets	\$98,676.00 \$15,520.00		\$220,000.00	\$111,398.67		
Total Assets Seized	\$425,299.00	\$367,575.00	\$387,810.00	\$393,561.33		

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expect						
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2019 Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual				
Arrests	0	111	154	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0	
Firearms Seized	0	84	90	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Front Range Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Denver Police Department

LOCATION: Centennial, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Front Range Task Force has been HIDTA funded since 1999. This Task Force combines four previous initiatives and was established by Rocky Mountain HIDTA funding. The mission of this Task Force is to promote a collaborated multi-agency effort to identify, investigate, and dismantle major international, multistate and local drug trafficking organizations operating in the Denver Metro Area. Also, to address emerging criminal justice issues as they relate to narcotics trafficking throughout the Front Range region, encouraging maximum cooperation and ensuring the safety of both police personnel and the public, accomplished in an efficient manner within constitutional guidelines. The Task Force is also established to identify and ultimately convict medium to high-level drug traffickers and to seize assets and proceeds derived through trafficking through the effective methods of a task force approach. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country. In 2013 FRTF moved to vacant space in the DEA building.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$957,056.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiati	ve routinely	provide informatio	n to the HIDTA	investigative S	support Center?
✓Ye	es \square No				

5. PROSECUTION

Does this	initiative	fund a prosecutor?
	□Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected			
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	1	2	1				
Multi-State DTOs	3	3	4				
Local DTOs	0	0	1				
TOTAL	5	5	6	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	5	5	6	0			

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	10.000	0.000	3.333	
Club drugs (DU)	2430.000	0.000	0.000	810.000	
Cocaine (kg)	22.024	4.602	8.176	11.601	
Hashish (kg)	0.056	0.941	0.000	0.332	
Heroin (kg)	5.206	1.100	2.494	2.933	
Ice (kg)	0.000	34.846	83.158	39.335	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	302.000	100.667	
Marijuana (kg)	0.000	15.564	68.161	27.908	
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	2631.000	877.000	
Methamphetamine (kg)	55.146	9.015	2.464	22.208	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	137.000	45.667	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$1,637,617.00	\$546,554.00	\$105,168.00	\$763,113.00		
Other Assets	\$76,589.00 \$69,413.00		\$90,985.00	\$78,995.67		
Total Assets Seized	\$1,714,206.00	\$615,967.00	\$196,153.00	\$842,108.67		

Analytical Support					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	8	0	0	

HIDTA Fu	nded Prosec	cution Activity	у	
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0

Fugitives Apprehended										
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
Fugitives	0	0	0	0						

Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Activity										
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual								
Arrests	0	63	71								
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	14	10								
Firearms Seized	0	37	15								

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Fugitive Location and Apprehension Group

LEAD AGENCY(S): Denver Police Department

LOCATION: Denver, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Fugitive Location and Apprehension Group (FLAG) was first funded by HIDTA in 2000. FLAG's mission is to promote collaborated multi-agency effort to identify, investigate and apprehend dangerous federal, state and local fugitives in the Denver-metropolitan/front range area. Emphasis is focused on those fugitives who have committed violent crimes, crimes which have a narcotics nexus and offenses related to major drug offenses. The FLAG unit will encourage maximum cooperation between all law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, ensuring the safety of the public and police personnel. These objectives will be accomplished in an efficient and effective manner within constitutional guidelines. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$63,524.00

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Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
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✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

Expected A	And Actual Dis	ruptions/Dism	nantlements	
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Drug Trafficking Organizations				
International DTOs	0	0	0	
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0	
Local DTOs	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
Money Laundering Organizations				
International MLOs	0	0	0	
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0	
Local MLOs	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Cocaine (kg)	0.018	0.056	0.056	0.043
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.027	0.000	0.009
Heroin (kg)	0.063	0.036	0.076	0.058
Marijuana (kg)	0.011	1.816	0.501	0.776
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.117	1.195	1.196	0.836
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	6.000	0.000	0.000	2.000

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	6.000	0.000	2.000

Analytical Support										
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0						

HIDTA Fu	ınded Prosec	ution Activity	y	
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0

Fugitives Apprehended										
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
Fugitives	0	0	574	0						

Law Enforcement Activity									
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual						
Arrests	0	537	0						

Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0	
Firearms Seized	0	55	24	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Metro Gang Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Aurora Police Department

LOCATION: Aurora, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Metro Gang Task Force has been HIDTA funded since 1998. The Metro Gang Task Force is a multiagency cooperative project, comprised of federal, state, and local law enforcement representatives. The emphasis and focus of the Task Force is to target and prosecute criminal gang organizations that engage in violence and/or narcotics trafficking. The multi-agency task force approach allows Metro Gang to pursue criminal gang organizations that are adversely impacting our communities throughout the region. The Task Force utilizes many techniques including federal Title III wiretaps, covert narcotic purchases for evidence, and long-term complex investigations to disrupt and dismantle structured illegal organizations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$497,161.00

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Does the initiative routine	ely provide information	to the HIDTA	Investigative S	Support Center?

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

✓ Yes No

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected A	and Actual Dis	ruptions/Dism	nantlements									
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected								
Drug Trafficking Organizations												
International DTOs	0	0	0									
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0									
Local DTOs	2	0	3									
TOTAL	2	0	3	0								
Money Laundering Organizations												
International MLOs	0	0	0									
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0									
Local MLOs	0	0	0									
TOTAL	0	0	0	0								
GRAND TOTAL	2	0	3	0								

Drug Seizures												
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average								
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	1274.000	424.667								
Cocaine (kg)	3.735	0.074	2.545	2.118								
Crack (kg)	0.100	0.379	0.680	0.386								
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	200.000	0.000	66.667								
Hallucinogens (DU)	10.000	0.000	0.000	3.333								
Heroin (kg)	1.337	0.136	1.168	0.880								

Drug Seizures													
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average									
Ice (kg)	0.000	0.483	0.000	0.161									
Khat (DU)	0.000	546.000	0.000	182.000									
Marijuana (kg)	0.009	0.000	39.793	13.267									
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	33.566	0.000	0.000	11.189									
Methamphetamine (kg)	5.093	0.202	3.512	2.936									
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	10.000	0.000	3.333									

Cas	sh and Other	Asset Seizure	s	
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Cash Assets	\$26,963.00	\$13,692.00	\$162,183.00	\$67,612.67
Other Assets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$248,450.00	\$82,816.67
Total Assets Seized	\$26,963.00	\$13,692.00	\$410,633.00	\$150,429.33

Ana	lytical Supp	ort		
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	3	0	0

HIDTA Fu	nded Prosec	cution Activity	У	
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0

Fugi	tives Appreh	ended		
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement	Activity		
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual
Arrests	0	69	191
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	16	5
Firearms Seized	0	33	41

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Missoula County HIDTA Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Missoula Police Department

LOCATION: Missoula, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Missoula County HIDTA Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding. In 2005 Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug-trafficking organizations of various levels. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$243,756.00

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Does the initiative routinely	provide information to the HIDTA	Investigative Support Center?
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✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐ Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements													
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected									
Drug Trafficking Organizations													
International DTOs	0	0	0										
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0										
Local DTOs	2	3	1										
TOTAL	2	3	1	0									
Money Laundering Organizations													
International MLOs	0	0	0										
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0										
Local MLOs	0	0	0										
TOTAL	0	0	0	0									
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	1	0									

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Adderall (DU)	0.000	42.000	0.000	14.000
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	249.000	822.000	357.000
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	42.000	423.000	155.000
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	4.000	30.000	11.333
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	6.000	13.000	6.333
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	146.000	103.000	83.000

Drug Seizures										
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average						
Club drugs (DU)	42.000	0.000	0.000	14.000						
Cocaine (kg)	0.509	1.244	0.957	0.903						
Codeine (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667						
Crack (kg)	0.090	0.008	0.000	0.033						
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	66.000	0.000	22.000						
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	151.000	350.000	167.000						
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	25.000	0.000	8.333						
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	6.000	6.000	4.000						
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	6.000	0.000	2.000						
Hallucinogens (DU)	258.000	0.000	0.000	86.000						
Hashish (kg)	0.064	38.530	0.000	12.865						
Heroin (kg)	0.341	0.877	0.255	0.491						
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	210.000	158.000	122.667						
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	1.000	4.000	1.667						
Ice (kg)	5.758	5.513	11.656	7.642						
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	49.000	10.000	19.667						
LSD (DU)	0.000	250.000	156.000	135.333						
Marijuana (kg)	6.159	275.630	11.205	97.665						
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	4.000	2849.000	17.000	956.667						
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	58.060	16.327	48.980	41.122						
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	783.673	0.000	261.224						
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333						
Methadone (DU)	0.000	85.000	1.000	28.667						
Methylphenidate (DU)	0.000	130.000	35.000	55.000						
Morphine (DU)	0.000	81.000	33.000	38.000						
Morphine Sulfate (DU)	0.000	68.000	0.000	22.667						
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	218.000	51.000	89.667						
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1954.000	0.000	0.000	651.333						

Drug Seizures											
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average							
Phentermine (DU)	0.000	61.000	2.000	21.000							
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	78.000	162.000	80.000							
Steroids (kg)	0.000	0.510	0.000	0.170							
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	24.000	0.000	8.000							
Temazepam (DU)	0.000	3.000	1.000	1.333							
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.001							
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	23.000	16.000	13.000							
Valium (DU)	0.000	9.000	0.000	3.000							
Vyvanse (DU)	0.000	50.000	0.000	16.667							
Xanax (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667							
Zaleplon (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667							
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	2.000	33.000	11.667							

Cash and Other Asset Seizures												
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average								
Cash Assets	\$182,154.00	\$171,000.00	\$54,588.00	\$135,914.00								
Other Assets	\$58,075.00	\$1,659,234.00	\$9,000.00	\$575,436.33								
Total Assets Seized	\$240,229.00	\$1,830,234.00	\$63,588.00	\$711,350.33								

Analytical Support												
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected								
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0								

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity													
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected									
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0									
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0									
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0									
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0									

Fugitives Apprehended											
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected							
Fugitives	0	0	0	0							

Law Enforcement Activity										
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual							
Arrests	0	262	288							
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0							
Firearms Seized	0	29	30							

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Missouri River HIDTA Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Lewis & Clark County Attorneys Office

LOCATION: Helena, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Missouri River HIDTA Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding. In 2005 Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The task force was somewhat divided since Lewis & Clark County was the designated HIDTA but Gallatin County was not. In 2014 Gallatin County was designated HIDTA which brought the resources from that county under the HIDTA umbrella. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug-trafficking organizations generally at the local or multi-state level. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$228,169.00

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Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

VYes

No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements													
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected									
Drug Trafficking Organizations													
International DTOs	0	0	0										
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	1										
Local DTOs	1	3	0										
TOTAL	2	3	1	0									
Money Laundering Organizations													
International MLOs	0	0	0										
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0										
Local MLOs	0	0	0										
TOTAL	0	0	0	0									
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	1	0									

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	578.000	192.667	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	28.000	9.333	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	7.000	40.000	15.667	
Club drugs (DU)	225.000	0.000	0.000	75.000	
Cocaine (kg)	0.202	0.020	0.367	0.196	
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.001
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	60.000	0.000	20.000
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	69.000	5.000	24.667
Hallucinogens (DU)	583.000	0.000	0.000	194.333
Hashish (kg)	0.030	0.108	0.000	0.046
Heroin (kg)	2.466	0.042	0.524	1.011
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	5.000	52.000	19.000
Ice (kg)	15.810	5.276	3.202	8.096
K2-spice (kg)	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.001
LSD (DU)	0.000	11.000	54.000	21.667
Marijuana (kg)	47.287	232.523	31.552	103.787
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	598.000	0.000	22.000	206.667
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	149.686	764.626	3.175	305.829
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	48.000	16.000
Methamphetamine (kg)	7.238	0.000	13.372	6.870
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	65.000	14.000	26.333
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	2294.000	0.000	0.000	764.667
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000
Steroids (kg)	0.000	1.500	0.000	0.500
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	3.000	0.000	1.000
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.518	0.173
Vyvanse (DU)	0.000	15.000	0.000	5.000
Wellbutrin (DU)	0.000	104.000	0.000	34.667

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$65,166.00	\$121,374.00	\$500,150.00	\$228,896.67		
Other Assets	\$79,700.00	\$58,500.00	\$89,960.00	\$76,053.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$144,866.00	\$179,874.00	\$590,110.00	\$304,950.00		

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expect						
Individuals Prosecuted	15	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	19	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	102	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	9	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual					
Arrests	0	141	120		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	1	10		
Firearms Seized	0	28	39		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Montana Criminal Interdiction Program

LEAD AGENCY(S): Montana Highway Patrol

LOCATION: Helena, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Montana Criminal Interdiction Program through the Montana Highway Patrol was first funded in 2006. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and freeways, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other jurisdictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The MHP and HIDTA task forces collect "pocket trash" evidence and other intelligence. The information on the seizure, arrest and intelligence is routed to the ISC. This information is then shared with DEA, EPIC the appropriate HIDTA and jurisdictions of origin and destination. The goal is to enhance investigation conducted throughout by other HIDTAs and DEA. The MHP troopers are trained by RMHIDTA through "Desert Snow". They also utilize HIDTA funded canines to enhance interdiction efforts. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$80,052.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

✓ Yes

No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

Yes VNo

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0		
Local DTOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	3.000	0.000	1.000	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	31.000	740.000	257.000	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Buspirone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	29.000	12.000	13.667	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Clonidine (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667
Club drugs (DU)	16.000	0.000	0.000	5.333
Cocaine (kg)	40.098	0.393	0.476	13.656
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667
Crack (kg)	0.015	0.001	0.001	0.006
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	6.000	0.000	2.000
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	18.000	0.000	6.000
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	12.000	0.000	4.000
Hallucinogens (DU)	165.000	0.000	0.000	55.000
Hashish (kg)	0.421	1.422	0.000	0.614
Heroin (kg)	0.063	0.051	0.193	0.102
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	201.000	22.000	74.333
K2-spice (kg)	0.018	0.022	0.000	0.013
LSD (DU)	0.000	11.000	1.000	4.000
Lyrica (DU)	0.000	30.000	0.000	10.000
Marijuana (kg)	331.293	577.291	2114.201	1007.595
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	693.000	53.000	2184.000	976.667
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	80.000	26.667
Methadone (DU)	0.000	221.000	117.000	112.667
Methamphetamine (kg)	4.215	2.634	22.073	9.641
Modafinil (DU)	0.000	180.000	0.000	60.000
Morphine (DU)	0.000	274.000	1.000	91.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	147.000	160.000	102.333
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	364.000	0.000	121.333
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1802.000	0.000	0.000	600.667
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	1.000	401.000	134.000
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	4.544	1.515
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	17.000	2.000	6.333

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Trazodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	54.000	18.000
Wellbutrin (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$237,423.00	\$147,418.00	\$540,229.00	\$308,356.67		
Other Assets	\$30,748.00	\$14,310.00	\$121,806.00	\$55,621.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$268,171.00	\$161,728.00	\$662,035.00	\$363,978.00		

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actu				
Arrests	0	251	270	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0	
Firearms Seized	0	36	36	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: North Metro Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Thornton Police Department

LOCATION: Broomfield, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The North Metro Task force has been HIDTA funded since 2000. The North Metro Task Force will target mid level drug violators and investigate major drug distribution organizations. They also work cooperatively with the gang enforcement units and school resource officers throughout Adams County, the City and County of Broomfield and that portion of the City of Westminster in Jefferson County to identify and impact the sales of dangerous drugs and curb youth violence involving organized gangs. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$347,478.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	2	3	3			
Local DTOs	1	1	1			
TOTAL	3	4	4	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	3	4	4	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	31.000	0.000	10.333	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	8756.000	2918.667	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	107.000	35.667	
Bath Salts (DU)	0.000	0.000	53.000	17.667	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	597.000	183.000	260.000	
Club drugs (DU)	328.000	0.000	0.000	109.333	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Cocaine (kg)	2.929	25.082	8.692	12.234	
Codeine (DU)	0.000	208.000	393.000	200.333	
Crack (kg)	0.020	0.054	0.046	0.040	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	90.000	30.000	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	4183.000	0.000	1394.333	
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	7.000	5.000	4.000	
Hallucinogens (DU)	1067.000	0.000	0.000	355.667	
Hashish (kg)	1.604	40.841	0.000	14.148	
Heroin (kg)	5.530	1.388	1.335	2.751	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	72.000	210.000	94.000	
K2-spice (kg)	2.391	0.000	0.000	0.797	
Ketamine (DU)	0.000	621.000	142.000	254.333	
LSD (DU)	0.000	160707.000	1389.000	54032.000	
Marijuana (kg)	215.096	568.394	912.038	565.176	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	20.000	470.000	752.000	414.000	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	1756.766	5241.374	4653.061	3883.734	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	14.061	174.603	0.000	62.888	
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	750.000	250.000	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	13.000	274.000	95.667	
Methamphetamine (kg)	28.029	14.022	20.166	20.739	
Methylphenidate (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	64.000	67.000	43.667	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	1315.000	434.000	583.000	
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	65.000	0.000	21.667	
Percocet (DU)	0.000	5.000	0.000	1.667	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	2340.000	0.000	0.000	780.000	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	260.000	69.000	109.667	
Ritalin (DU)	0.000	167.000	0.000	55.667	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Steroids (kg)	0.000	4.600	0.000	1.533	
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	28.816	9.605	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	75.000	25.000	
Valium (DU)	0.000	12301.000	0.000	4100.333	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	360.000	0.000	120.000	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures					
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average				
Cash Assets	\$93,309.00	\$1,589,152.00	\$2,563,458.00	\$1,415,306.33	
Other Assets	\$66,974.00	\$184,961.00	\$4,286,722.00	\$1,512,885.67	
Total Assets Seized	\$160,283.00	\$1,774,113.00	\$6,850,180.00	\$2,928,192.00	

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	7	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expect					
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expect				
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity						
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual			
Arrests	0	238	153			
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	27	16			
Firearms Seized	0	148	160			

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Northern Colorado Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Larimer County Sheriffs Department

LOCATION: Fort Collins, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Northern Colorado Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2000. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug trafficking organizations. This enforcement effort is done in a collaborative effort with DEA, FBI, ATF, and other drug task force units. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$102,607.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected			
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0				
Local DTOs	2	1	1				
TOTAL	2	1	1	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	2	1	1	0			

Drug Seizures							
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average			
Acetaminophen (DU)	0.000	9.000	0.000	3.000			
Adderall (DU)	0.000	11.000	0.000	3.667			
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	6.000	2257.000	754.333			
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	93.000	183.000	92.000			
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	22.000	7.333			
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000			

Drug Seizures								
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average				
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	10.000	2.000	4.000				
Club drugs (DU)	521.000	0.000	0.000	173.667				
Cocaine (kg)	29.457	0.365	0.187	10.003				
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667				
Crack (kg)	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.002				
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	17.000	5.667				
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667				
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	6.000	4.000	3.333				
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	44.000	0.000	14.667				
Fentanyl Patch (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000				
GHB (DU)	0.000	0.000	707.000	235.667				
Hallucinogens (DU)	148.000	0.000	0.000	49.333				
Hashish (kg)	0.063	0.068	0.000	0.044				
Heroin (kg)	0.639	0.401	0.433	0.491				
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	11.000	59.000	23.333				
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333				
Ice (kg)	0.000	0.055	0.000	0.018				
K2-spice (kg)	0.306	0.000	0.000	0.102				
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	17.000	5.667				
LSD (DU)	0.000	556.000	103.000	219.667				
Marijuana (kg)	10.757	9.294	148.134	56.062				
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	8.000	1.000	3.000				
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	23.583	30.839	18.141				
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	8500.000	2833.333				
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	29.000	9.667				
Methamphetamine (kg)	1.617	4.281	7.188	4.362				
Methylphenidate (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667				
Morphine (DU)	0.000	26.000	10.000	12.000				

Drug Seizures								
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average				
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	94.000	23.000	39.000				
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1268.000	0.000	0.000	422.667				
Promethazine (DU)	0.000	0.000	16.000	5.333				
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	17.000	15.000	10.667				
Quetiapine fumarate (DU)	0.000	0.000	47.000	15.667				
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333				
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.078	0.026				
THC Resin (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.008				
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000				
Xanax (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333				
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	22.000	7.333				

Cash and Other Asset Seizures										
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average						
Cash Assets	\$447,373.00	\$90,632.00	\$61,848.00	\$199,951.00						
Other Assets	\$59,825.00	\$48,575.00	\$21,850.00	\$43,416.67						
Total Assets Seized	\$507,198.00	\$139,207.00	\$83,698.00	\$243,367.67						

Analytical Support									
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	5	0	0					

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity										
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0						
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0						
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0						
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0						

Fugitives Apprehended									
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0					

Law Enforcement Activity									
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual						
Arrests	0	51	63						
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	6	1						
Firearms Seized	0	37	48						

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Northwest Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Flathead County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Kalispell, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Northwest Drug Task Force was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding. In 2005 Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug-trafficking organizations generally at a local and multi-state level. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$126,553.00

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Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐ Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements											
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected							
Drug Trafficking Organizations											
International DTOs	0	0	0								
Multi-State DTOs	1	1	0								
Local DTOs	0	0	0								
TOTAL	1	1	0	0							
Money Laundering Organizations											
International MLOs	0	0	0								
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0								
Local MLOs	0	0	0								
TOTAL	0	0	0	0							
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	0	0							

Drug Seizures									
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average					
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	22.000	1.000	7.667					
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	7.000	0.000	2.333					
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667					
Club drugs (DU)	91350.000	0.000	0.000	30450.000					
Cocaine (kg)	40.255	66.049	0.118	35.474					
Codeine (DU)	0.000	4.000	0.000	1.333					

Drug Seizures								
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average				
Dilaudid (DU)	0.000	6.000	0.000	2.000				
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	61243.000	0.000	20414.333				
Hallucinogens (DU)	103.000	0.000	0.000	34.333				
Hashish (kg)	0.025	0.002	0.000	0.009				
Heroin (kg)	0.488	0.482	0.318	0.430				
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	13.000	6.000	6.333				
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	279.000	0.000	93.000				
Lyrica (DU)	0.000	3.000	0.000	1.000				
Marijuana (kg)	24.770	18.461	38.535	27.255				
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	84.822	10.884	2.268	32.658				
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	9.524	3.175				
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333				
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	14.000	4.667				
Methamphetamine (kg)	6.556	12.697	18.840	12.698				
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	3.000	1.000				
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	47.000	44.000	30.333				
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	297.000	0.000	99.000				
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	361.000	0.000	0.000	120.333				
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	3.000	2.000	1.667				
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.004				
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.667				
Xanax (DU)	0.000	24.000	0.000	8.000				
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	1.000	2.000	1.000				

Cash and Other Asset Seizures										
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average						
Cash Assets	\$103,378.00	\$21,355.00	\$5,874.00	\$43,535.67						
Other Assets	\$44,000.00	\$11,600.00	\$0.00	\$18,533.33						
Total Assets Seized	\$147,378.00	\$32,955.00	\$5,874.00	\$62,069.00						

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected						
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual					
Arrests	0	153	162		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0		
Firearms Seized	0	83	45		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Russell Country Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Great Falls Police Department

LOCATION: Great Falls, MT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Central Montana DTF was first funded by HIDTA in 2002 through Supplemental funding until 2005 when Montana Task Forces were included in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA budget along with Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. In 2012 they changed their name to Russell Country Drug Task Force. The Task Force investigates and attempts to dismantle/disrupt drug trafficking organizations but works all levels of drug dealing. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations often outside the region. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$232,216.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?}$

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	1			
Local DTOs	3	6	2			
TOTAL	4	6	3	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
•						
GRAND TOTAL	4	6	3	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	7.000	53.000	20.000	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	10.000	7.000	5.667	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	40.000	11.000	17.000	
Cocaine (kg)	0.001	0.016	0.115	0.044	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	4.000	1.000	1.667	
Hallucinogens (DU)	43.000	0.000	0.000	14.333	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.023	0.000	0.008
Heroin (kg)	0.029	0.059	0.409	0.166
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	56.000	208.000	88.000
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	5.000	0.000	1.667
K2-spice (kg)	0.921	0.000	0.000	0.307
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	13.000	0.000	4.333
Marijuana (kg)	5.629	2.064	6.847	4.847
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	146.057	14.060	0.000	53.372
Methadone (DU)	0.000	20.000	0.000	6.667
Methamphetamine (kg)	3.147	1.642	13.326	6.038
Morphine (DU)	0.000	15.000	20.000	11.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	315.000	744.000	353.000
Percocet (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1081.000	0.000	0.000	360.333
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.265	0.088
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	13.000	0.000	4.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures					
2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$17,658.00	\$19,325.00	\$489,738.00	\$175,573.67	
Other Assets	\$24,350.00	\$30,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$21,450.00	
Total Assets Seized	\$42,008.00	\$49,325.00	\$499,738.00	\$197,023.67	

Analytical Support					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
Fugitives 0 0 0					

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual				
Arrests	0	35	28	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	1	
Firearms Seized	0	39	25	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Salt Lake City Metro Narcotics Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Murray City Corporation

LOCATION: Salt Lake City, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Salt Lake City Metro Task Force has been funded by HIDTA since 1997. The Task Force's mission is to maximize inter-agency cooperation and intelligence sharing. The Salt Lake City Metro Narcotics Task Force will enforce federal and state drug laws by targeting and dismantling major drug trafficking organizations in Utah. The investigative focus of SLC Metro will center on mid- to upper-level violators and their organizations, including their sources of supply and those individuals providing essential services such as money laundering. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country. In 2008, the Utah Financial Investigations Team was merged into SLC Metro TF under the command of the DEA ASAC and West Valley City Captain. In 2009, the prosecution unit was merged into Metro TF. They prosecuted all DTO cases by Metro in federal court as well as major interdiction seizures. One of the prosecutors will be the primary on prosecution of major pharmaceutical cases.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$1,232,232.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

VYes No

5. PROSECUTION

initiatives?

Does this initiative	fund a prosecutor?
✓Yes	□No
If this initiative has	a HIDTA funded prosecutor(s), does the prosecutor(s) exclusively support HIDTA

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements										
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
Drug Trafficking Organizations										
International DTOs	1	0	0							
Multi-State DTOs	3	4	2							
Local DTOs	3	6	0							
TOTAL	7	10	2	0						
Money Laundering Organizations										
International MLOs	0	0	0							
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0							
Local MLOs	0	0	0							
TOTAL	0	0	0	0						
GRAND TOTAL	7	10	2	0						

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	1000.000	333.333
Club drugs (DU)	8331.000	0.000	0.000	2777.000
Cocaine (kg)	7.684	10.517	23.989	14.063
Crack (kg)	0.298	0.048	19.786	6.711
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	17150.000	5716.667

Drug Seizures									
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average					
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.000	17.202	5.734					
GHB (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.450	0.150					
Hallucinogens (DU)	52834.000	0.000	0.000	17611.333					
Hashish (kg)	1.443	0.604	0.000	0.682					
Heroin (kg)	35.312	28.208	32.969	32.163					
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	1.000	286.000	95.667					
Ice (kg)	14.823	18.830	82.702	38.785					
K2-spice (kg)	8.419	15.900	10.716	11.678					
Marijuana (kg)	425.117	41.739	23.200	163.352					
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	485.000	0.000	161.667					
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	69.841	0.000	23.280					
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	34.019	0.000	0.000	11.340					
Methamphetamine (kg)	32.946	136.526	11.166	60.213					
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	8.000	3418.000	1142.000					
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	752.000	0.000	0.000	250.667					
Steroids (kg)	0.000	0.141	0.000	0.047					
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.366	0.122					
Xanax (DU)	0.000	13.000	0.000	4.333					

Cash and Other Asset Seizures											
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average							
Cash Assets	\$712,207.00	\$772,604.00	\$2,731,979.00	\$1,405,596.67							
Other Assets	\$849,954.00	\$213,285.00	\$307,290.00	\$456,843.00							
Total Assets Seized	\$1,562,161.00	\$985,889.00	\$3,039,269.00	\$1,862,439.67							

Analytical Support											
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected							
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0							

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity											
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected							
Individuals Prosecuted	272	318	269	0							
Individuals Convicted	46	77	67	0							
Number of Indictments	82	55	40	0							
HIDTA Cases Supported	93	465	525	0							

Fugi	tives Appreh	ended		
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity									
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual						
Arrests	0	90	123						
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	49	64						
Firearms Seized	0	9	13						

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Southern Colorado Drug Enforcement Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): El Paso County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Colorado Springs, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Southern Colorado Task Force has been HIDTA funded since 1998. The Task Force mission is to combine the limited federal, state and local drug law enforcement resources of Southern Colorado into a unified, cooperative and effective partnership to better address drug trafficking issues in Southern Colorado. The Task Force will be responsible for disrupting the illicit drug traffic by immobilizing targeted violators and trafficking organizations, gathering and reporting intelligence data related to the trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs and conducting undercover operations where appropriate. The majority of investigative man-hours will be dedicated to multi-jurisdictional DTO investigations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$345,646.00

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Does the initiative routine	ly provide information	on to the HIDTA	Investigative S	Support Center?

5. PROSECUTION

Does this i	initiative	fund a pro	secutor?
	Yes	✓No	

✓ Yes No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	2	1	4			
Multi-State DTOs	4	5	3			
Local DTOs	1	1	1			
TOTAL	7	7	8	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	7	7	8	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	330669.000	110223.000	
Club drugs (DU)	221.000	0.000	0.000	73.667	
Cocaine (kg)	9.506	10.155	11.864	10.509	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	794.000	0.000	264.667	
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.392	0.131	
Hallucinogens (DU)	140.000	0.000	0.000	46.667	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	37.646	0.000	12.549	
Heroin (kg)	21.063	7.630	23.632	17.441	
Ice (kg)	38.410	26.737	88.973	51.373	
K2-spice (kg)	0.039	0.000	0.000	0.013	
Marijuana (kg)	85.553	1631.431	1139.165	952.050	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	455.861	3077.931	3535.148	2356.313	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	3202.819	9412.245	1138.322	4584.462	
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	100.000	33.333	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	1211.000	0.000	0.000	403.667	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	20872.000	28.000	6966.667	
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	9.462	3.154	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$899,797.00	\$695,374.00	\$564,164.00	\$719,778.33		
Other Assets	\$420,448.00	\$1,333,701.00	\$837,277.00	\$863,808.67		
Total Assets Seized	\$1,320,245.00	\$2,029,075.00	\$1,401,441.00	\$1,583,587.00		

Analytical Support				
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual				
Arrests	0	51	62	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	61	75	
Firearms Seized	0	54	47	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Southwest Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): La Plata County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Durango, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Southwest Drug Task Force has been HIDTA funded since 2000. The Task Force mission is to handle all levels of drug trafficking with a focus on drug trafficking organizations primarily operating in the "Four corners" area. This will include the seizure of criminal assets from offenders at all levels. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$424,635.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	3	4	3			
Local DTOs	2	1	3			
TOTAL	5	5	6	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	5	5	6	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	7.000	6.000	4.333	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	3.000	6.000	3.000	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	8.000	2.667	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	2.000	3.000	1.667	
Cocaine (kg)	0.442	1.811	2.540	1.598	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	5.000	0.000	1.667	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Dronabinol in sesame oil in soft gelatin capsule (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	1249.000	0.000	416.333	
Fentanyl Patch (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Hallucinogens (DU)	80.000	0.000	0.000	26.667	
Hashish (kg)	0.000	1.288	0.000	0.429	
Heroin (kg)	0.085	3.816	3.006	2.302	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	22.000	12.000	11.333	
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Ice (kg)	0.118	4.145	1.754	2.006	
LSD (DU)	0.000	2.000	6305.000	2102.333	
Marijuana (kg)	15.394	255.210	107.322	125.975	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	52.000	200.000	84.000	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	171.912	16.783	0.000	62.898	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	315.701	7.256	48.980	123.979	
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	1001.000	333.667	
Mescaline (DU)	0.000	9.000	0.000	3.000	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.287	0.588	0.148	0.341	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	2.000	16.000	6.000	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	55.000	0.000	0.000	18.333	
Phenobarbital (DU)	0.000	4.000	3.000	2.333	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	22.000	4.000	8.667	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	20.000	0.000	6.667	
Temazepam (DU)	0.000	5.000	0.000	1.667	
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.897	0.299	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	5.000	22.000	9.000	
Valium (DU)	0.000	3.000	0.000	1.000	
Zolpiclone (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units) 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 201 Average				
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$0.00	\$63,800.00	\$56,902.00	\$40,234.00		
Other Assets	\$12,000.00	\$12,175.00	\$66,000.00	\$30,058.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$12,000.00	\$75,975.00	\$122,902.00	\$70,292.33		

Analytical Support					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity					
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual		
Arrests	0	70	38		
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	1	0		
Firearms Seized	0	23	19		

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Two Rivers Drug Enforcement Team (TRIDENT)

LEAD AGENCY(S): Glenwood Springs Police Department

LOCATION: Glenwood Springs, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Two Rivers Drug Enforcement Team has been HIDTA funded since 1997. The Task Force mission is to target and apprehend street level to mid-level drug dealers and local drug trafficking organizations within the Ninth Judicial District and to further those cases with the assistance of Federal Law Enforcement. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$84,690.00

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Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA	A Investigative Support Center?
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✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐ Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements							
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2019 Expe						
Drug Trafficking Organizations							
International DTOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	1				
Local DTOs	1	0	0				
TOTAL	1	0	1	0			
Money Laundering Organizations							
International MLOs	0	0	0				
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0				
Local MLOs	0	0	0				
TOTAL	0	0	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL	1	0	1	0			

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	10.000	79.000	29.667	
Amphetamine (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.060	0.020	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	2.000	7.000	3.000	
Club drugs (DU)	7.000	0.000	0.000	2.333	
Cocaine (kg)	0.056	0.058	0.738	0.284	
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.001	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Dexmethylphenidate Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	12.000	0.000	4.000	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Hallucinogens (DU)	103.000	0.000	0.000	34.333	
Hashish (kg)	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.010	
Heroin (kg)	0.060	0.109	0.221	0.130	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333	
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	
LSD (DU)	0.000	4.000	72.000	25.333	
Marijuana (kg)	2.446	59.965	828.997	297.136	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	109.751	0.000	36.584	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	31.293	6220.408	2083.900	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	5443.000	0.000	1814.333	
Methamphetamine (kg)	6.403	1.753	8.977	5.711	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	2.000	1.000	1.000	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	213.000	0.000	0.000	71.000	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	19.000	0.000	6.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures							
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average						
Cash Assets	\$21,314.00	\$143,625.00	\$19,791.00	\$61,576.67			
Other Assets	\$21,500.00	\$650.00	\$43,624.00	\$21,924.67			
Total Assets Seized	\$42,814.00	\$144,275.00	\$63,415.00	\$83,501.33			

Analytical Support					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity										
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0						
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0						
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0						
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0						

Fugitives Apprehended									
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0					

Law Enforcement Activity									
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual						
Arrests	0	62	81						
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	5	17						
Firearms Seized	0	4	26						

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Utah County Major Crimes Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): City of Orem

LOCATION: Orem, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Utah County Major Crimes Task Force has been funded by HIDTA since 2001. The Task Force mission is to target and disrupt/dismantle drug-trafficking organizations. The Task Force has seen a surge in gang activity, including increased violence and drug trafficking. The Task Force will also be targeting these gangs. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$229,150.00

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Does the initiative routinel	y provide information to the HIDTA I	Investigative Support Center?

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐ Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements										
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
Drug Trafficking Organizations										
International DTOs	1	1	0							
Multi-State DTOs	2	3	2							
Local DTOs	1	1	2							
TOTAL	4	5	4	0						
Money Laundering Organizations										
International MLOs	0	0	0							
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0							
Local MLOs	0	0	0							
TOTAL	0	0	0	0						
GRAND TOTAL	4	5	4	0						

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Adderall (DU)	0.000	52.000	0.000	17.333
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	274.000	355.000	209.667
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	8.000	112.000	40.000
Amyltriptyline (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Bath Salts (DU)	0.000	3417.000	0.000	1139.000
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	42.000	133.000	58.333

	Drug Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	4.000	19.000	7.667
Cathinone (kg)	0.000	0.000	1.041	0.347
Chlorphentermine (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	51.000	82.000	44.333
Club drugs (DU)	205.000	0.000	0.000	68.333
Cocaine (kg)	8.663	5.104	4.134	5.967
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	14.000	4.667
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	19.000	67.000	28.667
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	4.000	0.000	1.333
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	6.000	0.000	2.000
Dilaudid (DU)	0.000	19.000	0.000	6.333
Dimethyltryptamine (DU)	0.000	2957.000	0.000	985.667
Doxycycline (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	2350.000	0.000	783.333
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	2.659	0.051	0.903
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	0.000	19.000	6.333
Fentanyl Patch (DU)	0.000	149.000	20.000	56.333
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	82.000	4.000	28.667
Hallucinogens (DU)	206.000	0.000	0.000	68.667
Heroin (kg)	57.508	14.451	12.571	28.176
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	133.000	277.000	136.667
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	56.000	0.000	18.667
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	19.000	0.000	6.333
K2-spice (kg)	21.490	52.555	2.586	25.544
Klonopin (DU)	0.000	31.000	0.000	10.333
Kratom (kg)	0.000	0.000	34.555	11.518
Kratom (DU)	0.000	3117.000	0.000	1039.000
Lamotrignine (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333

	Drug Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	48.000	28.000	25.333
Lortab (DU)	0.000	3.000	0.000	1.000
LSD (DU)	0.000	552.000	355.000	302.333
Marijuana (kg)	155.666	229.459	401.240	262.122
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	25.000	44.000	2986.000	1018.333
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	29.030	19.955	2.268	17.084
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	3.629	0.000	0.000	1.210
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	121.000	40.333
Methadone (DU)	0.000	3.000	12.000	5.000
Methamphetamine (kg)	32.125	70.726	96.408	66.420
Methocarbamol (DU)	0.000	42.000	0.000	14.000
Midazolam (DU)	0.000	90.000	0.000	30.000
Morphine (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Morphine Sulfate (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Naloxone (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	224.000	79.000	101.000
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	1940.000	0.000	646.667
Oxymorphone (DU)	0.000	16.000	0.000	5.333
Percocet (DU)	0.000	211.000	0.000	70.333
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	5629.000	0.000	0.000	1876.333
Phenobarbital (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Promethazine (DU)	0.000	12.000	0.000	4.000
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	180.000	15.000	65.000
Seroquil (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Sertraline (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333
Soma (DU)	0.000	51.000	0.000	17.000
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	17.000	0.000	5.667
Testosterone (DU)	0.000	0.000	225.000	75.000

Dru	Drug Seizures										
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average							
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	1.179	0.393							
Tizanidine (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667							
Topiramate (DU)	0.000	6.000	0.000	2.000							
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	1.000	1.000	0.667							
Trazodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	30.000	10.000							
Tylenol 3 (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667							
Valium (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333							
Viagra (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667							
Wellbutrin (DU)	0.000	14.000	0.000	4.667							
Xanax (DU)	0.000	315.000	0.000	105.000							
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	4.000	84.000	29.333							

Cash and Other Asset Seizures										
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average						
Cash Assets	\$396,151.00	\$261,796.00	\$281,069.00	\$313,005.33						
Other Assets	\$122,711.00	\$80,613.00	\$73,925.00	\$92,416.33						
Total Assets Seized	\$518,862.00	\$342,409.00	\$354,994.00	\$405,421.67						

Analytical Support									
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected					
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0					

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected		
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended						
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected		
Fugitives	0	0	0	0		

Law Enforcement Activity						
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual			
Arrests	0	216	244			
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	5	14			
Firearms Seized	0	61	79			

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Utah Criminal Interdiction Program

LEAD AGENCY(S): Utah Department of Public Safety

LOCATION: Salt Lake City, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Utah Criminal Interdiction Program has been funded by HIDTA since 1998. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and freeways, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other jurisdictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and freeways, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other jurisdictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The UHP and HIDTA task forces collect "pocket trash" evidence and other intelligence. The information on the seizure, arrest and intelligence is routed to the ISC. This information is then shared with DEA, EPIC the appropriate HIDTA and jurisdictions of origin and destination. The goal is to enhance investigation conducted throughout by other HIDTAs and DEA. The UHP troopers are trained by RMHIDTA through "Desert Snow". They also utilize HIDTA funded canines to enhance interdiction efforts. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country. The prosecution unit has been moved from this initiative to the Salt Lake City Metro TF.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$255,920.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements												
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected								
Drug Trafficking Organizations												
International DTOs	0	0	0									
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0									
Local DTOs	0	0	0									
TOTAL	0	0	0	0								
Money Laundering Organizations												
International MLOs	0	0	0									
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0									
Local MLOs	0	0	0									
TOTAL	0	0	0	0								
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0								

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	1009.000	888.000	632.333
Club drugs (DU)	200.000	0.000	0.000	66.667
Cocaine (kg)	9.940	14.926	33.255	19.374
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.000	6.736	2.245
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.003
Hashish (kg)	0.904	42.940	0.000	14.615

Drug Seizures									
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average					
Heroin (kg)	12.974	24.147	18.686	18.602					
Ice (kg)	109.902	90.803	225.809	142.171					
Marijuana (kg)	2225.705	2316.967	2084.236	2208.969					
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	137.000	236.000	314.000	229.000					
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	316.154	0.000	24.943	113.699					
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	15.873	0.000	5.291					
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	1281.000	427.000					
Methadone (DU)	0.000	0.000	37.000	12.333					
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	2399.000	48.000	815.667					
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	5100.000	0.000	0.000	1700.000					
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	13.000	4.333					
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	13.007	4.336					
Xanax (DU)	0.000	7.000	0.000	2.333					

Cash and Other Asset Seizures											
2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average											
Cash Assets	\$655,931.00	\$1,117,520.00	\$841,168.00	\$871,539.67							
Other Assets	\$71,810.00	\$117,060.00	\$67,859.00	\$85,576.33							
Total Assets Seized	\$727,741.00	\$1,234,580.00	\$909,027.00	\$957,116.00							

Analytical Support										
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0						

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity											
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected							
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0							
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0							
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0							
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0							

Fugitives Apprehended									
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0					

Law Enforcement	Activity		
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual
Arrests	0	369	366
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0
Firearms Seized	0	30	21

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Washington County Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): St. George Police Department

LOCATION: St. George, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Washington County Drug Task Force has been funded by HIDTA since 1998. The Task Force mission states that as the gateway region along Interstate 15 from Nevada into Utah, the location makes Washington County convenient and vulnerable to drug dealers and transporters. Washington County is experiencing unprecedented growth. The goal is to target individuals and organizations that distribute illegal drugs in this region of the county. Disruption of local and multi-state DTOs is the primary focus. It is believed that the active enforcement of the drug laws will reduce the periphery crimes such as thefts, burglaries, and violent crimes that are associated with the drug culture. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$149,015.00

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Does the initiative	routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this	initiative f	fund a prosecutor?	
	□Yes	✓No	

Expected A	Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements												
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected									
Drug Trafficking Organizations													
International DTOs	0	0	0										
Multi-State DTOs	1	1	0										
Local DTOs	0	0	1										
TOTAL	1	1	1	0									
Money Laundering Organizations													
International MLOs	0	0	0										
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0										
Local MLOs	0	0	0										
TOTAL	0	0	0	0									
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	1	0									

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Acetaminophen (DU)	0.000	11.000	0.000	3.667	
Adderall (DU)	0.000	3.000	0.000	1.000	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	90.000	81.000	57.000	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	14.000	65.000	26.333	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	9.000	3.000	
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	3.000	1.000	1.333	
Cocaine (kg)	2.762	0.015	0.003	0.927	
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	13.000	0.000	4.333	
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	11.000	0.000	3.667	
Dilaudid (DU)	0.000	14.000	0.000	4.667	
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	602.000	0.000	200.667	
Hallucinogens (DU)	1558.000	0.000	0.000	519.333	
Hashish (kg)	0.014	0.345	0.000	0.120	
Heroin (kg)	0.128	0.160	1.340	0.543	
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	80.000	14.000	31.333	
Ice (kg)	0.000	0.915	1.337	0.751	
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	0.196	0.006	0.067	
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	34.000	0.000	11.333	
LSD (DU)	0.000	3.000	18.000	7.000	
Lyrica (DU)	0.000	0.000	106.000	35.333	
Marijuana (kg)	30.910	629.308	29.928	230.049	
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	56.000	117.000	64.000	79.000	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.454	2.722	0.000	1.059	
Methadone (DU)	0.000	220.000	2.000	74.000	
Methamphetamine (kg)	5.437	5.309	0.000	3.582	
Morphine (DU)	0.000	12.000	38.000	16.667	
Nucynta (DU)	0.000	0.000	350.000	116.667	
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	46.000	30.000	25.333	
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	2466.000	0.000	0.000	822.000	
Phentermine (DU)	0.000	9.000	0.000	3.000	
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	6.000	2.000	
Steroids (DU)	0.000	0.000	993.000	331.000	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667	

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units) 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2017 Actual					
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.253	0.084	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	3101.000	1033.667	
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	9.000	0.000	3.000	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$17,345.00	\$16,608.00	\$30,300.00	\$21,417.67		
Other Assets	\$7,050.00	\$12,450.00	\$10,000.00	\$9,833.33		
Total Assets Seized	\$24,395.00	\$29,058.00	\$40,300.00	\$31,251.00		

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected						
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expects				
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual				
Arrests	0	143	202	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0	
Firearms Seized	0	73	17	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Weber Morgan Narcotics Strike Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Ogden City Police Department

LOCATION: Ogden, UT

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Weber-Morgan Narcotics Strike Force has been funded by HIDTA since 2006. The Strike Force's mission is to reduce drug related crime by dismantling mid to upper level drug-trafficking organizations, the Task Force aslo targets local and multi-state DTOs. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$105,258.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0			
Local DTOs	2	1	3			
TOTAL	2	1	3	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	2	1	3	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	76.000	56.000	44.000	
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	10.000	3.333	
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	30.000	0.000	10.000	
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	13.000	45.000	19.333	
Club drugs (DU)	15.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Cocaine (kg)	1.183	0.278	0.176	0.546
Crack (kg)	0.023	0.004	0.326	0.118
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	79.000	0.000	26.333
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	1.000	20.000	7.000
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	537.000	0.000	179.000
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	8.000	0.000	2.667
Gamma Butyrolactone (liquid) (DU)	0.000	11303.000	0.000	3767.667
Hallucinogens (DU)	31.000	0.000	0.000	10.333
Heroin (kg)	1.831	0.498	1.041	1.123
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	336.000	39.000	125.000
K2-spice (kg)	2.211	0.728	0.007	0.982
Lortab (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
LSD (DU)	0.000	783.000	4.000	262.333
Marijuana (kg)	9.389	138.474	15.766	54.543
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	23.000	265.000	354.000	214.000
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	5.896	47.627	4.535	19.353
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.907	0.302
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	867.000	289.000
Methamphetamine (kg)	31.418	9.329	18.893	19.880
Morphine (DU)	0.000	16.000	29.000	15.000
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	177.000	223.000	133.333
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	10.000	0.000	3.333
Oxymorphone (DU)	0.000	16.000	0.000	5.333
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	702.000	0.000	0.000	234.000
Phenobarbital (DU)	0.000	7.000	0.000	2.333
Promethazine (DU)	0.000	25.000	0.000	8.333
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	19.000	154.000	57.667
Seroquil (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Steroids (DU)	0.000	404.000	0.000	134.667	
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	13.000	0.000	4.333	
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	10.000	15.000	8.333	
Trazodone (DU)	0.000	7.000	0.000	2.333	
Tylenol 3 (DU)	0.000	10.000	0.000	3.333	
Xanax (DU)	0.000	658.000	0.000	219.333	
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	1.000	3.000	1.333	

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$159,988.00	\$62,840.00	\$171,044.00	\$131,290.67		
Other Assets	\$100,116.00	\$36,711.00	\$51,978.00	\$62,935.00		
Total Assets Seized	\$260,104.00	\$99,551.00	\$223,022.00	\$194,225.67		

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0	

Fugitives Apprehended					
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0	

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actu				
Arrests	0	229	255	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	10	
Firearms Seized	0	89	106	

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Weld County Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Greeley Police Department

LOCATION: Greeley, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Weld County Task Force has requested HIDTA funds since 2001. The Task Force exists as a cooperational, multi-jurisdictional unit of law enforcement formed for the purpose of conducting covert investigations and comprehensive prosecution relative of illegal drug distribution, sales and manufacturing, and for the provision of effective, efficient, law enforcement service to the citizenry consistent with prescribed ethical and constitutional limitations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$98,163.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

 $\label{eq:loss_problem} \mbox{Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?}$

✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐Yes ✓ No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	1			
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	3			
Local DTOs	2	2	1			
TOTAL	3	2	5	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	3	2	5	0		

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Acetaminophen (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	7.000	0.000	2.333
Ambien (DU)	0.000	3.000	0.000	1.000
Citalopram (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	11.000	0.000	3.667
Cocaine (kg)	0.111	0.589	1.033	0.578

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Hallucinogens (DU)	2720.000	0.000	0.000	906.667
Hashish (kg)	0.000	0.137	0.000	0.046
Heroin (kg)	0.298	1.008	0.175	0.494
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	1.000	16.000	5.667
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667
Ice (kg)	0.000	0.000	3.397	1.132
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	60.019	0.000	20.006
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	8.000	0.000	2.667
LSD (DU)	0.000	44.000	196.000	80.000
Marijuana (kg)	4.738	38.852	208.775	84.122
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	441.000	0.000	147.000
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	443.094	1279.365	574.153
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	2114.000	704.667
Methamphetamine (kg)	7.813	11.971	12.512	10.765
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	25.000	8.333
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	11.000	5.000	5.333
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	233.000	0.000	0.000	77.667
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	2066.000	688.667
Steroids (DU)	0.000	0.000	17.000	5.667
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	2.143	0.714
Vicodin (DU)	0.000	28.000	0.000	9.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures						
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$11,859.00	\$260,723.00	\$1,000,703.00	\$424,428.33		
Other Assets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,944,000.00	\$648,000.00		
Total Assets Seized	\$11,859.00	\$260,723.00	\$2,944,703.00	\$1,072,428.33		

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2019 Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	17	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity						
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2019 Expected						
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0		
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0		
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0		
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0		

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity									
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual						
Arrests	0	152	130						
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	6	8						
Firearms Seized	0	39	94						

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: West Metro Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Lakewood Police Department

LOCATION: Lakewood, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The West Metro Drug Task Force has been funded by HIDTA since 2000. The Task Force mission is to reduce the availability of illegal substances by targeting individuals and drug trafficking organizations involved in the importation, manufacturing, and distribution of those substances. The Task Force works all levels of drug dealers but also targets major drug-trafficking organizations. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$238,335.00

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Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA In	nvestigative S	Support Center?
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✓ Yes No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

☐ Yes ✓ No

Expected A	And Actual Dis	ruptions/Dism	nantlements	
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	1 2016 // 01131 1 201/		2019 Expected
Drug Trafficking Organizations				
International DTOs	0	0	0	
Multi-State DTOs	1	2	1	
Local DTOs	2	0	4	
TOTAL	4	2	5	0
Money Laundering Organizations				
International MLOs	0	0	0	
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0	
Local MLOs	0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	4	2	5	0

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Adderall (DU)	0.000	22.000	0.000	7.333
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	37.000	2765.000	934.000
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	5.000	246.000	83.667
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	45.000	15.000
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	33.000	17.000	16.667
Club drugs (DU)	3293.000	0.000	0.000	1097.667

	Drug Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Cocaine (kg)	5.633	46.663	122.944	58.413
Codeine (DU)	0.000	3.000	6866.000	2289.667
Crack (kg)	0.004	0.001	0.032	0.012
Dexedrine (DU)	0.000	98.000	0.000	32.667
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	30.000	32.000	20.667
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	3117.000	0.000	1039.000
Fentanyl (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.001
Hallucinogens (DU)	865.000	0.000	0.000	288.333
Hashish (kg)	0.199	15.987	0.000	5.395
Heroin (kg)	13.192	26.814	6.102	15.369
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	92.000	315.000	135.667
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	117.000	66.000	61.000
K2-spice (kg)	1270.119	0.000	0.001	423.373
Ketamine (DU)	0.000	83.000	391.000	158.000
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	23.000	7.000	10.000
LSD (DU)	0.000	428.000	89.000	172.333
Marijuana (kg)	55.766	177.890	444.097	225.918
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	110.000	29.000	6.000	48.333
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	781.540	1320.220	1090.703	1064.154
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	31.293	10.431
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	3449.000	1149.667
Methadone (DU)	0.000	222.000	308.000	176.667
Methamphetamine (kg)	58.315	8.274	56.524	41.038
Methylphenidate (DU)	0.000	4.000	21.000	8.333
Morphine (DU)	0.000	38.000	42.000	26.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	157.000	781.000	312.667
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	22.000	0.000	7.333
Oxymorphone (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
PCP (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	4680.000	0.000	0.000	1560.000
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	1243.000	17823.000	6355.333
Rohypnol (DU)	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.333
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	1.545	0.515
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	49.000	58.000	35.667
Vicodin (DU)	0.000	7.000	0.000	2.333
Xanax (DU)	0.000	2550.000	0.000	850.000
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	47.000	18.000	21.667

Cash and Other Asset Seizures									
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$1,537,411.00	\$2,536,510.00	\$186,119.00	\$1,420,013.33					
Other Assets	\$211,625.00	\$80,000.00	\$75,010.00	\$122,211.67					
Total Assets Seized	\$1,749,036.00	\$2,616,510.00	\$261,129.00	\$1,542,225.00					

Analytical Support										
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected						
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0						

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity									
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected					
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0					
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0					
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0					
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0					

Fugitives Apprehended									
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected					
Fugitives	0	0	0	0					

Law Enforcement Activity									
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual						
Arrests	0	157	80						
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	29	55						
Firearms Seized	0	46	82						

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Western Colorado Drug Task Force

LEAD AGENCY(S): Mesa County Sheriffs Office

LOCATION: Grand Junction, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Western Colorado Drug Task Force previously known as Grand Valley Joint Drug Task Force, has been funded by HIDTA since 1998. The Task Force mission is a collaborative effort among local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, the mission of the Task Force, through the use of intelligence-sharing systems developed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy and its HIDTA program, is to identify, disrupt and dismantle middle to upper level drug distribution and manufacturing networks operating in Colorado and other areas throughout the nation by conducting or participating in investigations leading to distribution or manufacturing sources. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$343,820.00

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Does the initiative	routinely provide in	formation to the HIDT	A Investigative S	Support Center?
✓Yes	□No			

5. PROSECUTION

Does	this	initiative	fund a	prosecutor?
		□Yes	✓No)

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements								
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected				
Drug Trafficking Organizations								
International DTOs	0	0	0					
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	3					
Local DTOs	2	1	2					
TOTAL	3	1	5	0				
Money Laundering Organizations								
International MLOs	0	0	0					
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0					
Local MLOs	0	0	0					
TOTAL	0	0	0	0				
GRAND TOTAL	3	1	5	0				

Drug Seizures								
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average				
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	109.000	0.000	36.333				
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	46.000	0.000	15.333				
Cocaine (kg)	7.755	10.358	12.524	10.212				
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	2.000	0.000	0.667				
Hallucinogens (DU)	150.000	0.000	0.000	50.000				
Hashish (kg)	0.907	0.453	0.000	0.453				

Drug Seizures								
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average				
Heroin (kg)	0.552	0.020	15.892	5.488				
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	5.000	0.000	1.667				
Hydromorphone (DU)	0.000	5.000	0.000	1.667				
Marijuana (kg)	45.133	125.791	2060.700	743.875				
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333				
Methamphetamine (kg)	28.647	24.865	69.723	41.078				
Morphine (DU)	0.000	4.000	0.000	1.333				
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	71.000	0.000	23.667				
PCP (DU)	0.000	0.000	5443.000	1814.333				
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	73.000	0.000	0.000	24.333				
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	36.000	20.000	18.667				

Cash and Other Asset Seizures									
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average					
Cash Assets	\$729,327.00	\$624,922.00	\$1,031,776.00	\$795,341.67					
Other Assets	\$89,500.00	\$29,537.00	\$87,000.00	\$68,679.00					
Total Assets Seized	\$818,827.00	\$654,459.00	\$1,118,776.00	\$864,020.67					

Analytical Support							
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected			
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0			

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity								
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected				
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0				
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0				
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0				
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0				

Fugitives Apprehended							
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected			
Fugitives	0	0	0	0			

Law Enforcement Activity									
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual						
Arrests	0	181	168						
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	8	5						
Firearms Seized	0	43	49						

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Wyoming Criminal Interdiction Program

LEAD AGENCY(S): Wyoming Highway Patrol

LOCATION: Cheyenne, WY

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Wyoming Criminal Interdiction Program has been funded by HIDTA since 1997. The Program's mission is to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons who violate the state and federal drug laws on highways and freeways, using proactive interdiction techniques and consistently assisting other jurisdictions in eliminating drug trafficking offenders. The WHP and HIDTA task forces collect "pocket trash" evidence and other intelligence. The information on the seizure, arrest and intelligence is routed to the ISC. This information is then shared with DEA, EPIC the appropriate HIDTA and jurisdictions of origin and destination. The goal is to enhance investigation conducted throughout by other HIDTAs and DEA. The WHP troopers are trained by RMHIDTA through "Desert Snow". They also utilize HIDTA funded canines to enhance interdiction efforts. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$80,749.00

4 I	LAW ENFOR	RCEMENT INITIATIVES:	INIVESTIGATION	ACTIVITIES.
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Does the initiative ro	outinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?
✓Yes	□No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this i	nitiative f	und a prosecutor?
[Yes	✓No

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements					
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Drug Trafficking Organizations					
International DTOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0		
Local DTOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
Money Laundering Organizations					
International MLOs	0	0	0		
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0		
Local MLOs	0	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0	

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Adderall (DU)	0.000	19.000	0.000	6.333
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	126.000	278.000	134.667
Amphetamine (DU)	0.000	35.000	59.000	31.333
Baclofen (DU)	0.000	6.000	0.000	2.000
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	47.000	15.667
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	51.000	130.000	60.333
Club drugs (DU)	129.000	0.000	0.000	43.000
Cocaine (kg)	0.035	0.174	1.195	0.468
Codeine (DU)	0.000	4.000	0.000	1.333
Diazepam (DU)	0.000	15.000	0.000	5.000
Ecstasy (DU)	0.000	192.000	0.000	64.000
Fentanyl (DU)	0.000	0.000	33.000	11.000
Gabapentin (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667
Hallucinogens (DU)	411.000	0.000	0.000	137.000
Hashish (kg)	0.912	29.044	0.000	9.985
Heroin (kg)	0.028	0.043	2.024	0.698
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	275.000	312.000	195.667
Ice (kg)	0.010	0.011	0.026	0.016
K2-spice (kg)	0.017	0.189	0.003	0.070
Lorazepam (DU)	0.000	90.000	0.000	30.000
LSD (DU)	0.000	15.000	74.000	29.667
Marijuana (kg)	372.602	838.238	2424.239	1211.693
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	86.000	455.000	675.000	405.333
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.907	0.454	0.000	0.454
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	1152.000	384.000
Methadone (DU)	0.000	8.000	1.000	3.000
Methamphetamine (kg)	3.841	285.913	10.035	99.930
Modafinil (DU)	0.000	0.000	130.000	43.333
Morphine (DU)	0.000	2.000	124.000	42.000
Morphine Sulfate (DU)	0.000	23.000	0.000	7.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	77.000	12.000	29.667
OxyContin (DU)	0.000	11.000	0.000	3.667
PCP (DU)	0.000	0.000	150.000	50.000

Dru	g Seizures			
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Pharmaceuticals (DU)	965.000	0.000	0.000	321.667
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	35.000	314.000	116.333
Soma (DU)	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.333
Suboxone (DU)	0.000	25.000	0.000	8.333
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	62.008	20.669
Tramadol (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333
Zoloft (DU)	0.000	10.000	0.000	3.333
Zolpidem (DU)	0.000	0.000	40.000	13.333

Cash and Other Asset Seizures				
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Cash Assets	\$465,362.00	\$605,377.00	\$1,037,431.00	\$702,723.33
Other Assets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Assets Seized	\$465,362.00	\$605,377.00	\$1,037,431.00	\$702,723.33

Analytical Support				
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity				
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	0	0
Individuals Convicted	0	0	0	0
Number of Indictments	0	0	0	0
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	0	0

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity			
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual
Arrests	0	242	218
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	0
Firearms Seized	0	22	24

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Wyoming Enforcement Team

LEAD AGENCY(S): Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations

LOCATION: Cheyenne, WY

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Wyoming Enforcement Team is a new initiative comprised of four consolidated Wyoming DCI investigative initiatives (CEET, NEET, SEET and SWET) now under one investigative initiative. The analyst under an intelligence initiative is assigned tactical duties in support of investigations and now under the Wyoming Enforcement Team. Wyoming DCI was first funded in 1997. The newly established team is divided into four groups that will strategically focus on targeting, dismantling and disrupting drug-trafficking organizations. Each of the four groups is co-located in various parts of the state to address the threat in that area. The task force HIDTA mission is to provide drug crime enforcement and investigative services in a 6 county enforcement region consisting of Albany, Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties. This region covered by the enforcement team has a population of approximately 392,500. There are three interstates that run through the state of Wyoming. I-80 from Utah to Nebraska borders; I-90 from Montana to South Dakota borders and I-25 from New Mexico and intersects with I-90 near Buffalo, Wyoming. This is the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in this region. To better coordinate felony drug prosecutions there are two U.S. attorneys assigned to the task force, one in Cheyenne and the other in Casper. The presence of the attorneys improves the handling of drug cases arising from the joint investigations of the coordinated local, state and federal drug enforcement. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to identify the supplying organization. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$1,089,671.00

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES: INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

Does the initiative routinely provide information to the HIDTA Investigative Support Center?

✓ Yes \[\sum No

5. PROSECUTION

Does this initiative fund a prosecutor?

✓Yes	□No
If this initiative has initiatives?	a HIDTA funded prosecutor(s), does the prosecutor(s) exclusively support HIDTA

Expected And Actual Disruptions/Dismantlements						
Outputs	2015 - 2017 Average	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected		
Drug Trafficking Organizations						
International DTOs	0	0	1			
Multi-State DTOs	1	0	3			
Local DTOs	3	0	9			
TOTAL	4	0	13	0		
Money Laundering Organizations						
International MLOs	0	0	0			
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0			
Local MLOs	0	0	0			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL	4	0	13	0		

Drug Seizures					
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average	
Alprazolam (DU)	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.667	
Buprenorphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	5.000	1.667	
Carisoprodol (DU)	0.000	0.000	12.000	4.000	

Drug Seizures				
Drug Seizures (Units)	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2015 - 2017 Average
Clonazepam (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333
Cocaine (kg)	0.000	0.000	4.744	1.581
Codeine (DU)	0.000	0.000	7095.000	2365.000
Crack (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.002
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	0.000	0.000	4.000	1.333
Heroin (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.205	0.068
Hydrocodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	58.000	19.333
Ice (kg)	0.000	0.000	7.582	2.527
K2-spice (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.007
LSD (DU)	0.000	0.000	50.000	16.667
Marijuana (kg)	0.000	0.000	88.733	29.578
Marijuana Edibles (DU)	0.000	0.000	40.000	13.333
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	13.605	4.535
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	0.000	0.000	3.628	1.209
MDMA (DU)	0.000	0.000	529.000	176.333
Methamphetamine (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.188	0.063
Morphine (DU)	0.000	0.000	23.000	7.667
Oxycodone (DU)	0.000	0.000	326.000	108.667
Psilocybin (DU)	0.000	0.000	128.000	42.667
Quetiapine fumarate (DU)	0.000	0.000	7.000	2.333
THC Liquid (kg)	0.000	0.000	1.274	0.425
THC Resin (kg)	0.000	0.000	0.057	0.019

Cash and Other Asset Seizures					
	2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual 2015 - 2017 Average				
Cash Assets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$507,164.00	\$169,054.67	
Other Assets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,750,624.00	\$583,541.33	
Total Assets Seized	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,257,788.00	\$752,596.00	

Analytical Support				
Output 2015 Actual 2016 Actual 2017 Actual Expected				
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0

HIDTA Funded Prosecution Activity					
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Individuals Prosecuted	0	0	256	0	
Individuals Convicted	0	0	235	0	
Number of Indictments	0	0	337	0	
HIDTA Cases Supported	0	0	111	0	

Fugitives Apprehended				
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Fugitives	0	0	0	0

Law Enforcement Activity				
Other Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	
Arrests	0	0	421	
Wiretaps (Lines)	0	0	5	
Firearms Seized	0	0	53	

FY 2019 INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Investigative Support Center

LEAD AGENCY(S): Douglas County Government

LOCATION: Castle Rock, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Investigative Support Center (ISC) has been HIDTA funded since 1997. The ISC is located at the Rocky Mountain Support Center in Denver, Colorado. The ISC shares the facility with the Management & Coordination Initiative and the Training Initiative. The ISC consists of a manager, administrative assistant, IT specialist, and (8) analysts all collocated and comingled. There are (4) other analysts with separate fiduciaries and embedded in initiatives outside the Denver area. There are (2) analysts assigned to the Salt Lake Metro Task Force, (1) analyst to the Southern Colorado Task Force and (1) analyst to the Wyoming Southeast Enforcement Team but serving all Wyoming Initiatives.

The primary mission of the analysts assigned to the ISC is to provide practical case analysis for investigations dealing with local, multi-state and international drug-trafficking organizations. The ISC is also responsible for case and subject deconfliction utilizing RISSIntel and RISSafe. Other functions of the ISC include, but and not limited to, integrating various agencies intelligence system into a centralized source such as CopLink, developing the Rocky Mountain HIDTA strategy and threat assessment, coordinating the Rocky Mountain IALEIA chapter, and sharing intelligence throughout the region.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration among the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources through the ISC gives task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify sources of supply. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement and interdiction initiatives to address the appropriate threat, the ISC has developed efficient methods of information sharing. Both the Threat Assessment and Strategy are dedicated to addressing the current threat at local, state and national level while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the region. The ISC coordinates the Rocky Mountain Highway Patrol Network under the Domestic Highway Enforcement project to enhance highway interdiction and follow-up leading to drug-trafficking organizations.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$1,251,317.00

4. INTELLIGENCE INITIATIVES

Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted					
Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
Event Deconflictions	5,678	5,294	8,581	0	

Case Deconflictions 8,702 10,043 9,347 0
--

Analytical Support				
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	452	231	312	0

OTHER INITIATIVE OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

FY 2019 INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Wyoming Investigation Support Team

LEAD AGENCY(S): Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations

LOCATION: Cheyenne, WY

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

Assist DCI Drug Enforcement Teams with telephone toll entries. Provide criminal history background packets. Provide 100% link charts and analyst's notebook data. Perform EPIC inquiries. Assist with telephone subscriber information inquires. Perform NADDIS-DEA inquires, perform all toll analysis reports. Provide exhibits/presentations for court or grand jury. Perform RMIN/HIDTA inquiries. Perform RISSafe and RissIntel entries for the sharing of information and de-confliction. Provide analytical assistance on large take down operations where ne information is obtained following search warrants and initial interviews. Provide training for local, state and federal partners, as well as community presentations for controlled substances safety, awareness and trends,

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$0.00

4. INTELLIGENCE INITIATIVES

Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted				
Outputs	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected
Event Deconflictions	0	0	0	0
Case Deconflictions	0	0	0	0

Analytical Support					
Output	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2019 Expected	
HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	0	0	0	0	

OTHER INITIATIVE OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

FY 2019 SUPPORT INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL (TRAINING)

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Training

LEAD AGENCY(S): Douglas County Government

LOCATION: Castle Rock, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Training Program has been funded with HIDTA funds since 1997. The Training Program mission is to provide federal, state and local drug enforcement officers with high-level professional training classes. Training is viewed as the driving force that empowers drug and law enforcement officers with the skills and knowledge necessary to be safe and effective in the field. Rocky Mountain HIDTA stresses the cooperation and collaberation amougst the initiatives. Rocky Mountain HIDTA resources gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within a region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability of abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$585,464.00

4. TRAINING

Training Initiative:	Is HIDTA funded of	r sponsored training	g reported to the Na	ational HIDTA Assistance
Center?			-	

✓ Yes No

Training Assistance Provided					
COURSES OFFERED	2015 - 2017 Average 2017 Actual		2019 Expected		
Number of Students:					
Enforcement	2,234 2,565		0		
Analytical	81	51	0		
Management	59 36		0		
Demand Reduction	0 0		0		
Hours of Training Provided:					
Enforcement	45,755	52,164	0		
Analytical	763	696	0		
Management	425 172		0		
Demand Reduction	0	0	0		
Totals:					
Total No of Students	2,375	2,652	0		
Total No of Student Hours	46,943	53,032	0		

FY 2019 MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION BUDGET PROPOSAL

HIDTA: Rocky Mountain HIDTA

INITIATIVE TITLE: Management and Coordination

LEAD AGENCY(S): Douglas County Government

LOCATION: Castle Rock, CO

1. INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Management/Administrative Initiative of Rocky Mountain HIDTA has been HIDTA funded since 1998. The mission of the Management Initiative is to manage the Rocky Mountain HIDTA program on behalf of the governing Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board. Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy stresses cooperation and collaboration amongst the initiatives. The assistance of the HIDTA resources such as Management, gives the task forces the ability to focus on the threat within the region and to attempt to identify the supplying organizations. To enhance the abilities of the enforcement initiatives to address the threat, the administration and intelligence initiatives have developed efficient methods of information sharing. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy is dedicated to addressing the current threat at a local, state and national level, while impacting the availability and abuse of all drugs throughout the country.

2. INITIATIVE PARTICIPANTS

3. INITIATIVE BUDGET

FY 2019 Request for initiative: \$364,835.00

4. MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Does the Executive Board...

Meet at least four times a year?
✓Yes
Do all voting members of the Executive Board have a full-time member assigned to an initiative and Yes No
If No, is a waiver on file with ONDCP? ☐Yes ☑No
Are minutes of each Executive Board meeting prepared and retained for a minimum of 3 years?
✓Yes

		ve Board established written Standard Operating Procedures to ensure Federal grant regulations and HIDTA program requirements?
	✓Yes	□No
	Has the Executi each initiative's	ve Board established an ongoing, annual initiative review program to determine effectiveness?
	✓Yes	□No
Do	es the HIDTA	Director
	Provide day-to-o	day administrative, financial, and program management for the operations of the
	✓Yes	□No
		TA initiatives are in compliance with the ONDCP HIDTA Program Policy and ce and the HIDTA program requirements?
	✓Yes	□No
	Advise the Exec	cutive Board concerning the performance of HIDTA initiatives?
	✓Yes	□No
		preparation of the HIDTA's Threat Assessment, Strategy, Initiative Descriptions and als, and Annual report and have the Executive Board review and approve them prior o ONDCP?
	✓Yes	□No
	Does the HIDTA	A Director help establish adequate performance measures for PMP?
	✓Yes	□No

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Northern Colorado Drug Task Force

Weld County Drug Task Force

North Metro Drug Task Force

West Metro Drug Task Force

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.3 Collocation and Commingling of Participants states "ONDCP requires all full-time Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel assigned to HIDTA Law Enforcement or Intelligence and Information Sharing initiatives to be collocated and commingled. Collocation means working in or from the same facility, preferably with shared or contiguous workspace. Commingling means that all participants in an initiative have free and open access and interaction with other participants in the same initiative."

<u>Justification:</u> The primary drug enforcement agency in the Rocky Mountain region is DEA. (b)(7)(E) b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

These

federal agencies will work closely with the above listed task forces on a case by case basis.

When HIDTA was established, there was a great deal of discussion how best to utilize the federal resources. It was determined to establish a strong federal, state and local partnership through major collocated, commingled task forces, a first for the Denver Metro area. The goal was to have sufficient resources to conduct major drug trafficking organization investigations rather than divide these resources into lower level investigations, which may not develop into DTO cases. Rocky Mountain HIDTA established the Front Range Task Force, which includes nineteen officers (ten state/local office4rs from six major police agencies, eight DEA and two HIS agents). Front Range as a commingled federal, state and local task force often assists the smaller task forces in the Metro area on major DTO cases. When one of the smaller task forces develops an investigation having nation-wide implications and involves a drug trafficking organization, they team with Front Range and pursue the case. Metro Gang Task Force consists of federal, state and local resources and provides the same service for major gang investigations. This Program meets the needs of the Metro Denver area and is instrumental in developing coordination and cooperation in increasing outputs. The Program works extremely well and is designed specifically to maximize the utilization of the limited federal resources. To change this concept would result in counterproductivity, lack cost efficiency and would be an ineffective use of resources.

Date:	June 15, 2018	
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA	
Program Year:	2019	•
Initiative Name:	Northern Colorado Drug Task Force Weld County Drug Task Force	North Metro Drug Task Force West Metro Drug Task Force
Date Approval Obtain	ff, Douglas County Sheriff's Office	
ONDCP Action: Approved Reason for Disapprov		Disapproved
National HIDTA Dire	ctor, Programs Office	12-6-18 Date

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force, Utah

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.2 Multi-Agency Participation states "ONDCP requires state "Multi-agency participation means full-time Federal and full-time state or local (optionally both state and local) agency personnel participating in an initiative and within any single or multiple subcomponent of an initiative (e.g., task force, squad, group, or unit) under a single initiative supervisor. Any participating Federal, state, local or tribal agency may lead an initiative. Full-time participation means agency personnel are assigned to the initiative as their exclusive work assignment. A liaison position does not meet the requirement for full-time participation.

<u>Justification:</u> (b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)			

The RMHIDTA Executive Board requests an exemption for Davis Metro due to the excellent working relationship between the DEA and Davis County and within the spirit of the policy.

(b)(7)(E)

Date:	June 15, 2018		
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA		
Program Year:	2019		
Initiative Name:	Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force, Uta	h	
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board		
Date Approval Obtain	ned: June 15, 2018		
Tony Spaylock, Sheriff, Douglas County Sheriff's Office Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board Chairman			
ONITY OF A stient			
ONDCP Action:			
Approved/	Dis	sapproved	
Reason for Disapprov	al:	THE AMERICAN AND ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN ADDRESS OF TH	
Milman K.	youthis	12-4-18	
National HIDTA Dire		Date	

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Wyoming Enforcement Team

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 6.9.1.6 which says "HIDTA initiatives that propose using Program funds to pay all or part of the salary of a state or local law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, or prosecutorial support staff must submit a detailed justification explaining why it is necessary to use HIDTA funds for this purpose."

<u>Justification</u>: The State of Wyoming is geographically quite vast with the western two-thirds of the state covered mostly with the mountain ranges and rangelands of the Rocky Mountains, and the eastern third of the state being high-elevation prairie known as the High Plains. Although it is the tenth largest state by area, it is the least populous state and the second least densely populated state in the United States.

As a result, Wyoming population is dispersed throughout the state with the majority of the population residing in the capital of Cheyenne. Wyoming ranks 50th in the United States 2010 Census with a total population of 586,107, compared to the remaining Rocky Mountain HIDTA states of Colorado, ranking 22nd with a population of 5,456,574; Montana, ranking 44th with a population of 1,0342,949; and Utah, ranking 31st with a population of 2,995,919.

Therefore, to remain HIDTA compliant under ONDCP guidelines, it is important that the Team operate in a cooperative collocated and comingled fashion in all regions of the State. The (b)(7)(E)

- Law Enforcement Officers 6 \$468,201
 - o Natrona County Sheriff's Office (Deputy) Assigned to Central Enforcement Team.
 - Prior to 1999, only one deputy was assigned to the Team, funded by various grants awarded to the State of Wyoming. Natrona County Sheriff's Office has only 120 sworn officers^{(b)(7)(E)}

Due to HIDTA funding, the Sheriff's Office was able to place an additional deputy on the Team in 1999 that helps increase the strength of the task force (b)(7)(E)

The Team covers the three-county region of Natrona, Converse and

Niobrara with an approximate 12,221 square miles intersected by 115 miles of Interstate 25. The Team is the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in the region.

- Campbell County Sheriff's Office (Deputy) Assigned to Northeast Enforcement Team.
 - The Deputy is assigned to the Team's Gillette Office. Campbell County Sheriff's Office has approximately 61 sworn officers(b)(7)(E)

 (b)(7)(E)

 The additional deputy on the Team helps increase the strength of the task force to four local officers. The Team covers the rural five-

strength of the task force to four local officers. The Team covers the rural five-county region of Sheridan, Johnson, Campbell, Crook and Weston encompassing 16,733 square miles intersected by 275 combined miles of Interstate 25 and Interstate 90. The Team being the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in the region.

- o <u>Laramie City Police Department</u> (Officer) Assigned to Southeast Enforcement Team.
 - The Police Department assigns two officers to the Team. One is HIDTA-funded. The Laramie City Police Department only as 47 sworn officers (b)(7)(E)

 (b)(7)(E)

 This additional officer helps to increase the strength of the task force to four local officers. The Team covers a five-county enforcement region consisting of Albany, Carbon, Goshen, Laramie and Platte counties. The five-county area encompasses 19,167 square miles which intersects 243 combined miles of Interstate 25 and Interstate 80. The Team being the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in the region.
- Albany County Sheriff's Office (Deputy) Assigned to Southeast Enforcement Team.
 - Albany County is located in a broad basin that forms the Laramie Plains. The Sheriff's Office has a long history of participation on the Team and due to HIDTA funding is able to assign a full-time Deputy to the Team which services Albany, Laramie, Platte, Carbon and Goshen Counties. The Albany County Sheriff's Office has only 39 sworn officers and without HIDTA funding the Sheriff's Office would not be able to participate in the Team. This additional officer helps to increase the strength of the task force to four local officers.
- O Green River Police Department (Officer) Assigned to Southwest Enforcement Team.
 - (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E) Green River Police Department has approximately 13 officers. They have been a Team participant since 1997 providing at least one officer since its inception, supported with HIDTA funds. The Team covers a five-county area consisting of Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Teton and Uinta counties encompassing 25,466 square miles and intersected by 200 miles of Interstate 80. Without HIDTA funding, this position is not possible. The Team being the only multi-jurisdictional task force located in the region.

- Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office (Deputy) Assigned to Southwest Enforcement Team.
 - The Sheriff's Office has participated on the Team since 1991 even though there are only 75 sworn officers in the Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office, Green River, Wyoming location. With this officer, the task force has three local officers. The first HIDTA-funded officer was assigned in 2007. The Team covers a five-county area consisting of Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Teton and Uinta counties encompassing 25,466 square miles and intersected by 200 miles of Interstate 80. Without HIDTA funding, the Sheriff's Office could not participate on the Team (b)(7)(E)

Prosecutors – 2 - \$211,122

- O Rocky Mountain HIDTA helped strengthen the size and productivity of the Central Enforcement Team and the Southeast Enforcement Team with increased personnel, training and resources. Rocky Mountain HIDTA also initiated a proactive Wyoming Highway Patrol drug interdiction program that augments training and the K-9 program. The U.S. Attorney's Office, Natrona County District Attorney's Office and Laramie County District Attorney's Office are small and could not keep up with the increased productivity. They requested the Rocky Mountain Executive Board approve funding for the following positions to prosecute not only state cases but also federal cases.
- o <u>7th Judicial District Attorney's Office</u> (Natrona County) (Assistant District Attorney) Assigned to Central Enforcement Team.
 - The HIDTA Drug Prosecution Unit was created in 1999 through a reprogramming of a HIDTA initiative funded for the Casper Police Department to improve coordinated drug enforcement in Casper. The next year, HIDTA funded the program for another year through the HIDTA grant provided for the Team. The District Attorney has served on the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board for several years.
- 1st Judicial District Attorney's Office (Laramie County) (Assistant District Attorney) -Assigned to Southeast Enforcement Team.
 - This full-time position is dedicated solely to prosecuting all felony-level drug offenses with the Southeast Enforcement Team region. Additionally, the prosecutor continues to be cross-designated as a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Wyoming for the purpose of prosecuting federal drug offenses and is required to appear in State and Federal courts in Cheyenne and Federal Court in Casper, Wyoming.
- Legal Assistant − 1 − \$65,237
 - 1st Judicial District Attorney's Office (Laramie County) (Legal Assistant) Assigned to Southeast Enforcement Team.
 - Along with the responsibilities of being the legal assistant, this position is an integral
 part of the Team as the individual fields telephone calls and Team requests when the
 prosecutor is unavailable. Without this funding, the 1st Judicial District Attorney
 could not participate in the Team.

Date:	June 15, 2018			
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA			
Program Year:	2019			
Initiative Name:	Wyoming Enforcement Team	•		
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board			
Date Approval Obtain	ned: June 15, 2018			
Tony Spurlock, Sheriff, Douglas County Sheriff's Office				
RMHIDTA Board Cl	nairman			
ONDCP Action:				
Approved		Disapproved		
Reason for Disapprov	val:			
Milley J	Jo Hlech	12-6-18		
National HIDTA Dire		12-4-18 Date		
Office of State, Local	and Tribal Affairs			

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Missouri River HIDTA Drug Task Force, Montana

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 6.9.1.6 which says "HIDTA initiatives that propose using Program funds to pay all or part of the salary of a state or local law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, or prosecutorial support staff must submit a detailed justification explaining why it is necessary to use HIDTA funds for this purpose."

Justification:

• Helena Police Department (Sergeant/HIDTA Admin Assistant) – \$55,654 (50% HIDTA funded) The position originally funded in early 2003 supported a Lewis and Clark County Administrative Assistant from the Lewis and Clark County Attorney's Office assigned to the Task Force. In 2014, the Task Force requested an independent outside review by a management services company and the position was reassessed to be primarily at a financial level and responsible for the HIDTA award for the Task Force. Due to the assessment, the Task Force combined the positions of supervisor and admin assistant providing continuity and support for the Task Force. The primary responsibility is the financial management of the HIDTA award with the secondary responsibility being the day-to-day supervision within the Lewis and Clark County HIDTA office. Helena Police Department provides the individual and pays the difference in salary/fringe. HIDTA funds are applied toward the total cost.

Date:	June 15, 2018		
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain H	HIDTA	
Program Year:	2019		
Initiative Name:	Missouri River HII	DTA Drug Task Force, Montana	·
Requested by: Roc	ky Mountain Executiv	ve Board	
A Daler	ained: June 15, 2018 Chairman		
ONDCP Action:			
Approved	illi di digili kanga garapa garapa da ma	Disapproved	
Reason for Disappr	oval:		
Michael	C-Hefflus irector	12-6-18	
National HIDTA D	irector	Date	
Office of State, Loc	al and Tribal Affairs		

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Colorado State Patrol

(Colorado Criminal Interdiction Program)

Montana Highway Patrol

(Montana Criminal Interdiction Program)

Utah DPS Interdiction Program (Utah Criminal Interdiction Program)

Wyoming Highway Patrol

(Wyoming Criminal Interdiction Program)

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.3 Collocation and Commingling of Participants states "ONDCP requires all full-time Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel assigned to HIDTA Law Enforcement or Intelligence and Information Sharing initiatives to be collocated and commingled. Collocation means working in or from the same facility, preferably with shared or contiguous workspace. Commingling means that all participants in an initiative have free and open access and interaction with other participants in the same initiative."

<u>Justification:</u> Rocky Mountain HIDTA has elected to facilitate and enhance interstate interdiction by the highway patrols within each of the four states. This enhancement includes establishing drug-sniffing K-9 programs in each state agency, which did not exist prior to HIDTA. The Interdiction Program compliments the Investigative Program in that all significant drug loads intercepted are turned over to the appropriate HIDTA task force for follow-up investigations and controlled deliveries.

Since the Interdiction Program involves patrolling the interstates by individual troopers and K-9 officers, it is not feasible to try to mold this into the "multi-agency, collocated, commingled initiative" concept. Federal, state and local law enforcement participate in this Program when a significant seizure is made and significant couriers are arrested. K-9's are also available to the various HIDTA task forces to assist in investigations when needed.

This highly effective Program results in four states working closely together on the behalf of the National HIDTA Program. It would appear to be extremely counterproductive to de-emphasis this valuable drug enforcement tool because it doesn't fit into the collocated, commingled criteria.

Date:	June 15, 2018			
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA			
Program Year:	2019			
Initiative Name:	Colorado State Patrol Montana Highway Patrol Utah DPS Interdiction Program Wyoming Highway Patrol	(Colorado Criminal Interdiction Program) (Montana Criminal Interdiction Program) (Utah Criminal Interdiction Program) (Wyoming Criminal Interdiction Program)		
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board			
Date Approval Obtain				
Tony Spurlock, Sheri RMHIDTA Board Cl	ff, Douglas County Sheriff's Off nairman	ice		
ONDCP Action:	***************************************			
Approved		Disapproved		
Reason for Disapprov	val:			
Michaeles	zu Hieb	12-4-18		
National HIDTA Dire	ector	Date		
Office of State, Local	and Tribal Affairs			

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force, Utah

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.3 Collocation and Commingling of Participants states "ONDCP requires all full-time Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel assigned to HIDTA Law Enforcement or Intelligence and Information Sharing initiatives to be collocated and commingled. Collocation means working in or from the same facility, preferably with shared or contiguous workspace. Commingling means that all participants in an initiative have free and open access and interaction with other participants in the same initiative."

Justification:	(b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)	

The RMHIDTA Executive Board requests an exemption for Davis Metro due to the excellent working relationship between the DEA and Davis County and within the spirit of the policy.

(b)(7)(E)

Date:	June 15, 2018
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Program Year:	2019
Initiative Name:	Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force, Utah
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board
Date Approval Obtain Tony Spurlock, Sherit RMHIDTA Board Ch	ff, Douglas County Sheriff's Office
ONDCP Action:	
Approved	Disapproved
Reason for Disapprov	al:
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National HIDTA Dire Office of State, Local	ctor Date and Tribal Affairs

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Wyoming Enforcement Team (Northeast Enforcement Team & Southwest

Enforcement Team)

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.2 Multi-Agency Participation states "ONDCP requires state "Multi-agency participation means full-time Federal and full-time state or local (optionally both state and local) agency personnel participating in an initiative and within any single or multiple subcomponent of an initiative (e.g., task force, squad, group, or unit) under a single initiative supervisor. Any participating Federal, state, local or tribal agency may lead an initiative. Full-time participation means agency personnel are assigned to the initiative as their exclusive work assignment. A liaison position does not meet the requirement for full-time participation.

Justification: (b) (7)(E)	7)(E)		

Date:	June 15, 2018			
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA			
Program Year:	2019			
Initiative Name:	Wyoming Enforcement Team (NEET & SWET)			
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board			
Date Approval Obtained June 15, 2018 Tony Spurlock, Sheriff, Douglas County Sheriff's Office				
Rocky Mountain HIDTA Board Chairman				
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ONDCP Action:				
Approved	Disapproved			
Reason for Disapprov	al:			
Michael P	20 HULB 12-6-18			
National HIDTA Dire				
Office of State, Local	and Tribal Affairs			

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Northern Colorado Drug Task Force

Southwest Drug Task Force

West Metro Drug Task Force

North Metro Drug Task Force

Weld County Drug Task Force

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.2 Multi-Agency Participation states "ONDCP requires state "Multi-agency participation means full-time Federal and full-time state or local (optionally both state and local) agency personnel participating in an initiative and within any single or multiple subcomponent of an initiative (e.g., task force, squad, group, or unit) under a single initiative supervisor. Any participating Federal, state, local or tribal agency may lead an initiative. Full-time participation means agency personnel are assigned to the initiative as their exclusive work assignment. A liaison position does not meet the requirement for full-time participation.

<u>Justification:</u> The primary drug enforcement agency in the Rocky Mountain region is DEA. The Denver Divisional Office is one of the smaller offices covering one of the larger geographical areas. (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

These

federal agencies will work closely with the above listed task forces on a case by case basis.

When HIDTA was established, there was a great deal of discussion how best to utilize the federal resources. It was determined to establish a strong federal, state and local partnership through major collocated, commingled task forces, a first for the Denver Metro area. The goal was to have sufficient resources to conduct major drug trafficking organization investigations rather than divide these resources into lower level investigations, which may not develop into DTO cases. Rocky Mountain HIDTA established the Front Range Task Force, which includes nineteen officers (ten state/local office4rs from six major police agencies, eight DEA and two HIS agents). Front Range as a commingled federal, state and local task force often assists the smaller task forces in the Metro area on major DTO cases. When one of the smaller task forces develops an investigation having nation-wide implications and involves a drug trafficking organization, they team with Front Range and pursue the case. Metro Gang Task Force consists of federal, state and local resources and provides the same service for major gang investigations. This Program meets the needs of the Metro Denver area and is instrumental in developing coordination and cooperation in increasing outputs. The Program works extremely well and is designed specifically to maximize the utilization of the limited federal resources. To change this concept would result in counterproductivity, lack cost efficiency and would be an ineffective use of resources.

Program Requirement Waiver Request

June 15, 2018

Date:

HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA	•
Program Year:	2019	
Initiative Name:	Northern Colorado Drug Task Force Southwest Drug Task Force West Metro Drug Task Force	North Metro Drug Task Force Weld County Drug Task Force
Date Approxial Obtain	Mountain Executive Board ned: June 15, 2018 ff, Douglas County Sheriff's Office TA Executive Board Chairman	
ONDCP Action:		
Approved		Disapproved
Reason for Disapprov	al:	
National HIDTA Dire	ector, Programs Office	12-6-1-8 Date

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Salt Lake City Metro Narcotics Task Force, Utah

<u>Nature of Exemption Requested:</u> Section 6.9.1.6 which says "HIDTA initiatives that propose using Program funds to pay all or part of the salary of a state or local law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, or prosecutorial support staff must submit a detailed justification explaining why it is necessary to use HIDTA funds for this purpose."

Justification:

- Salt Lake City Police Department (K-9 Officer) \$92,975 The position was originally funded in early 2003 when both the Drug Enforcement Administration Denver Division and Rocky Mountain HIDTA requested a K-9 officer to support the Task Force managed by Drug Enforcement Administration and the Salt Lake City Police Department. The Task Force started an airport/bus/train interdiction unit which required a K-9 to sniff out bags containing drugs. There were no K-9 officers available for full-time assignment; therefore, Rocky Mountain HIDTA agreed to fund the position and Salt Lake City Police Department provided the officer. The position assists the daily operations of the Task Force such as search warrants, traffic/interdiction stops, bus, trains and airport transportation area searches.
- <u>Utah Attorney General's Office</u> (Prosecutors 2; Legal Secretary 1) \$340,295

<u>Prosecutors</u> - Utah was being inundated with clandestine methamphetamine labs. Utah drug enforcement, and local prosecutors, requested help in training and prosecuting these complicated cases. In early 2000, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board approved a Utah Deputy Attorney General prosecution position to be assigned to the Salt Lake Metro Narcotics Task Force as they handled the bulk of meth lab cases in the State. The position was HIDTA-funded to prosecute meth lab cases and to train local prosecutors and officers. The concept worked extremely well and was touted by Utah authorities as a success.

When Utah's meth lab problem started becoming less of a problem, the Deputy Attorney General began prosecuting major methamphetamine trafficking cases both locally and as a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney on federal cases. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board elected to continue funding this position based on the great results in prosecuting major meth traffickers and the importance of this position to federal and local prosecutors.

In 2011, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA threat assessment identified Utah as having a significant prescription drug abuse problem. Rocky Mountain HIDTA, working with Utah law enforcement and prevention, developed the "Utah Pharmaceutical Drug Crime Project". This project was funded by ONDCP with discretionary funds. At that time, the Chief Deputy Attorney General contacted the Deputy Director of State, Local and Tribal Affairs to inquire about the possibility of getting a prosecutor for these types of unique crimes. This information was passed on to the HIDTA Director who, working with Utah authorities and the Executive Board, included funding for a second Deputy Attorney General to concentrate efforts in prosecution and training in crime related to pharmaceutical drug abuse and trafficking.

Both positions continue to prosecute within their primary area for which they were funded but also have expanded into prosecuting other drug trafficking cases; specifically, opioids and heroin. The two prosecutors also handle major interdiction seizures by the Utah Highway Patrol, which has one of the best and active criminal interdiction programs in the United States.

In 2013, Rocky Mountain HIDTA did an assessment of the two positions to determine whether both were still needed, had an appropriate caseload and critical financing of drug enforcement and prosecution in Utah. The Utah U.S. Attorney, Utah Attorney General, DEA ASAC and a variety of law enforcement administrators, including the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Utah State Subcommittee, felt these positions were critical and Rocky Mountain HIDTA should continue to fund them. The assessment confirmed the opinion of these officials, finding both prosecutors were extremely busy in cases involving both federal and local prosecution of meth traffickers, pharmaceutical drug violations and major interdiction and other major drug trafficking organization cases.

<u>Legal Secretary</u> - This specialized position is HIDTA-funded and supports the two prosecutors. Previously, the Utah Prosecution Unit had two separate positions (a part-time legal secretary and a part-time law clerk). Mid-2010, it was decided to combine these positions into one position, a full time legal secretary/paralegal, asking the individual to do the work of one and a half positions (part-time legal secretary, part-time law clerk, full-time paralegal). By combining these positions, there is a savings in personnel and HIDTA-funds.

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:	June 15, 2018		
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HI	DTA	
Program Year:	2019		
Initiative Name:	Salt Lake City Metro	o Narcotics Task Force, Utah	
Requested by: Roci	ky Mountain Executive	Board	
All Mu	ained: June 15, 2018	·	
Tony Spuriock, She RMHIDI A Board	riff, Douglas County S Chairman	heriff's Office	
ONDCP Action:			
Approved		Disapproved	•
Reason for Disappr	oval:		
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National HIDTA D		Date	
Office of State, Loc	al and Tribal Affairs	· ·	

Program Requirement Waiver Request

Date:

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June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

State of Colorado

- Front Range Task Force
- Metro Gang
- Southwest Drug Task Force
- Western Colorado Drug Task Force

<u>Nature of Exemption Requested:</u> Section 6.9.1.6 which says "HIDTA initiatives that propose using Program funds to pay all or part of the salary of a state or local law enforcement officer, a prosecutor, or prosecutorial support staff must submit a detailed justification explaining why it is necessary to use HIDTA funds for this purpose."

Justification: (b)(7)(E)

- Law Enforcement Officers 8 \$877,730
 - O Denver Police Department Lieutenant: The Front Range Task Force was established and funded by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 1999 by combining four previous initiatives. Today, it has six state and local participating agencies, along with DEA and HSI involvement. The Task Force targets only drug trafficking organizations of all levels operating in the Denver Metro Front Range area. (b)(7)(E)
 - O Colorado Department of Safety/Colorado Bureau of Investigation Agent: The Front Range Task Force in compliance with ONDCP guidelines of maintaining state level involvement, met with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation to negotiate assigning one of their agents to the task force.

(b)(7)(E)

0	each task force (Front Range Task Force and Metro Gang). (b)(7)(E)
	p)(7)(E)
0	The Southwest Drug Task Force has sought participation from all surrounding law enforcement agencies (b)(7)(E)
0	Mesa County Sheriff's Office participates in the Western Colorado Drug Task Force which is located on the Colorado Western Slope, (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)

Program Requirement Waiver Request

HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Program Year:	2019
Initiative Name:	 State of Colorado Front Range Task Force Metro Gang Southwest Drug Task Force Western Colorado Drug Task Force
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board
Date Approval Obtain Tony Spinfock, Sherif RMHIDTA Board Ch	f, Douglas County Sheriff's Office
ONDCP Action:	
Approved	Disapproved
Reason for Disapprove	12-6-18
National HIDTA Directory Office of State, Local	ctor Date

Date:

June 15, 2018

Program Requirement Waiver Request

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Date.	٠
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June 15, 2018

HIDTA:

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Program Year:

2019

Initiative Name:

Wyoming Enforcement Team

(Northeast Enforcement Team & Southwest Enforcement Team)

Nature of Exemption Requested: Section 4.3 Collocation and Commingling of Participants states "ONDCP requires all full-time Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel assigned to HIDTA Law Enforcement or Intelligence and Information Sharing initiatives to be collocated and commingled. Collocation means working in or from the same facility, preferably with shared or contiguous workspace. Commingling means that all participants in an initiative have free and open access and interaction with other participants in the same initiative."

Justification: (b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	
(b)(7)(E)		

Date:	June 15, 2018
HIDTA:	Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Program Year:	2019
Initiative Name:	Wyoming Enforcement Team (NEET & SWET)
Requested by: Rocky	Mountain Executive Board
Date Approval Obtain	med: June 15, 2018
Tony Sparlock, Sherii RMHIDTA Board Ch	ff, Douglas County Sheriff's Office airman
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ONDCP Action:	
Approved	Disapproved
Reason for Disapprov	al:
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PPBG	Question	rswer	Number of Waivers	HIDTA Comments	
Training					
7.1	HIDTA-sponsored and facilitated training has been reported in PMP	Υ			
7.2.1	The Executive Board has established a training initiative as part of the annual strategy	Υ			
7.2.1	The Executive Board has designated a Training Coordinator	Υ			
7.3	HIDTA funded training is directly related to drug enforcement or other HIDTA initiative-related duties of the individuals receiving training	Υ			